





## HOME NEWS

# EMS against vital British interests, Labour critics say

By Michael Haffield  
Political Reporter

Labour's anti-Marketters yesterday launched a strong offensive against the possibility of Britain's joining the proposed European Monetary System when members of the national executive committee met Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The most vociferous opponent was a left-winger, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, who mounted a characteristically unrestrained attack on the system and the Chancellor, but Mr Healey was said to have given as much as he got.

There were exchanges about "bullying" at the meeting, Mr Skinner suggesting that the Chancellor had forgotten the working-class interest, but Mr Healey at one point suggested that Mr Skinner was talking proletarian hounding.

Apart from those exchanges, the meeting between the Chancellor and the executive's home and international committees were said to have been good-humoured, though the Government was given fair warning that it would have trouble with a large section of its backbenchers if Britain accepted even the halfway house stage of joining the EMS.

After Mr Healey had left the meeting the NEC representatives (and many who were en-

titled to be present did not attend) approved a resolution opposing the EMS, and called on the Government, at the appropriate time, to veto any EEC regulation to bring it into effect.

The resolution argued that it would be damaging to Britain's vital interests, would mean a move towards a federal Europe, and would be directly contrary to Labour Party policy.

It also directed a request to government business managers that ministers as well as backbenchers should be allowed to have a free vote when the proposed debate takes place, a suggestion which Mr Skinner would find unacceptable on the grounds of ministerial collective responsibility.

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party today is to discuss the EMS. The anti-marketters are expected to be out in full force, although pro-Europeans, who support the Government position, are expected to fight their corner.

Mr Healey attended the meeting after Downing Street lunch Mr Callaghan gave for Mr Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. There had been discussions between the two Governments during the morning over the question of the EMS.

Ireland in talks, page 23

## Teachers in court over stolen parts

From Arthur Osman

Part payment for car parts stolen by four boys pupils made to them by a teacher during a rehearsal on the school stage of the musical play, Oliver, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr Peter Stretton, for the prosecution, claimed at Dudley Crown Court, held at Sedgely, West Midlands, that the boys received £12, which they shared between themselves, for wheels, tyres and a battery valued at £99 which they had stolen from a garage at Wadnesbury, West Midlands.

John Les Bowden, aged 23, of Manor House Road, Wednesbury, a metalwork teacher at the local Wood Green High School, was accused of handling stolen goods and dishonestly assisting in the retention, removal or disposal of them. Barry John Harper, aged 24, of Beech Street, Wednesbury, also a teacher, was accused of dishonestly receiving four stolen car wheels, tyres and a battery. Both pleaded not guilty.

Mr Bowden, in an alleged statement, said he first gave the boys £7 after they told him they put the tyres in a garage, and later then gave them another £5. Mr Stretton claimed the evidence was overwhelming and that both men knew "that you do not get property like this for that sort of price honestly".

A boy aged 16 told the court he had been sent to a detention centre for three months after admitting theft and causing damage. He had told Mr Bowden the parts would be stolen. After putting them in the garage they returned to school.

"We were doing the play, Oliver, and he was on stage. He gave us about £10." Later at a night class "he slipped us about £2."

Cross-examined by Mr Henry Graham, for the defence of Mr Bowden, the boy said: "We would not have taken the tyres if he had not asked us."

The hearing continues today.

## Death-crash fine

Desmond Salmon, of Slade Road, Stokechurch, Buckinghamshire, a fireman, who drove through a red traffic light while on an emergency call, killing a motorist, was fined £50 at Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday and disqualified for a year. He admitted causing death by dangerous driving.

He was a former head of the Paris bureau of the Bulgarian radio and television network and his defection is thought to have angered the Bulgarian regime because of his close connections with political circles.

## Judge seeks inquiry over aid to £12,000 man

Mr Justice Payne in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday asked the Law Society to investigate and give a full explanation of the circumstances in which a man, now a prosperous car sales director, who is in dispute with his former wife over maintenance, is still receiving aid from the State.

The judge said the situation was extremely puzzling. "I only hope there are not thousands of other similar cases of this sort."

Mr Hashim Patel was a relatively poor man when he was granted a civil aid certificate in 1968 to contest his wife's divorce suit. Mr Patel, now prosperous, is still on the Law Society's files as having a disposable income of only £693 a year and assets of £2.

The costs of his maintenance dispute with Mrs Yasmin Patel continue to be paid largely by the Legal Aid Fund, it was stated.

Mr Patel, aged 42, lives at a £27,000 house in Harlequin Avenue, Brentford, London, and earns £12,480 gross, £8,000 net, it was added.

The judge said Mr Patel's solicitors informed the Law Society of his increased wealth five years ago and asked the Law Society to consider reassessment. The Law Society replied that any changes in Mr Patel's income would not affect the determination of his means in the case.

Mr Patel, aged 50, of Broad Lane, Tottenham, London, also raised the matter through her solicitors. The Law Society told her: "Your husband was granted legal aid as long ago as 1968 and in these circumstances the computation period set by the Department of Health and Social Security has long since expired."

"Accordingly the department would not take into account any changes in his financial circumstances of Mr Patel after the expiration of that period."

Costs against the Legal Aid Fund to April 1976 had been put at £2,363 and after that a further £1,000, the judge said.

"The question must arise," the judge added, "whether, as it appears, the Law Society and the Supplementary Benefits Commission have misinterpreted the regulations."

He rejected an appeal by Mr Patel against a registrar's refusal to allow him to file further affidavits and an order that he should pay his wife £1,500 a year.

Scotland Yard detectives have spoken to Mr Kostov and were present when the pellet was removed from his back. It was later found to match one taken from Mr Markov's thigh.

Officers have also been to West Germany three times to talk to Bulgarian defectors living there. The next few days a chief inspector and an inspector are expected to return from Munich after questioning a doctor.

It is not thought that he had any connection with the attack on Mr Markov, but his description is similar to a composite picture produced in Paris by the police after the attack on Mr Kostov.

Scientists are still trying to identify the substance on the 1.77mm pellet which killed Mr Markov.

Teams at the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory and the Government's Porton Down laboratory, which specializes in biological warfare, are trying to match traces of the substance with details of known poisons, bacteria and viruses.

Mr Markov left Bulgaria in 1969 after establishing himself as a novelist and playwright. He fled to Italy and then came to Britain. At the time of his death he was working for the BBC World Service.

Police are investigating the theft between Saturday and early yesterday of jewelry valued at more than £90,000 from T. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd, jewellers, in High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire. The thieves opened a number of safes.

He told the court he did not know the machine was about to be switched on as he stepped across the conveyor. The company denied failing to provide a safe working system but was found guilty and fined a maximum of £400, with £45 costs.

He was trying to test the machine when an automatic door on the machine slammed shut. The company admitted having a dangerous machine not securely fenced and was fined £250.

In the second case the magistrates were told that Mr Albert Healey, a fitter, was dragged along fast-moving conveyor belts and trapped under a cooler machine.

He told the court he did not know the machine was about to be switched on as he stepped across the conveyor. The company denied failing to provide a safe working system but was found guilty and fined a maximum of £400, with £45 costs.

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Margaret Thatcher by Tricia Murray: The two women and the biography at its launching yesterday in London.

## Investigations start on why divers drowned

Investigations began yesterday into the deaths of the two divers who drowned on Sunday when their damaged diving bell flooded as it was pulled from the bed of the North Sea.

The Department of Energy's Diving Inspectorate is making an investigation, and Star Offshore Services, of Aberdeen, which provided the bell's support vessel, Star Canopus, said they were making their internal inquiries, which would be coordinated with those of the Department of Energy.

The bodies of the men, Mr Tony Prongly, aged 28, of Heather Way, Stanmore, Middlesex, and Mr Michael Purlieu, near Southampton,

were taken to Aberdeen in the Star Canopus.

The divers became trapped when the 10-ton bell plunged to the bottom as it was being raised at the end of a pipe-laying operation alongside a Mobil production platform in the Beryl field, 200 miles north-east of Aberdeen.

During the lift the Star Canopus was blown off its position by a heavy squall; the bell's lifeline was severed as it dragged across the anchor chains of an accommodation vessel, and it plunged to the sea bed, damaging its door.

For eight hours rescuers worked to bring the bell to the surface. When it was raised, it was flooded, and the door was found to be leaking.

The two divers worked for Northern Divers, of Aberdeen.

## Newspaper stopped by strike

East Anglia's provincial morning newspaper, the *Eastern Daily Press*, will not appear today because of a dispute involving 65 members of the National Graphical Association (NGA), who are seeking better rates for night work.

It is the fourth issue lost by the paper. The NGA said no further talks are possible with the management, Eastern Counties Newspapers.

Press Association journalists, who are imposing sanctions in support of a claim for an improved house agreement and productivity deal, last night went on strike for five hours.

NUJ members at the news agency walked out after Mr David Chipp, the editor in chief, instructed a senior executive to process a large report.

One of the sanctions the staff should not do work they are not usually expected to do. Mr Chipp said that the strike, which was intended to last from 6 pm till 11 pm, was the third of its type in five days.

He said that there had been no one else available to handle the report in question. A skeleton service was maintained by a handful of senior executives, including Mr Chipp, while the stoppage continued.

The House of Lords appeal court yesterday on appeals by the publishers of Gay News, the homosexuals' newspaper, and Mr Denis Simon, its editor against their convictions of blasphemous libel.

In July last year a jury at the Central Criminal Court found Gay News and Mr Simon guilty of the publication of a poem about and an accompanying drawing. Last March the Court of Appeal upheld the convictions.

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## Bakers' union leaders to review action

The Bakers' Food and Allied Workers' Union has called a meeting of its full executive for tomorrow to review the three-week-old strike, which has had much less impact on the public than on the two main companies affected.

There is, however, no immediate sign of a break in the deadlock over the pay claim by the union, which has rejected an offer of 11 per cent, for total increases worth on average 26 per cent.

There was wide disagreement yesterday between the union and the Federation of Bakers, the employers' body, over how many of the 26,000 workers originally called on strike had since returned to work.

Mr Samuel Maddox, the union's general secretary, maintained that not many more than 2,000 of his members had returned, while Mr Michael Rogers, the federation's director, gave a figure of 7,556.

Mr Maddox said the employers' figure was part of a propaganda campaign, but Mr Rogers retorted: "This is not a figure which we have plucked out of thin air, but it may not be a very comfortable one for Mr Maddox."

There was less argument, however, over the decline in the market share held by Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakers, who usually, bake between 65 and 70 per cent of the nation's bread supplies.

Mr Ernest Urquhart, the council's chief executive, said yesterday that a logbook was produced at the weekend, showing the arrival of the first cake off the line.

A councillor, Mr Henry Stewart, said it was excellent that the council was holding a pistol to the heads of the "oil people".

The council will seek an interim ruling that the industry is not entitled to occupy the terminal site except under the terms of the licence.

Oil from the Dunlin field is arriving at the rate of 150,000 barrels a day. The flow started through the Brent pipeline early on Sunday. Failing agreement, it will stop by the end of the week, once the storage tanks are full.

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## Council presses lawsuit against oil companies

The Shetland Islands council is to take legal action in the Court of Session in Edinburgh today against the oil companies involved in the Sullom Voe project unless they agree to sign a temporary operating licence for the £800m terminal.

Fears are growing that unless they sign, the first flow of North Sea oil into the terminal may have to be shut off.

The oil industry representing the 34 companies is "unpacking" about a polluting liability clause.

The deadline for signing expired at noon yesterday. Failing last-minute agreement

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## Changes in working of Community Land Act

Changes in the working of the Community Land Act were announced yesterday in a guidance note from the Department of the Environment to local authorities. They will be seen as a further Government admission that the Act has failed to fulfil expectations.

From now on authorities will be given black loan sanctions up to a year ahead for approved land-acquisition programmes. They will no longer have to seek approval for each separate project, and will be free to vary their programmes provided they keep within agreed financial targets.

They have also been granted a generous concession in being allowed to keep half the

instead of 30 per cent land acquired.

For an experiment, years the distribution plus funds will be halved authority concerned, cent to a consolidated (that is to say the 20 and 20 per cent to be by authorities such the respective appro before were 30, 40 and cent).

The block sanction is similar to the new arrangement for housing programme gives authorities more to determine their The financial incentive simply to persuade them implement the Act, for so far, they have shown enthusiasm.

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## BBC scraps a play on football coverage

From Christopher Walk

The BBC in Northern Ireland has made sure that its schools service not hear a play, scheduled for next Thursday, which bears embarrassing resemblance to events a corporation would appear to be for.

General Ulster act prominent broadcaster preparing to record *The Last Analysis*, by Carson, when script withdrawn. The staff the decision directly new £5m deal between Football League and Weekend Television.

The play depicts a violent situation in 19th century Ireland, a violent sports coverage. As a result of inde television's securing big rights for all Irish Gaelic football on BBC, a violent sports coverage.

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Page 150

NEWS

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Underwater hose for supertankers repaired

By John Charles  
The controversial Shell "single buoy mooring" for supertankers off the northeast tip of Anglesey should be back in full operation this week after the refuelling of two suspect swivel joints in the vast underwater hose system that brings crude oil ashore from quarter-mile-long ships moored two miles from the former fishing village of Amlwch.  
The joints, which gave trouble a few weeks ago and have been under severe pressure tests at Shell's Svanlow refinery, were refilled yesterday, while the 336,000-ton tanker, the Kristina Maersk, awaited final safety checks before discharging cargo.  
The ship has been at the moorings for more than a week awaiting clearance from Shell engineers, who have been worried by minor incidents at the terminal. Local residents had been assured that nothing could go wrong there.  
Lord Anglesey, who opposed the Shell proposal at the outset, still wants an independent, if not full public inquiry into two incidents during the past six weeks. In the first, a hundred tons of oil was spilled; and in the second, a small quantity of a shell "excess" was described as "about a pint".  
Lord Anglesey told The Times yesterday that he thought it was unsatisfactory

for only Shell to conduct internal inquiries. The temptation for a "cover up" was great, he said.  
He also says that the preservation of vast stretches of recreational coastline along the Menai Strait, around the Isle of Anglesey and right across Liverpool Bay to the resorts of Blackpool, Morecambe and Southport, fear that another mishap could be serious.  
Lord Anglesey has written to Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, about the last spill, which was almost unnoticed by the public because it coincided with the big sale off South Wales from the tanker, Christos Bitas.  
He said yesterday he could not understand why Shell did not install on the pipelines between the 500,000-ton mooring buoy off Amlwch and the shore terminal monitoring devices which would automatically shut off the flow the moment any drop in pressure was recorded.  
Ironically, much of the slick from the 100-ton spillage in late October came ashore near the home in Degawny of Mr Sir Hughes, Shell's "trouble-shooter" in the whole of the pipeline project, who is a amateur yachtsman and a former officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.  
Mr Hughes maintains that Shell is keeping the safety pledges it made to the local community from the outset. He pointed out that only last week his company had increased its contribution to the Anglesey community from about £210,000 a year in royalties to £500,000.

Scientist contests redundancy terms

From Our Correspondent Brighton  
A university research scientist who was refused redundancy payment after his dismissal at the end of a project took his case to an industrial tribunal yesterday.  
Dr Desmond Turner, aged 39, of Lancaster Road, Brighton, was represented by the Association of University Teachers in a hearing regarded as a test case for researchers working on fixed-term projects at universities. The association says they make up 17 per cent of all university staff.  
Dr Turner had been working at Sussex University with Professor A. J. P. Martin, a Nobel prizewinner, on a project to control diabetes and obesity. He was dismissed from his £5,000-a-year post last May when the project, funded by the Medical Research Council, ended.  
Mr Patrick Talbot, counsel for the university, told the tribunal at Brighton that Dr Turner gave up his right to redundancy pay after agreeing to a waiver clause in his contract. Dr Turner, through Dr Brian Salter, a representative of the association, said the waiver clause was invalid.  
The tribunal reserved its decision.



Paddington Bear comes to Paddington: Admiring children from Colerne School, Chippenham, yesterday with their hero's creator, Michael Bond, after an unveiling on the station concourse.

Miss Pam Ayres accepts libel damages

Pam Ayres, the writer of light verse, accepted substantial damages in the High Court in London yesterday in settlement of libel actions over a Sunday Express article quoting an allegation by Mr Daniel McNabb, who writes poetry in the Oxfordshire dialect, that Miss Ayres had taken his ideas.  
Miss Ayres, of Abingdon Road, Standlake, Witney, sued

Beaverbrook Newspapers, Mr John Junor, editor of the Sunday Express, and Lady Olga Maitland, who wrote the article. In a separate action she sued Mr McNabb, of Green Cottage, Combe, Oxfordshire.  
Announcing settlement of both actions, Mr David Eady, her counsel, told Mr Justice O'Connor that Miss Ayres had never read any of Mr McNabb's

poetry, although she had heard it on two occasions. The allegation of plagiarism was completely false. "All her work is completely original", Mr Eady said.  
The defendants agreed to pay her legal costs. Mr Geoffrey Shaw, their counsel, said they withdrew the allegations unreservedly and apologized to Miss Ayres for the distress she had been caused.

Budget gives better tax concessions in Guernsey

From Our Correspondent St. Peter Port  
Guernsey taxpayers may receive improved personal and other allowances worth up to £86 a year for a married couple if the island Government's budget proposals published yesterday are approved by the local parliament on December 13.  
No changes are proposed in the local rates of indirect taxation and the standard rate of income tax, which has been 20p in the pound since 1960.  
The improved tax allowances would particularly benefit taxpayers with assessable incomes below £5,300 a year and are expected to cost the island Government £1.5m next year.  
However, income tax receipts, which in 1974 were £8m and this year £19m, are expected to rise to £22m.  
The only note of warning in the budget is of excessive pay settlements in the public sector, which could push the amount spent on salaries, wages and superannuation above the projected £14m, which is £1.1m more than this year's figures.

Protester cleared

Stephen Wright, aged 30, an Anti-Nazi League supporter, was cleared on appeal at Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday of threatening behaviour during a protest in Brick Lane, London, against a National Front meeting. Mr Wright, of Cranes Dwellings, Stepney, was awarded costs out of police funds.

tered peace, shattered es, shattered window

Correspondent  
The life of Mrs Edith Thorneley was shattered when she moved to a door to a do-it-yourself; in desperation she went into the night at 10.30 day night and three through the double was putting no a low.  
Mrs Thorneley, of Meadowfields, Luton, yesterday causing damage, but Mr Peter he counsel, said she driven to the limit by her neighbour.  
Thorneley, the of Meadowfields  
after told magistrates East: "He was doing renovations from 30 every single evening were shattered a power drill, electric saws, polishers and a conceivable piece of you would expect the self fanatic to use."  
Saturday night last she had gone outside to change her clothes in stop him and tripped over a pile of bricks when Mrs Thorneley laughing, her patience ended and she threw a giving Mrs Holmes a discharge for 12 Lord Martin Fitzalan chairman of the magi-

strates, refused to allow the Thorneleys' full claim of £70.41 compensation. "We have taken into account the fact that Mr Thorneley is a do-it-yourself expert and would do most of the work himself - we allow £35 compensation", he said.  
Mr Glidener said that before the incident Mrs Holmes had pleaded with the Thorneleys to stop. She had been to the police, the local authority and the Citizens Advice Bureau, but no one had given her any help.  
"It was so bad at times that her semidetached house vibrated," Mrs Holmes, aged 63, and her husband, Robert, aged 66, had moved out of the bedroom when Mr Thorneley started firing a wardrobe at the other side of the dividing wall. "Then they had to move back again when he started doing the same thing in another bedroom. They started lunging when he started pulling out a fireplace and twice switched the television room because of work going on continually next door."  
Mr Thorneley, aged 31, a design engineer, was away yesterday but his wife, Pamela, said: "David is one of those husbands who just cannot sit still for five minutes. He must be always doing something. Since we moved in six years ago we have gone through every room, one at a time, ripping out fireplaces, fitting cupboards, wardrobes and kitchens."  
We have just about finished apart from the double glazing, but now David has started building a boat - outside."

eter Hall over accident

Mr Peter Hall, director of the Theatre, was sued in Court in London yesterday by Mr Patrick Hobson, 40, of Blue.  
Hobson claimed damages for a public school when his car was struck by Peter's Rolls-Royce in a road, Wokingham, also alleged that his wrecked his marriage to him to drink. He sued Mr Hall, aged 48, of Monge, Wokingham, Oxford. He said Peter's chauffeur, man Wild of Epsom, Reading. They deny

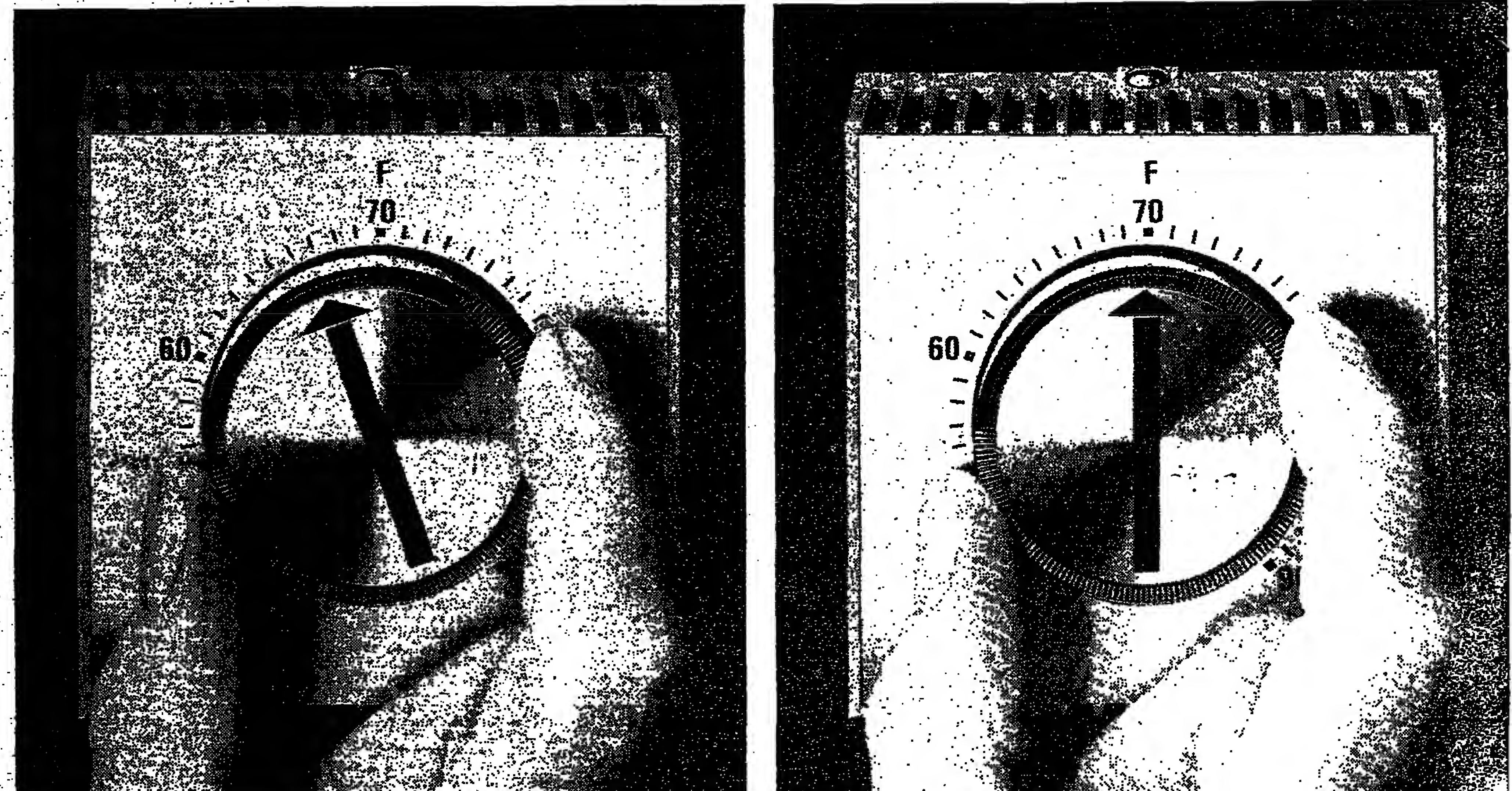
Large mental hospital may be closed

One of London's largest mental hospitals may be closed, it was disclosed yesterday.  
Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority bosses it may be possible to close either Ramsgate Hospital, near Sutton; or Horton Hospital, in Epsom, Surrey. Between them the two establishments, built in Victorian times, have more than 2,000 beds.  
The authority wants to provide services in small units attached to general hospitals so that patients can be treated near their homes.  
A working party will decide which of the two hospitals might close, and is investigating staffing and the expected numbers of patients. Any closure would be phased over several years.  
Mr Richard Meers, area general administrator, said: "We want to move care into central London, where our patients live. Horton and Ramsgate are no longer viable, and there is the risk of patients being institutionalized."  
He said the number of "acute" admissions was falling. Bed occupancy at the two hospitals was only 70 to 80 per cent of capacity.

ctor back on register er plea over drugs

Application by Dr Harvey Jackson to have his name restored to the medical register was granted at a meeting of the General Medical Council's disciplinary committee yesterday.  
Dr Jackson, of India Street, was struck off last year after admitting to having stolen property, failing to produce a register of and failing to enter of controlled drugs in a register. He was found guilty of professional misconduct by issuing false prescriptions for drugs other than those in the course of his treatment.  
Dr Jackson said that he had been "driven to it" by "hard" off heroin. "Most were coming back from who were hooked on

heroin. They were really in a mess. I got 17 lads completely off."  
Petition succeeds: A doctor struck off the medical register in 1976 presented a 780-signature petition to the General Medical Council when he successfully applied yesterday to have his name restored.  
Dr Deb Narayan, of Station Street, East, Coventry, was struck off after two separate court appearances in 1976. In the first he admitted a charge of unlawful possession of poisons and unlawfully supplying poisons, and received a suspended three-month prison sentence with a £200 fine.  
In the second appearance he admitted failing to provide a sample of blood or urine and was disqualified from practising for three years and fined £100.



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1. Where you have only a thermostat on your boiler try turning this to a lower setting. Alternatively you can set your room thermostat 3°F (2°C) below last year. This could trim as much as 15% off your bill. And if you take the odd weekend away, you could turn down to 50°F (10°C).
  2. Reset your time-switch to save an hour's heating every day. And if you're planning a Sunday lie-in, why not change the time-switch so that it wakes up the boiler a couple of hours later.
  3. Turn the radiator thermostats, if you have them, right down in the rooms you're not using.
  4. If you have an independent thermostat on your hot water cylinder turn that down to 120°-130°F (49°-54°C).
- You probably won't even feel any difference with the settings we suggest. Especially if you get used to them right now, before it gets really cold. Now you can relax. And the knowledge of the extra money you're saving will give you a warm feeling all winter.
- Department of Energy









150

# Would your bank manager buy you a new Rolls-Royce?

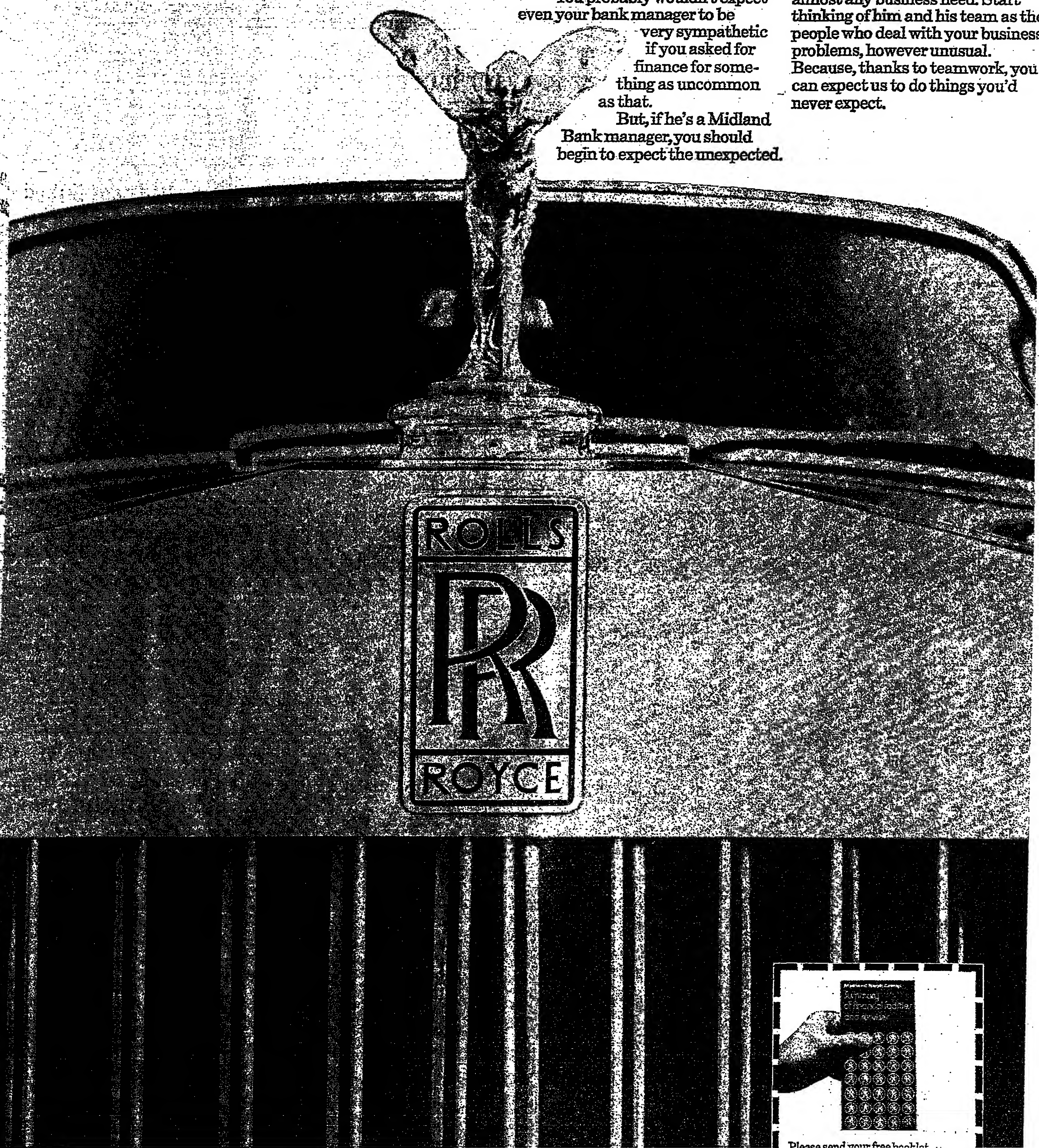
If you run a company, you will know that your needs aren't always obvious or straightforward. In fact, business necessities can seem unusual to outsiders. For instance, you could need a company plane. Or a Rolls-Royce.

You probably wouldn't expect even your bank manager to be very sympathetic if you asked for finance for something as uncommon as that.

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PARLIAMENT, November 27, 1978

## EEC's long-winded way of dealing with Soviet shipping threat

House of Commons  
A decision by the EEC Transport Ministers' Council merely to monitor liner activities for evidence of unfair competition from Soviet shipping was "a long-winded way of going about things", Mr. Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

Mr. Peter Baker (Blackpool, South, C) had asked what recent discussions the Secretary of State for Trade had undertaken with other EEC ministers about the difficulties caused by British merchant shipping by the Soviet Union's ban on shipping of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Clinton Davis (Hackney, Central, Lab) The Transport Ministers' Council last week adopted a decision limited to monitoring all liner activities on the trade route from the EEC to East Africa and central America.

Regrettably, there was no dispo-

sition to proceed at present with the development of countermeasures to meet unfair competition, such as the Soviet threat.

There is no point in this until progress has been made in resolving some of the specific issues of concern to us.

Mr. Baker—The House will share his disappointment that the ministers have limited themselves to gathering further information about unfair competition. It is clearly, already, taking place and has been for some time.

It is likely that the shipping companies of member countries are going to suffer further, before a decision is taken to take action to stop this threat.

Mr. Davis—This is the point I made because the evidence already is overwhelming, but my EEC colleagues

take the view that monitoring is an essential pre-condition to taking any defensive measures, if they find defensive measures are called for as a result of this procedure.

This is a long-winded way of going about things.

Mr. Alastair Goodlad (Northwich, C)—When the time for measures is right, what measures will be recommended should be taken?

Mr. Davis—We would be ill-advised at this stage in advising to the Soviet Union the precise steps we would want to take, if we can persuade our EEC colleagues to recognize the threat that exists, but we have the power.

Mr. David Hunt (Wirral, C)—He should explain why the decision makes no reference at all to the Soviet threat. He should accept our welcome of some of the steps he has raised. He should explain his reference to further consultation. What further consultations has he in mind?

Mr. Davis—The omission of the specific Soviet threat is not of our making. I have been consistently to persuade our EEC colleagues to use precisely those terms.

Consultation is a matter that will proceed before the next Transport Ministers' Council.

I hope to persuade the Commission to undertake a study of the defensive measures that need to be taken. Unless we have that ready there will be no chance of securing an accommodation with the Soviet Union which is what I want.

Mr. Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selby, Oak, Lab)—When, if anything, does the department know of the relationship between the cartelized freight charges now being levied on our shipping organizations, and the actual costs to them of running their ships?

Mr. Davis—The conference system he is seeking to impugn is something that meets with the approval not only of the shipowners, but

also of the shippers they are intended to serve.

There is a large shippers element in these discussions. If they feel unfair advantage was being taken by shipowners in the operation of the conference system, they would be the first to complain.

Mr. Robert Atley (Christchurch and Lynton, C)—As Mr. Davis has admitted that EEC efforts are long-winded, there is a case for unilateral action by the British Government, as the French have done over the oil measures. Is there anything in the Treaty of Rome to prevent this?

Mr. Davis—It is not a question of the Treaty of Rome; it is a question of whether such action would be useful and rational.

All that would happen in the event of our doing that is we would have ourselves exposed to the blast of possible counter measures by the Soviet Union without anybody in Europe standing that situation. I do not believe it is reasonable

for us to adopt a unilateral design on this matter.

Mr. Cecil Parkinson, an Opposition spokesman on trade (South Hertfordshire, C)—Mr. Davis has already admitted that difficulties are being caused to our shipping industry by the Soviet bloc.

He claims it is difficult for us to take unilateral action, but there is one unilateral action we could take and that is to cancel the Polish shipping order. This is going to result in damaging our shipping industry and a decision taken exclusively by his Government.

Mr. Davis—Uncharacteristically, he has taken a totally irrelevant point. I am talking about the Soviet threat. By and large the Poles, when they are members of conference, adhere to the rules and there is much less difficulty in this regard. He also wishes to promote further unemployment in the shipping industry which is a view we on the Labour side do not share.

## Cheap imports cause concern: minister to meet blanket makers

Mr. John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said he would be glad to meet a delegation from the British Blanket Manufacturers' Association to discuss their concern about imports of cheap blankets from eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab) had asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the operation of the multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr. Smith—There were bound to be some problems in the multi-fibre arrangements, but I am satisfied that they are broadly now operating as was intended.

Mr. Madden—He is concerned about the present and possible imports of blankets and other textile products from eastern Europe, Spain, Portugal and Greece?

As there are to be separate quotas for the first time next year for blankets, he would like to meet a delegation from the British Blanket Manufacturers' Association who are most concerned about the imports of blankets from these countries.

Mr. Smith—We have noted the position about blankets and will be glad to meet a delegation.

Mr. James Lamond (Oldham, East, Lab)—I recognize the Government's position on the multi-fibre arrangements, but is it not correct that there has been a 15 per cent increase in value terms of blankets since 1974?

There is growing concern among all in the textile industry, many of whom are strong supporters of the multi-fibre arrangements, that the EEC to include countries from which further low cost textiles would be admitted.

Mr. Smith—Some of the imports are re-exports from other countries. I have reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece. I have also reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece. I have also reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece.

Mr. Timothy Smith (Aldershot, Lab)—The situation with regard to imports of cotton yarn from Greece is a matter of concern to the textile industry. I have reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece. I have also reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece.

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Valley, Lab)—When it comes to the multi-fibre arrangements, I advise the EEC that the country's national interests are served by the multi-fibre arrangements. I have reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece. I have also reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece.

## Prices of foreign cars: complaints reach Government

The Government had received representations of dumping of foreign motor cars, Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) had asked—Have changes in currency values been adequately reflected in the prices of motor vehicles imported from certain foreign producers? If not is it fair to compare the prices of motor vehicles imported from certain foreign producers with the prices of motor vehicles produced in the United Kingdom?

Mr. Meacher—I think he is suggesting that there may be dumping by particular countries. We have had some representations about this. We have examined the evidence. If he has further evidence, I hope he will produce it.

Mr. Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C)—There is a correlation between the strike at Ford and the increased imports. Where the figures affected by the strike and has he any estimates of further increased imports as a result of the strike? If not, is it fair to compare the prices of motor vehicles imported from certain foreign producers with the prices of motor vehicles produced in the United Kingdom?

Mr. Meacher—The increased imports reflect the fact that the strike at Ford has led to a large number of these cars being British components. But we shall certainly look for increased imports from other countries in the future.

Mrs. Renee Short (Wolverhampton, Lab)—The level of imports by these companies is high, although the case of Ford, for example, a large number of these cars have British components. But we shall certainly look for increased imports from other countries in the future.

## Structural change in pattern of imports

Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions that the pattern of imports of manufactured goods to the United Kingdom compared with five years ago were catastrophic for the economy.

He named Mr. Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selby, Oak, Lab) that in the 12 months ended October, 1978 imported manufactured goods accounted for 63 per cent by value of total imports compared with 56 per cent for 1973.

Mr. Litterick—This is quite catastrophic for the British economy. Much of this increase arises from the decisions of large multinational firms to import manufactured goods to the United Kingdom. This is a policy which has nothing to do with the operation of free trade.

This points to the urgency and necessity to examine the impact of international trading policy within them.

Mr. Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab)—Do not tell me this is catastrophic as Mr. Litterick suggests because it probably represents a structural change in the pattern of our imports. It is a change in the pattern of imports in total United Kingdom imports more in line with the position of Germany, France and the United States. It is not an inter-governmental agreement; it is an inter-industry understanding, clarified by the fact that the Government has the full backing of the British manufacturers.

## Oil-polluted beaches part of the price to pay for modern living

The harsh reality had to be faced that with the present state of technology Britain had to expect oil pollution of its shores. That was the reality that had to be faced. It was a price to pay for modern living.

That risk was part of the price Britain had to pay for its modern way of life and its dependence on oil. It was a price to pay for modern living.

The fact that extensive coastal pollution could not be prevented following an abnormal large spill did not mean that there should be abandoned of dealing effectively with general spills or of softening the effects of the larger ones.

The first and practical consideration was to identify in advance the sites where oil and other material recovered from polluted beaches could be placed safely. That had to be done. It was an imperative. It was a price to pay for modern living.

Oil had its price and while it was a price to pay for modern living, it was a price to pay for modern living. It was a price to pay for modern living.

The attention was focused on the oil which was discharged into the sea from ships but this was not the only or even the major, source of pollution. It was a price to pay for modern living.

Parliament must face up to the realities, as the Government had done in the case of nuclear power. It was a price to pay for modern living.

Efforts in research into new ways of protecting the coastline were being redoubled. He hoped to promote in Wales an experimental station in the geological disposal of oil. It was a price to pay for modern living.

## Special steel pricing under scrutiny

The EEC Commission were examining pricing practices in special steel and looking at methods of proving price discipline by harmonization, Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

He was replying to Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Basley, Lab) who had said the main import penetration problem was not from outside the EEC but from inside it, particularly West Germany. The United Kingdom had no powers at all to prevent this.

Mr. Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab)—The Sheffield special steel industry has suffered badly over the past year, particularly from imports from Germany, Italy and to some extent France. The Secretary of State wrote to EEC Commissioner Davignon about this.

The Commission's examination of pricing practices is not as much as we would have wanted but it is certainly a helpful reply and we will be studying it.

## Clergy pay increase will not put up prices

Increased salaries for the clergy in 1979 would not put up prices, Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

He was replying to Mr. Dennis Canavan (West Shropshire, Lab) who had asked him—Will the Church Commissioners' proposed increase of 20 per cent in 1979 put up prices for goods and services?

Mr. Meacher—The Church Commissioners' proposed increase of 20 per cent in 1979 is a matter for the Church Commissioners to decide. It is not a matter for the Government to decide. It is a matter for the Church Commissioners to decide.

## Widespread and growing concern

French course was all too clear, Mr. Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

He was replying to Mr. John Nott, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (St. Ives, C) who had asked him—What was the French course in relation to the oil spill?

Mr. Meacher—The French course was all too clear. They had a confidence in the present plans or availability of equipment in an emergency.

Local authorities were not clear of the lines of communication nor did they consider there was any sense in leadership nor were they certain of the coordination or the action to take or the assistance that would be available to them if there was a major oil spill.

Mr. John Nott—The French course was all too clear. They had a confidence in the present plans or availability of equipment in an emergency.

## Gatt agreement must await US action

Mr. John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said he hoped the negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) would be able to complete their work next month, though ratification of the agreement would have to wait until a satisfactory resolution of the United States Community trade dispute was reached.

He added that the United States had agreed to a 21 per cent reduction in the tariff on British exports to the United States. This was a significant step forward in the negotiations.

Mr. Timothy Smith (Aldershot, Lab)—The dependence of the United Kingdom on growth and increasing liberalization of world trade is a matter of concern to the textile industry. I have reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece. I have also reached agreement with the Greek Government to limit imports of cotton yarn from Greece.

## Overcrowded prisons

Dr. Shirley Summerskill, Under Secretary, Home Office, said in a written reply: The latest official report, which is for October 31, 1978, shows that in closed prisons on that date there were 28,115 male prisoners occupying accommodation normally intended for 23,544.

The same return shows that the total certified prison accommodation in male open prisons amounted to 3,528 places, occupied by 3,096 prisoners. The number of vacant places in open prisons was, therefore, 432, due in the main to a lack of prisoners who meet the criteria for transfer to those establishments.

The allocation of inmates to open prisons, which is carefully monitored by regional directors and prison department headquarters to ensure that the fullest use is made of this accommodation, is being reviewed; but the safety of the public must be the first consideration.

## Immunity from prosecution decided on merit

Mr. David Gushong (Dewsbury, Lab) asked the Attorney General what criteria he used in determining whether to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses in criminal proceedings and the extent of any such immunity.

Mr. Gushong—The criteria used in determining whether to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses in criminal proceedings is decided on merit.

## Tax on season tickets given by employers

Mr. George Park (Covey, North-East, Lab) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a statement about the tax treatment of season tickets provided by employers for their employees.

Mr. Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary, said in a written reply: Under present tax law, where an employee is provided with a season ticket, the employee is entitled to retain any refund on surrender of the ticket or the ticket is taken out by the employer who is then reimbursed by his employer.

## European air fares 'absurd'

Airline fares in Europe were absurd, Mr. John Nott, Opposition spokesman on trade (St. Ives, C) stated during questions.

He said—The Secretary of State for Trade (Mr. John Smith) should make a statement fairly soon about where we stand on the reduction of European air fares which are quite absurd.

Mr. John Smith—Some negotiations are going on. When a suitable opportunity occurs, I will make a statement.

## Talks on establishing world commodity centre

Mr. David Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what proposals had been approved by the Government for a world commodities centre in London and how much financial support the Government proposed giving to this venture.

Mr. Evan Lloyd, Under Secretary, said in a written reply: Ministers have so far considered without commitment a preliminary study by officials for the establishment of a world commodities centre.

## Suveillance by police

Mr. Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) asked the Home Secretary to issue guidelines to the police about the use of surveillance cameras upon the public and the protection of the confidentiality of the film and video tape produced by them.

Mr. Merlyn Rees said in a written reply: The Home Office has asked chief officers to study themselves the use of surveillance equipment in police operations is justified in all the circumstances and is authorized at an appropriate senior level in the force.

## Science report

Geologists in the nineteenth century could not imagine sampling the deep structure of the Earth. They were limited to the surface. They were limited to the surface.

By the Staff of Nature  
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Mr. John Smith—Some negotiations are going on. When a suitable opportunity occurs, I will make a statement.

## Civil Service pay

Mr. Charles Morris, Minister for the Civil Service, said in a written reply: About 7,800 civil servants—about 1 per cent of the total—had basic salaries in excess of £10,000 a year at April 1, 1978.

## Parliamentary notices

House of Commons  
House of Lords  
Parliamentary notices

## Science report

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NEWS

WEST EUROPE

## Threat to 'L'Aurore' causes Paris press to close ranks

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 27

The threatened disappearance of yet another Paris newspaper is causing the press to close ranks. It is symbolic of this solidarity that a leading article on the crisis at the independent right-wing *L'Aurore*, whose director-in-chief, M. Roland Faure, resigned yesterday, was published today in the independent left-wing *Le Matin*.

M. Pierre Janot, the president and managing director of *France Libre*, the company which publishes *L'Aurore* had on Friday refused to allow the Saturday issue either to carry the leading article, or to appear with a blank space in its stead. He also refused to allow publication in the newspaper a letter by the editorial staff to President Giscard d'Estaing.

Today, through a statement by the spokesman of the Elysee Palace, M. Pierre Janot, the President voiced "sympathy for the concern expressed to him by the journalists of *L'Aurore*. He can only wish for the continuation of this newspaper in the name of pluralism of opinion and of the press in France. However, the state cannot meddle in the responsibilities of press concerns for their orientation and their management. It is obvious that the latter must ensure their sound economic health."

M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, today called on the Economic and Social Council to investigate the state of the French press. The letter released today by the editorial staff of *L'Aurore*, says that "our newspaper, by a deliberate cut in its number of pages, runs the risk of being no more than the glossy caricature of what it was until last week, and soon, by the end of the year, we shall be placed before the implacable alternative of viability and disappearance. People most attached to economic liberalism know that it is not possible to abandon to the sole logic of profits a sector as decisive as the press."

After noting what the President said at his press conference on the malaise in the press, and his approval of the creation of a Senate committee to inquire into it, the letter says that between diagnosis and remedy, a newspaper risks disappearing. It concludes: "Whatever happens, the team of *L'Aurore* will not look silently on while its newspaper goes under."

The leading article published by *Le Matin* declared: "We shall not keep silent. We shall not sink *L'Aurore* carries on." It recalled the vicissitudes of the newspaper since its sale by M. Marcel Boussac, the textile magnate last July, to a commercial group without any co-nexus with the press; the technical agreements between *L'Aurore* and the Hirsant press group last September; the appointment to the head of the champagne of two nominees of Mr. Robert Jarent, including M. Janot, the reputation of the agreements by M. Hirsant last week; and the ultimatum of M. Janot to the editorial staff on Friday.

The article asked: "What would become of the pluralism of the press if *L'Aurore* disappeared? Beyond the rights of owners, a newspaper is also partly the property of those who make it who write in it, who distribute it and who read it." M. Faure himself, in a long letter to M. Janot also released today, maintains that the promises about the editorial independence of the newspaper, it obtained from the new board of the newspaper earlier this month had not been kept. *L'Aurore* has been losing money for some time, but this was made up by the profits of the racing newspaper of the group, *Paris-Turf*. The power of a press group can be extended either by buying up newspapers, or by eliminating them. Observers feel that after having tried the first, M. Hirsant has switched to the second. The question is what the Government, if anything, proposes to do about it.

## Britain and the EEC

## European suspicion of Callaghan remarks

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Nov 27

Writing a little over a year ago to Mr. Ron Hayward, the general secretary of the Labour Party, Mr. James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, welcomed the prospect of the enlargement of the EEC to include Greece, Spain and Portugal. He told him: "The dangers which some have seen of an over-centralised, over-harmonised and over-homogenised Community will be far less with 12 member states than with nine."

That sentiment is unlikely to have struck many people in Britain as especially contentious. Yet few, if any, remarks by a British minister in the past six years have been the object of more suspicion and notoriety on the Continent. The reasons for that go to the heart of Britain's unhappy relations with its EEC partners. Ever since 1973, European idealists in the smaller EEC countries, with their vision of an ever closer political and economic union of member states, have felt themselves to be paralysed by a combination of British recalcitrance, economic stagnation and lack of new ideas.

Less preoccupied with the rhetorical teleology of European union, the French and the Germans none the less are worried that the British are chipping away at the basis of the "acquis communautaire" — that is, the Community as it exists, a Community tailor made to suit their interests, and one which, by and large, has served them well.

For one reason or another, then, other EEC countries are convinced that the British are working to block further integration and even to undermine the existing edifice, with the stated aim of turning the Community into something closer to the free trade area they championed in the 1950s when the establishment of the Common Market was first being discussed. It is against that background that the deep suspicions about the British welcome for enlargement must be viewed. The British, it is suspected, see enlargement as a heaven-sent chance to weaken and dilute the Community, to shatter for ever the tight and unified structure envisaged by the Rome Treaty, and to rewrite the rules in a manner more suited to themselves.

Most other member states still tend to see the policies of the original Six, and especially the common agricultural policy, as the touchstone not merely of what is possible but also of what is "European". There is no doubt that many in Britain, of all political colours, do see enlargement as an opportunity to escape from their restrictive frame of reference.

It is hoped that the greater diversity of national interests in a Community of 12 will leave Britain less exposed than at present. Some British officials already look wistfully to Spain — certainly a tough morsel for the EEC to digest — to take over the role of EEC scapegoat which they feel has been unfairly thrust on Britain simply because it came late to a Community shaped by other hands. The fears and hopes on both sides are exaggerated. Enlargement should offer Britain opportunities for a more creative and less negative EEC diplomacy than hitherto, but it will bring many new problems as well. Certainly, any attempt to exploit the disruptive effects of enlargement for narrowly nationalist and self-seeking ends would be damagingly counter-productive.

At the same time, there is a distinct head-in-the-sand quality about the extreme reluctance of some member states to confront the implications of a development which all have acknowledged to be politically unavoidable because of the link made by the applicant countries between EEC membership and the survival of their fledgling democracies.

Negotiations with Greece, despite problems still to be solved over agriculture, should be concluded next year, enabling the Greeks to enter by January 1, 1981. Negotiations have already been opened with Portugal, and will be opened with Spain in the first half of next year. There would be no good reason for delaying their entry much beyond the start of 1982. The expansion from Six to Nine was, of course, a landmark

in the EEC's history. Yet, while Britain has been a distinctly awkward customer, with national interests to defend in agriculture, fisheries and energy that stretch Community principles as the other eight understand them to the limit, the Nine remains a collection of broadly homogeneous nations. The institutional machinery of the Six, though strained and creaking, has held. Despite the recession, protectionism, and the new Community "dilemma" in industrial policy, the fundamental assumption that a customs union is mainly concerned with liberating trade flows between its member states has survived more or less unscathed.

The move from Nine to Twelve will be another substantial quantitative extension of the existing Community, increasing total population by 20 per cent and total land area by 25 per cent. But it cannot fail also to bring far-reaching qualitative changes, not all of them easily predictable.

Regional disparities in wealth, and the problem of resource transfers, which are now being discussed in the context of the proposed new European Monetary System, will be greatly exacerbated in an EEC of 12. Gross national product per head in Spain and Greece is only about half the average in the present Community, and a third of that of its richest members. Portugal's is much lower still.

The economic structure of an enlarged Community would also be much more diverse. All three applicants, for example, have large, if declining, agricultural populations, ranging from 22 to more than 30 per cent of the work force, compared with an average of 8 to 9 per cent in the existing Community. This will put great strain on the common agricultural policy, and increase the pressure for reform. To the extent, enlargement will be helpful to Britain. But it would be illusory to imagine that even a more rational, fairer and more efficient agricultural policy would necessarily be much less expensive, or much less of a budgetary burden on Britain.

The three Mediterranean applicants would be useful allies for Britain in its campaign to reduce the excessive expenditure on price support for northern meat and dairy producers. Like Britain the three newcomers are importers of such foodstuffs.

But there would be parallel pressure for much more EEC spending on the modernisation of Mediterranean farming, not least in neglected regions of the existing Community like Italy's Mezzogiorno. This year's farm price settlement saw the first shift in that direction. Britain would inevitably be called on to pay a hefty chunk of this new expenditure.

Similarly, the British arguments for bigger transfers of resources from the richer to the poorer regions of the Community will be much reinforced by enlargement. Low-cost textile and steel exports from the applicants will aggravate the difficulties the older EEC industries already face in adjusting to the new "super competitors" of the developing world. At the same time, those of the applicants, will also need to control imports from established industrial producers to protect infant domestic industries. This must increase the strain on the EEC's traditional free trade ethic.

It will also sharpen the argument between the free traders, like the Germans, those, like the British and the French, who want to be able to continue to use state aids to subsidise domestic industries for national political and social ends, and the European Commission, which favours interventionism. The approach of enlargement is also intensifying the debate between those who think that a Community of 12 will be unworkable unless more decisions are taken by majority vote, and those, such as the British and the French, who will tolerate enlargement of the national veto. It will be healthy for all, however, if it forces member states to examine more honestly that they have so far the kind of Community they want to see developing.

This is the third of four articles discussing aspects of Britain's role in Europe.



Taylor (left) and Mr. Kenneth Cotterill.

## II brief: Economic physician

## rt credit team the caricatures

sy extravagant exports. In the opinion of Mr. Macdonald, the economic physician, the caricatures of the credit team are not only inaccurate but also misleading. The team's role is to provide a realistic assessment of the economic situation, not to engage in political speculation. The team's work is based on a thorough analysis of the data, and its conclusions are based on sound economic principles. The team's role is to provide a realistic assessment of the economic situation, not to engage in political speculation. The team's work is based on a thorough analysis of the data, and its conclusions are based on sound economic principles.

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## an and duke unite to sale of Belvoir

anquill Vale of east Leicestershire, said to have a not entirely at round this fund-raising to goes on space, an end duke in a common pur-

## Regional report

Arthur Osman

Melton Mowbray

The field is estimated at about 90 square miles and extends into Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

The Board, expecting criticism of the "industrial vandalism" has said "there would be minimal environmental interference, with 'skilful camouflage' and landscaping of the inevitable spoil heaps, less than 2,000 acres would be needed for surface operations (about 3 per cent of the whole area), and 230 acres for mine buildings.

It also has suggested that some of the land needed for spoiling is already despoiled and ravaged. Recently the three county councils involved, Mr. Mr. Shore and urged strongly that a planning inquiry commission should examine the issues. Mr. Shore rejected that, but the counties felt the firm assurances he gave meant there would be a broad and searching inquiry into all the

## Education meeting cancelled

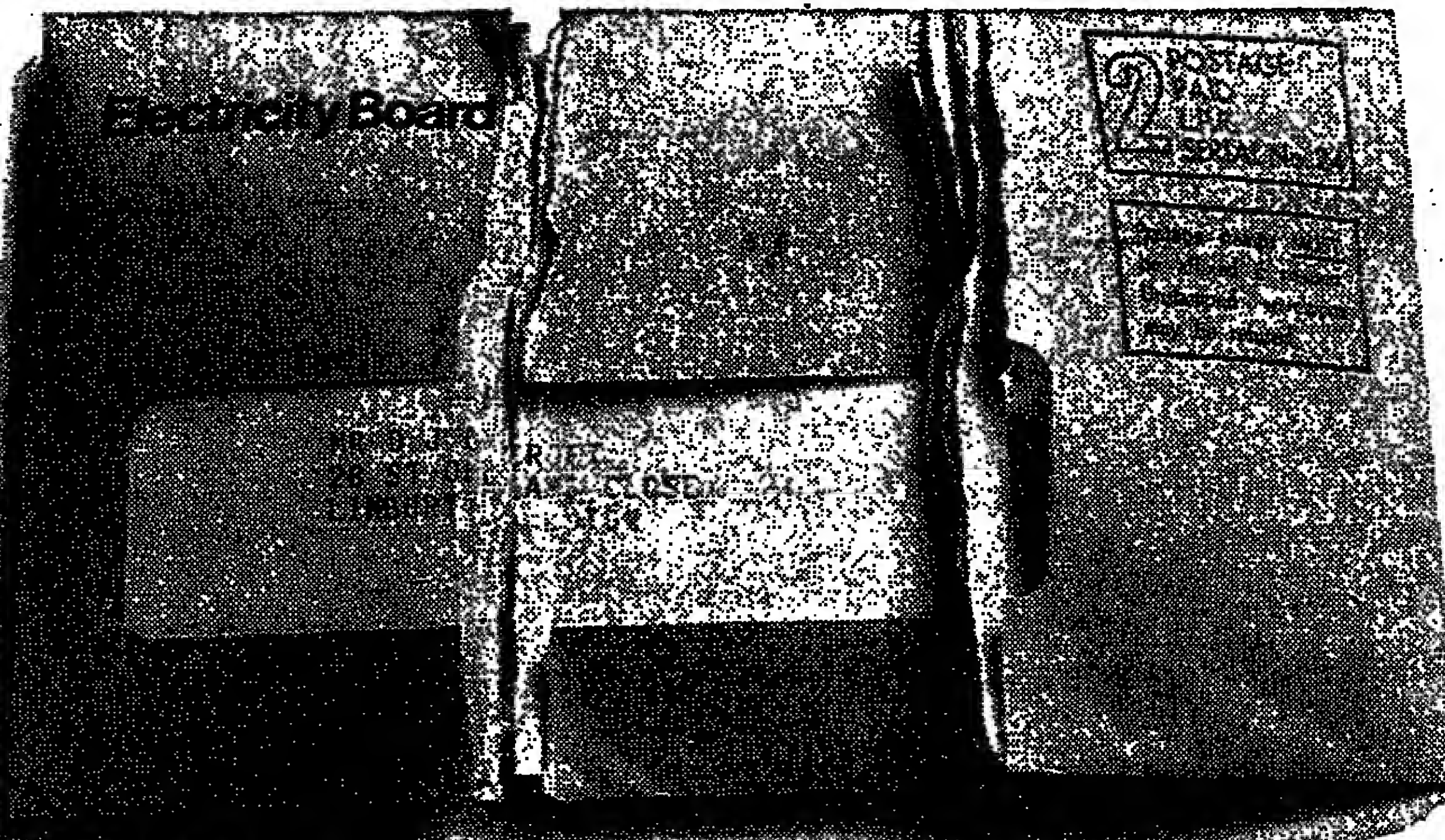
From David Jobbins, Educational Supplement, Brussels, Nov 27

An irreconcilable dispute between the French and the Dutch has led to the cancellation of a Council of Education Ministers' meeting which was to be held in Brussels today.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was due to attend, indicating the importance Britain had attached to the meeting.

No new date has been fixed but it is unlikely to be this year. The cancellation is seen in Brussels as a blow to European Commission hopes of further progress across the broad front of education matters begun by the Council of Ministers in 1976. The effect of cancellation is unlikely to be considerable, although European officials talk of a climate of uncertainty and annoyance.

It had been hoped that some agreement could have been reached over the access of EEC nationals to universities and colleges in countries such as Britain and Belgium, which restrict intake either through quotas or differential fees. The clash arose over the legal basis of the meeting. The French held that the Community had the competence to become closely involved in education affairs, and to commit EEC funds, by relating the talks specifically to an article of the Treaty of Rome. The Dutch refused, reiterating their opposition to encouraging EEC involvement in areas not clearly defined in the treaty.



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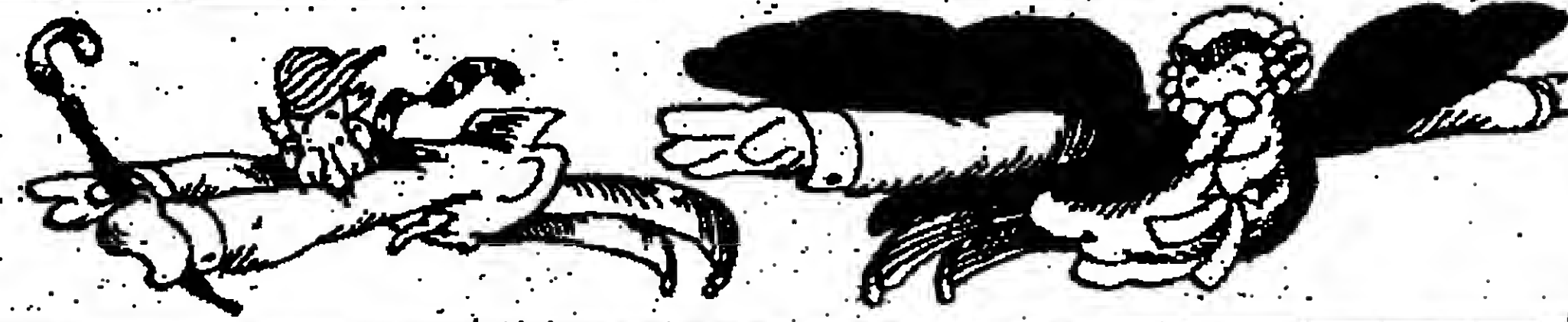
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To be considered for an early interview please write with full career details to Mr. C. A. Hislop, Pfizer Europe, Rue De Moulin A Papier 55 1160, Brussels, Belgium.



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Building Society, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL.



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The Institute for Cooperation of European Lawyers (I.C.E.L.) is seeking qualified legal executives for its London office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the firm's legal department. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £25,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department.

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COWARD CHANCE invite applications from solicitors having experience of commercial property work to join their expanding team. Applicants can expect to handle a wide range of demanding and challenging work. Please apply, giving full particulars of education and career to: G. L. Wareham, Coward Chance, Royce House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

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The successful candidates should have had some experience in the conveyancing field. Salary according to age and experience. The range of £25,100 to £25,140 per annum.

Telephone or write immediately to: Applications to: BBC Legal Department, BBC, 1, Whitehall, London SW1A 2AA. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department.

**SOLICITOR** experienced in commercial and residential conveyancing, probate, divorce, and family law. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department.

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**CHAMBERS & PINKS**—Solicitors of Law for Commercial and Industrial. We have a number of openings for experienced solicitors. Ring 01-365 6411.

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### Legal Adviser/ Company Secretary

Candidates, preferably aged 28-35, should be qualified Solicitors with at least two years' industrial/commercial/legal experience gained either in a large private practice or industry/commerce. Familiarity with company secretarial work would be an advantage.

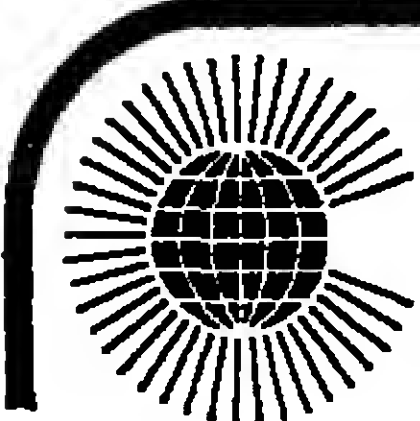
The successful candidate, reporting to the Managing Director, will have complete and sole responsibility for all legal aspects of the company's activities and will also act as Secretary of the company and two direct subsidiary companies. Commercial awareness, initiative and ability to liaise at all levels within the company are of primary importance.

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### General Vacancies



## Commonwealth Secretariat

### Post of Chief Accountant (Designate) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

The Chief Accountant is responsible through the Director of the Finance and Field Personnel Services Division to the Managing Director for all accounting systems of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Commonwealth Scholarship Fund and the Commonwealth Fund for the Advancement of Science. The holder of the post should have a recognised professional accountancy qualification and mature experience in posts of accounting responsibility. A knowledge of technical assistance accounting in various Commonwealth currencies and of British banking procedures and investment, would be an advantage. Future mechanisation of accounts is a possibility.

The Chief Accountant is required to maintain a system of expenditure commitment control and cash flow estimates; to prepare submissions for the annual Plan of Expenditure; to report regularly on the financial position of the Fund; and to produce final annual accounts for audit.

The post is graded M1 in the salary range £9,232 to £10,232 per annum. An increase of 6% on these salaries is currently under consideration.

Detailed applications together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 8th December, 1978, to:

The Chief Personnel Officer, Administration Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX.

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### ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR

whose main duties will involve planning on a 3 acre urban site. The appointment will commence as soon as possible at a salary of £21,055 (inclusive of all supplements). NAC conditions apply.

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The Governors invite applications for the post of:

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St Elphin's are an independent Public Boarding School for about 250 girls (including some day girls) and five day boarding departments). The School is situated in Derbyshire National Park has extensive grounds and excellent facilities. The School was founded in 1844 as a school for Clergy daughters and has since been maintained through links with the Church of England, of which the Head must be a communicant member.

The salary is Headteacher Grade 8 of the Salaried Scale of the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, St Elphin's School, 21, Whitwick Street, Matlock, Derbyshire, W.A. 1X5.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

### ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Gains, Wiltshire

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GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT required for two years to join the research team of the Egon Ronay Organization. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a legal department.

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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Secretary, The City University, Northampton Square, London, WC1N 3AA. Telephone: 01-253 8800. Closing date for applications: 15th January, 1979.

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Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Secretary, The City University, Northampton Square, London, WC1N 3AA. Telephone: 01-253 8800. Closing date 15th January, 1979.

ALL recruitment advertisements must be open to both male and female applicants.



## BASQUES

## Guard and taxi over latest victims Basque extremists

By Debelius

Nov 27

guerrillas have shot men dead in northern Spain today, while in the Basque region the latest victims of a "common front" of Basque extremists was Señor Edoardo Chauriz, aged 60, a sergeant major of the Civil Guard, who was shot dead in his home in Villabona, on his way to his post as chief guard at a

st Saturday night the organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) has claimed the killing of Señor Edoardo Chauriz, aged 60, a sergeant major of the Civil Guard, who was shot dead in his home in Villabona, on his way to his post as chief guard at a

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## Mr Nixon greets lunch crowd in Paris

Paris, Nov 27.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former United States President, walked among a lunchtime crowd of 200 outside his hotel today, shaking hands, laughing and waving. It was a change of pace for Mr Nixon, who had kept out of the public eye during the first day and a half of his four-day stay. He recalled his latest visit here in 1974, when he was still President.

After his walkabout, Mr Nixon drove to the Charles de Gaulle Institute, once a private office used by General de Gaulle and which is now a museum. Mr Nixon was escorted around it by Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of the late President. "It was very moving to be in the place where President de Gaulle wrote his memoirs," Mr Nixon told reporters who had gathered outside. Asked if he thought General de Gaulle was the greatest leader of the contemporary world, Mr Nixon said: "He was a great President. He remained my friend even when I was out of office."

Mr Nixon is preparing for an appearance tomorrow night on a programme to be broadcast live over the Government-owned French television network. He said he would not be replying to any questions during the programme but will accept questions by telephone from French viewers. However, he will hold a one-hour press conference on Wednesday, just before he leaves by air for London.

The programme lasts three hours. The first hour will be mostly film and television clips on Mr Nixon's career. Mr Nixon is reported to have seen this part of the programme and to have approved it. When he arrived, Mr Nixon said that he had no plans to meet French officials. But informed sources said that he would be the guest of honour at several private receptions and dinners where he might find French officials among the guests.

Mr Nixon has mostly stayed close to the 20-room suite provided by French television at one of Paris's best hotels. The television organization is also paying his party's travel expenses. The ex-President is front-page news in the French press. He told reporters that he has no further political ambitions but that he intends to speak out on public issues from time to time.—UPI.



Admiral Philippe de Gaulle greeting former President Nixon.

## EEC pledge to Greece on financial support

From Mario Modiano

Athens, Nov 27

Greece will be entitled to receive grants for structural reforms from the European Community's funds from the very first day of accession, Mr Antonio Giolitti, the EEC's Commissioner for Regional Development Policy, said today. Mr Giolitti who is having talks with Greek ministers on preparations for Greece's admission, said he had urged Greek officials to start drafting plans and projects for financing in readiness for full membership.

He told a press conference in Athens: "We have calculated that if Greece were a full member of the Community in 1978 the Community's funds would have sanctioned support worth between 250 and 300m units of account."

## Nine delay equality in benefits for women

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Nov 27

New EEC legislation ensuring women equality with men in social security benefits was approved in Brussels today by Social Affairs Ministers of the Nine. But member states will have six years in which to implement the measures.

Britain was one of several countries which opposed the time span of two to three years originally envisaged, for implementation by Mr Henk Vredeling, the EEC Commissioner for Social Affairs, who drafted the new directive.

The directive will put working women on a par with men in claiming social security, family income supplements, and unemployment and sickness benefits for their husbands and children.

Mr Stanley Orme, the Minister for Social Security, argued that while there was a strong case for quick action to give women equality in cases where the woman was the only bread-

winner, it was less obviously urgent to give a woman the right to claim sickness benefits when the husband was still working and earning.

It is estimated that implementation of the directive will initially cost Britain between £13m and £20m a year, increasing to about £50m by the end of the century. The faster implementation envisaged by the European Commission would have added £5m to the cost.

The British attitude will disappoint feminist pressure groups in London.

EEC Ministers also approved a £100m scheme to increase youth employment. Under the scheme, which will be 50 per cent financed from the Community Budget, employers can claim £20 a week for a year for every extra person they hire under the age of 25.

The scheme could generate 100,000 jobs for young people, 2.5 million of whom are on the dole.

## ner Nazi likely to be t German President

John Clough

Nov 27

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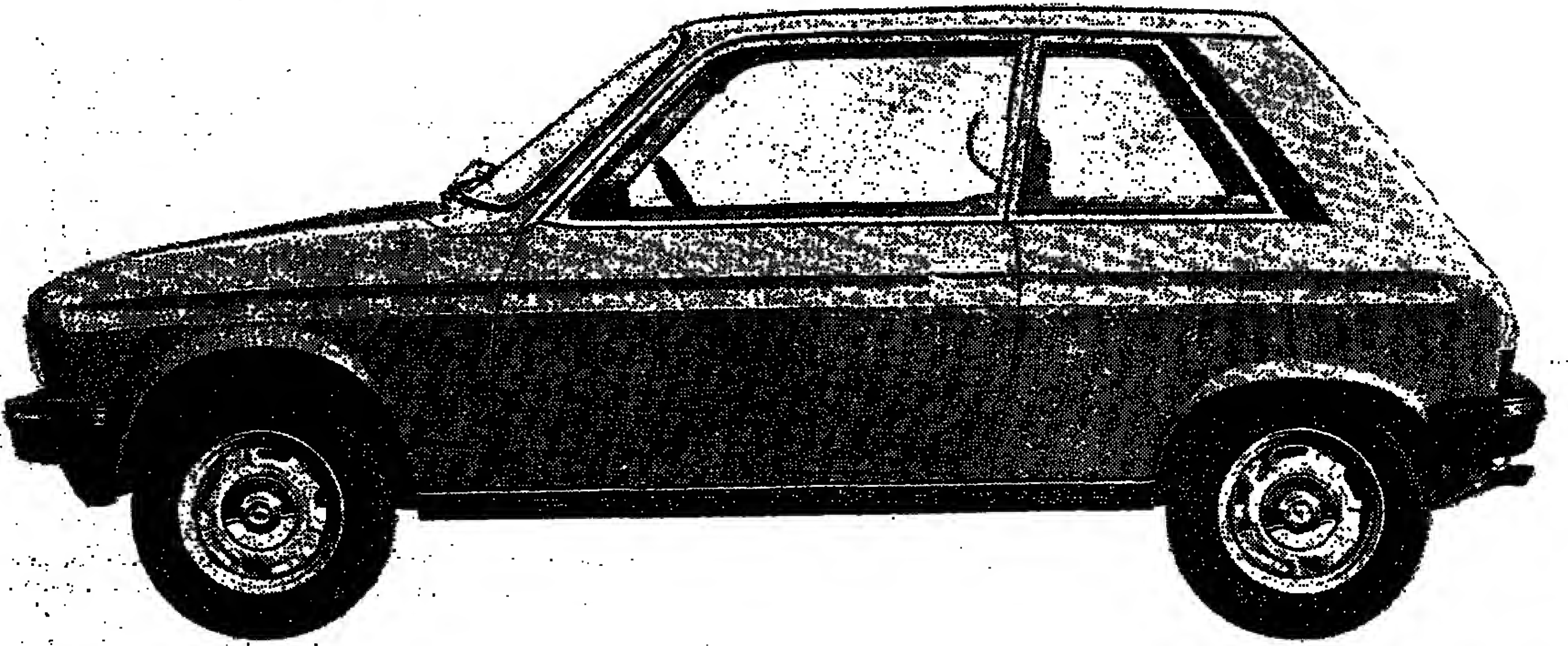
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# Peugeot Shortcuts



Here they are, the Peugeot Shortcuts, just about the shortest hatchbacks you can hope to find. Short on length but high on comfort, features and practicality. Just 11 ft long. Peugeot Shortcuts are ideal for "town and around" driving. Easy to park.



It's because they're short that nipping into those "impossible" parking slots becomes a reality.



The ZL is powered by a really economical 954 cc engine, runs on 2 star petrol and has a top speed of 84 mph. Front wheel drive, front antiroll bar, all independent suspension and dual circuit brakes ensure a safe, comfortable ride with excellent road holding.

The ZS uses an 1124 cc engine with twin

carburetors. Short though they may be the ZL and ZS are incredibly practical. A wide opening tailgate and folding rear seat gives you over 15 cu.ft. of space; just the job for taking the chore out of the weekly shopping run but equally ideal for work or play, carrying all your bits and pieces to and from the office or sports club.



Interior trim and equipment is of a very high standard. Both models have cloth covered seats, the ZS having reclining bucket seats with matching head restraints. Leg room is excellent and the gear stick is positioned to enable smooth, slick gear changes.



The ZS has a sports steering wheel and

lights, rear fog lights, clock and cigarette lighter are also standard features. A luxury custom pack is available on the ZS to make your car really special, including electric front windows, tinted glass all round, laminated windscreen and radio console. Black and metallic paint finishes are also available.

Excellent visibility is assured by deep windows all round. The large heated rear window and light steering make reversing simplicity itself, and an optional rear window washer/wiper is also available if you so require.



With main services only required every 10,000 miles or once a year, your car will spend its time with you, not in the service station, and with 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee and over 230 dealers throughout the country you can be certain of a really professional back-up service.

Test drive the Peugeot ZL and ZS and take a shortcut to better motoring. Easy to buy.

You can own a Peugeot ZL Shortcuts for £78.85 a month\* under the special Peugeot Finance plan or for a little more a ZS Shortcuts.







# What forces us to consider suspending publication of some of the best newspapers in the world?

For 193 years, *The Times* has been one of the world's great newspapers; authoritative, factual, readable and fiercely independent.

*The Sunday Times*, a brave paper in the same tradition, has broken new ground and set new standards in weekly journalism, to win more than 4 million readers. And *The Times Educational Supplement*, *The Times Higher Education Supplement* and *The Times Literary Supplement* are internationally recognised as leaders in their specialised fields.

Yet unless we reach agreement with the Unions, we shall be forced to suspend publication of all these papers as from this Friday.

How has this incredible situation come about?

## Continual stoppages; a recipe for bankruptcy.

The newspaper business is more vulnerable than most to industrial disruption. If we lose part or all of a day's production, we can't simply produce more next day, to catch up.

And every lost copy represents a lost reader, the potential loss of an advertiser, and lost revenue that we'll never be able to recoup.

In fact, if there was ever an industry in which everyone involved stood to lose through hasty industrial action, it's ours.

Yet since the beginning of 1978 alone, we've lost more than 12 million copies through unofficial stoppages. We've lost £2.7 million of the profit we expected to make; profit that could have been reinvested in the business, and passed on in better pay and working conditions.

If this continues, our newspapers will simply bleed to death.

That is why we said, months ago, we'll suspend publication this Friday, unless we can reach agreement.

## Is there an alternative?

Yes there is.

We've made fair and wide-ranging proposals to the Unions who represent our staff. We're still negotiating, and are making substantial progress with most of them. Basically, our proposals are these:

1. We want to set up a system, that will be honoured by everyone, for resolving disputes — before, not after, copies are lost or disrupted, and the newspapers suffer yet another setback. Nobody pretends this is always easy; but we think our proposals are fair and reasonable, as well as being in everyone's long-term interests.
2. We want to replace old machinery and equipment, and to phase in gradually some of the 'new' technology that many papers elsewhere in the world have been using effectively for the last ten years. The craft Unions (understandably enough) have been worried about its impact on their members' jobs; so we've made proposals to meet this very real problem.

3. It's no secret that British newspapers are heavily over-manned in some departments. We want to reduce this over-manning; and again, our proposals include a deal that will make this possible without hardship.

## What are we offering in return?

Easy enough to see how our proposals will benefit the newspapers. But what will the people who produce the papers get out of them?

### 1. Better pay and benefits.

Greater efficiency will allow us to create a self-financing productivity scheme. Every member of the staff will benefit; two-thirds of the estimated savings will be used for improved pay, six weeks holidays, sick pay and pensions. And the remaining third will be reinvested in the newspapers.

### 2. No-one has to leave.

Even though we want to reduce over-manning, nobody will be made redundant unless he or she chooses to be. We've promised that; and we've offered terms which mean that staff who do choose to go could receive what ITN described as the best offer ever made in British industry.

### 3. A better future.

We have great newspapers. We believe that if work and pay structures can be renegotiated along the proposed lines, they have a bright and expanding future; with better pay, benefits, cleaner and easier working conditions and prospects for everyone who works in them.

We are working hard to reach a fair and effective agreement. And when we get it, which we will, all our readers, newsagents, advertisers, and (above all) our staff, will have something to celebrate.

# TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED











# Selectors face black outlook with forwards under fire

## Mourie's men confident

## Hyland makes uncertain way to semi-finals

**BOGOTA:** Colombian Open tournament. 275. A. Rivadeneira (A), 71. 68. 67. 278. J. Pinzon (C), 71. 70. 69. 280. J. Pinzon (C), 71. 69. 65. 280. A. Jackson (GB), 72. 69. 70. 282. J. Fought (USA), 70. 70. 67. 284. J. Aleman, 74. 70. 70. 284. A. Arana (A), 74. 76. 70. 284. P. Townsend (GB), 72. 72. 70. 284.

**SAO PAULO:** 277. R. Floyd (USA), 69. 69. 69. 280. J. Fernandez (A), 71. 69. 70. 69. S. Martin (GB), 70. 68. 69. 72. 283. D. Kelly (A), 70. 69. 69. 72. 285. T. Simpson (USA), 67. 71. 74. 72. 286. C. Pinto (Brazil), 71. 72. 69. 73. 287. C. Bass (Brazil), 73. 67. 70. 72. 289. P. German (A), 70. 72. 69. 73. 290. V. Vicente (Argentina), 71. 71. 75. 75.

**confident**

## Cousins to prove he is back where he left off

The pairs' title is vacant. The only entrants are Robert Daw and Susan Garland (Bristol), aged 14 and 12 respectively; they made an excellent impression in Megève last March when they were 11th in the World junior championship.

### St Andrews chosen

The £50,000 PGA championship, sponsored by Colgate, will next year be played at St Andrews, venue of this year's Open championship, from May 17 to 20.

boats, those built to a French design unsuited to the Clydeside climate, were running with damp and had to be altered after a rent-strike.

Glaswegians have been voting with their

This is normally almost all the rest of the world knows or wants to know about Glasgow. That it is a very unfair picture therefore on this occasion does not go without saying. But before trying to put Glasgow's problems into their proper context of a large city which will be a surprise amount to be said in its favour,

fluently is its overwhelming task, but it does annotate its calls in sufficient detail to yield a few trends. The most important of these is the observation that its share

Marital difficulties head the list fol-

They are at last being dissuaded from spreading over its boundaries. They are no longer to be uprooted and pigeonholed into tower blocks. As much as £300m is to be spent on rehabilitating existing, traditional property (the results of the first such projects are truly spectacular) and a retrospective triumph for the 19th century.

Strictly speaking, it has not begun yet. The strategy for salvation is to be pr

inhabitants of the area it seeks to save.  
High-powered teams of officials stre-

The problems of Glasgows are probably worse than those of Liverpool. After looking at both, I cannot resist the dangerous temptation of making a prediction. If Glasgow continues on its newfangled course, in 10 years it will be the Liverpool of the future. The Liverpool puritans who will go north to learn the lesson may even be moved to propose a twinning arrangement.

Dan Van der V.

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**UNDER MILK WOOD**

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1 SHINING  
2 PLAYS  
ACADEMY  
Program  
ACADEMY  
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4.30.

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F. ON ALL SEATS  
F. ON THE MILE  
F. ON THE MILE  
2. 5.20, 8.00  
THE SERGENTS  
TUE. 3.35, 6.05  
2. 4.57 6.14  
PROVIDENCE  
3.50 6.00 8.00  
Y. 3. 5.27-5.51  
SEAT MAKER (A)  
Sat. Sun. 3.50, 6.00













## APRIL 5TH MOVEMENT

ted crowds eagerly wall posters going ing and other Chinese. My join in the demand ty, democracy and Some are concerned with political freedom. make the case for tion of such cast-offs as chl. Criticism of Mao seem unfettered. Such in recalls the "hun- ners" movement of ill there now be a alt, as there was then, fresh assault on s", some of whom may have been released from isonment they suffered ree years ago—as a published today by International con-

Or is the backing that Hsiao-ping is clearly to this manifestation of feeling unlikely to be on? It seems hardly when Mr Teng himself he rehabilitation of Mr hual, whose criticism in 1959 led to his dis- sence minister. At this was felt by many's colleagues to be an's of many cases "Mao treated those who with him as enemies. Examination of a cam- it is certainly stimulated eng shows that his main is to reverse the ille- Mao's party management, during and since the revolution. A lengthy

last week in *People's Daily* that it is the events of 1976, that are to serve as on. That was the day he traditional festival for ing ancestors was taken excise for a massive itation in favour of the onns dead Chou En-lai before then had feelings so spontaneously and ly expressed in a public Nor was there any doubt part of those who joined wd that affection for the ad prime minister was to revulsion against the l struggles of the previous ars. One poster has re- ten years of "fascist ship" from 1966 to ne can hardly expect pre- in political abuse. But that these people did not relish ade of Maoist extremism, olutely plain. No less plain

## WOULD BE SILLY TO BLACKLIST FORD

ears that the Government ceeding with caution in the of applying its policy of ions to the Ford case. rday the company explained e Government the basis of ntroversial wage settlement presented the arguments for unding that it was within the of the present pay policy, basis of that case is that the ase in earnings above 5 per will be covered by self- icking increases in pro- vity. Ford is an efficient well-managed company by standards and certainly by standards of the British or car industry. It is, there- possible, that the claim d be justified, or sub- ally justified, by events. Government will now con- r what action, if any, to take e light of these explanations would be well advised to be ble in the matter. A policy

is Mr Teng's ever-growing popu- larity in pressing his plea for China to "seek truth from facts". Thus the priority is to reverse the character of the decisions taken after the April 5 demon- stration was expressed. Already *People's Daily* has declared that the expression (of mass fury) was not counter-revolutionary but the reverse. No doubt this amendment will find its place in party records when the expected plenary session of the central committee is held—it may already be in session. But what of the other two decisions: one dismissing Mr Teng from all his posts, the other promoting Mr Hua Kuo-feng to the senior vice-chairmanship of the party—and thus the natural successor to Mao Tse-tung—as well as con- firming his appointment as Prime Minister in place of Chou En-lai. Hitherto a direct conflict between Mr Hua and Mr Teng was seen as the likely outcome. But this has been avoided, chiefly because Mr Teng has been sufficiently persuasive to carry Mr Hua with him in his campaign to restore the party to legality. As for the personal issues, there is to be no disturbance of the decision Mr Hua will keep the posts, which have been con- firmed in any case by later meetings of the party congress last year and the national people's congress earlier this year. Never again will a gang of four ram decisions through a cowed politburo, but cowed, as all are aware, only because Mao supported the gang.

Of course this leaves many questions unanswered even when the party's return to legality is affirmed. That they will go on being answered may be deduced from China Youth which asks why Lin Biao and the "gang of four" could remain in power for so long and answers its own question by saying that China had been ruled for too many centuries by disastrous emperors whose authority none dared question. The only way to escape this conformity would be secret ballots to elect repre- sentatives the people know and trust. If one thinks of the dis- banded and disappointed red guards, the generation of the seventies deprived of decent higher education and sent to the countryside, a whole pile of discontent must be in the wings. It is likely to be spurred now that the demonstration of April 5,

1976, has been elevated to its "revolutionary" pedestal. Moreover, the date promises to be acknowledged as a turning point in Chinese revolutionary history, likely to gain the same importance as the May 4 move- ment of 1919. (Posters are already referring to the April 5 movement.) If that happens, one outcome could be the gradual return of China to a more equal relationship with its historical heritage. Ever since 1949 the "new" China has been hammered home up and down the country, almost as a China that had utterly turned its back on the old. No country can so disown its past, least of all China. If one looks back over this century to that first dramatic revolutionary gesture, it also began as a demonstration. The students who protested on May 4, 1919, at the demeaning terms accepted in the Versailles Treaty by a weak government of China set going emotions that echoed throughout the country and were soon transmuted into new confidence among a younger generation. Suddenly, after two decades of confusion, China's capacity to find her own way forward was born. At last the young had found a cause to which they could rally.

That cause of national renewal, of a strong and independent China, remains the objective in 1978 as it was conceived in 1919. Of course the break with a decay- ing and corrupt China with the communist victory in 1949 will not lose its immense significance, or Mao's genius in moulding and leading those forces be forgotten. Yet China's modern history may profit from a new framework that spans May 4, 1919 and April 5, 1976: the one a coming together of nationalist sentiment, the other a protest against dictatorship and a demand for liberty. Perhaps by the year 2000, when Chou En-lai's "four modernisations" have reached some kind of fruition, China will be able to look back in gratitude at the transformation of the past two years. That will not mean an advance towards democracy by any western standards. Chinese thinking has not moved far enough for that. But at least a party conducting its own affairs constitutionally, a party again offering a career to talent, a party much more ready to test its performance by public opinion than it has been willing to do since 1949—that could be Mr Teng's achievement.

of sanctions remains in our view objectionable on legal grounds. It is highly question- able whether the Government in fact has the powers to apply many of the sanctions it has deployed against those on its "black list". The very concept of a "black list" is equally objectionable on general grounds. The most powerful objection, however, remains the economic and industrial one. After so many years of directly applied norms, the distortions, inefficiencies and disincentives created by rigid, formal incomes policies substantially outweigh any possible advantage in hold- ing down the rate of wage inflation. There is a growing impression that settlements up to about the Ford level are increasingly common in indus- tries that are benefiting from expanded trade. There is no case for penalizing Ford for having behaved in a commercially sensible way.

Rhodesia and talk to ordinary Africans and Europeans before he writes this sort of nonsense. Yours sincerely, JON PHILLIPS, Management Committee Member, Eastern Area, Young Conservatives, 16 More Crescent, Theydon Bois, Essex. November 23.

### The primacy of the Pope

From the Reverend Dr P. N. Hamilton  
Sir, Dr Thomas Parker's strong attack on me (November 11) needs a reply. In the future reunited Church for which many of us pray, the phrase "primacy of honour" recalls the "special place for a primate-inter- pares" as an organ of unity and authority proposed by Archbishop Michael Ramsey in 1956 in *The Gospel and the Catholic Church* (2nd ed., p227). For me at least it suggests a role not unlike that of the Archbishop of Canterbury within today's Anglican Communion, where he is a focus for unity and receives only a limited jurisdiction throughout England and little if any in, say, North America. We have much to learn from other Churches, but perhaps we have this at least to contribute.

As to Christ's words, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church" (Matthew 16:18), words that were the foundation for much of the new Pope's inaugural sermon, Dr Ramsey also wrote that later conceptions of papal sovereignty grew "partly through an interpretation of Mt 16:18 which by far the greater number of the Fathers had not accepted" (p163). The Fathers do not all side with Peter in applying these words both to Peter and to his successors in Rome. And the 1976 Anglican-Roman Catholic agreed statement "Authority in the Church" says

this (para 24): "Claims on behalf of the Roman see as commonly presented in the past have put a greater weight on the Petrine texts (Mt 16:18, etc.) than they are generally thought to be able to bear. However, many Roman Catholic scholars do not now feel it necessary to stand by former exegeses of these texts in every respect."

Yours faithfully, PETER HAMILTON, Frant Rectory, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. November 16.

### Drinking in line

From Professor L. A. Moritz  
Sir, On February 16, 1972—exactly six years and nine months ago—you printed the following letter from me:

"If our existing pint glasses were marked, a little below the top, with the half litre level, they would look exactly like continental half litre glasses. We should then get for our nominal pint, except that we should no longer be paying for the froth; and our hands would not need to be quite so steady since we should be less likely to spill part of what we have paid for. Above all, the price for the same amount of beer ought to go down by 12½ per cent."

"So I am all for the metric pint—and even the metric half pint." Today we are told that, as an "incidental benefit deriving from a bill principally designed to bring British weights and measures legislation into line... with other EEC member states", the offending froth is to be accommodated in larger (taller) pints and half pint glasses. What time, Sir, are we being brought into?

Yours, etc, L. A. MORITZ, 1 Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.

## Hormone treatment in prisons

From Mr David Green, and others  
Sir, For many years Dartmoor Prison has held men who are potentially dangerous and sexually disturbed in ways which the ordinary person finds distasteful. The crimes they have committed against small children and others are such that other prisoners resent their presence and therefore, for their own protection, they have to be kept on what is called Voluntary Segregation. This means, in effect, that they are almost totally isolated from human contact and become like cabbages. Until recently there was no method by which these men could be treated which had any possible hope that they might ultimately be able to live a normal or semi-normal life. Since 1964, hormone treatment in various forms has been given to some prisoners who were willing to accept it after all the known side effects were explained to them. Whether they accepted and everything they were told is difficult to say. We, the Home Office, and everyone concerned were anxious about this because there were many problems. There was the swelling of the prostate tissue and the need for amputation, the possible abuse of the treatment to get parole, and the continued need for further treatment on release.

We do not ourselves particularly like the idea of hormone treatment—who could?—but up to now it represents the only alternative to incarceration for life. We know the treatment was carried out against the wishes and understanding and we believe it brought peace of mind. In their original state, untreated, these men could never or hardly ever be released without grave danger to other human beings, especially small children. With continued hormone treatment there is the possibility that they may be released to lead a reasonable life without hurt to others. It is a delicate and emotive judgment about this but it is not better to offer at least some hope of a normal life, however imperfect the treatment may be, rather than to leave men to rot in their cells for the rest of their lives. Yours faithfully, DAVID GREEN, LEN HILL, ANNE VOSS-BARK, Members of the Board of Visitors, HM Prison Dartmoor, Lyd Cottage, Lyd, Devon.

### 'L'Express' interview

From the Editor in Chief of L'Express  
Sir, After the publication by L'Express of an interview with the ex-French Nazi *Darquier de Pellepoix*, I was surprised (to put it mildly) when I read the following sentence in *The Times* (November 21): "L'Express had in the interview described M. Darquier de Pellepoix as 'the French Eichmann' and allowed 'room for doubt as to its own feelings about this war criminal'."

Of course, the exact sentence as we saw it was "allowed no room". Your correspondent has assumed me personally that this was an error in transmission. We have been deluged with letters of protest and inquiry from British associations and other groups. I should only be too glad to have had written that there was "room for doubt" as to *The Times's* "feelings" about a murderer and if we had not immediately corrected such a mistake.

There has never been the slightest doubt as to our intentions when we published the *Darquier* interview. Concerning this historical period (35 years away) we wanted to remind our readers that anti-Semitism in France was not simply imported from Germany. There was a purely French anti-Semitism, even a purely French racism, not all Frenchmen like to be reminded of this.

Driving this point home, we published a dossier of the main reactions to the *Darquier* interview and an editorial comment in NR 1426 of L'Express (November 11).

In all fairness, especially after this unfortunate typographical mis- take, I feel that *The Times's* readers should have been fully informed. JEAN-PAUL REVEL, Rue de Berri, Paris.

### Christianity and politics

From the Reverend S. B. Calver  
Sir, The Reith Lectures. It would be interesting to enquire into the object of this series. The impression I have so far received is that authentic Christianity should only be concerned with worship in its narrowest sense, just what Marxists always claim it to be—"pie in the sky". Secondly that the churches have so compromised themselves as to be little better than a Marxist front, view bound to dismiss most church people. We cannot separate the lectures from the BBC's publicity of them. The *Listener* for November 2 has on the front the quotation, "What will happen to Christianity as its content is drained away into the great pool of secular idealism." In your edition of November 4 the advertisement for *The Listener* on p 4 quotes, "In their death agonies the western churches are distributing the causes of their own sick- ness", etc. I am glad to note today (November 4) has some critical lectures.

The lectures should also be compared with the TV serial *The Archaeology of the Bible Lands*; once again the purpose would appear to be educational, but in fact the impression given was that the Old Testament was unreliable by modern archaeological standards, for more than is usually thought. I wonder whether these two programmes have been put on as an exercise in debunking Christianity. I should like to think I am wrong. I am, etc, S. B. CALVER, 8 Parkfield Drive, Taunton, Somerset.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Preservation of cathedral cities

From Mr Marcus Binney and Mr John Harris

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's letter (November 24) on the preservation of cathedral cities and historic towns is as much a manifesto for the preservation of the way of life and civil servants showed so clear and unequivocal grasp of the way conservation can go hand in hand with lively prosperous towns.

Indeed it was only a few weeks ago you reported that a very senior official in the Department of the Environment, with a special responsibility for historic buildings, was proposing to the Historic Buildings Council for England that statutory protection should be removed from 50 per cent of the listed buildings in the country, opening the way, to quote Richard Crossman, again for the same supermarket to be plonked by every cathedral—and every historic church.

The Archbishop asks for the example of York to be followed in Salisbury, the Cathedral city of the Embsment, with a special responsibility for historic buildings, was proposing to the Historic Buildings Council for England that statutory protection should be removed from 50 per cent of the listed buildings in the country, opening the way, to quote Richard Crossman, again for the same supermarket to be plonked by every cathedral—and every historic church.

There is nowhere where the Archbishop's message more needs to be heeded than a few hundred yards down the river from Lambeth Palace. Yours sincerely, MARCUS BINNEY, JOHN HARRIS, The White Hart Hotel, Lincoln.

From Mrs A. S. Hall  
Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's timely reminder of the new attitudes to urban conservation, which have

### Medical accountability

From Lord Smith of Marlow  
Sir, The anxieties that prompted Mr Tony Smythe's letter (November 25) deserve careful examination, though the problem to which he draws attention is far more complex than his letter suggests and his solution is one which all too easily could harm patients rather than help them.

Good medicine depends upon much more than mere knowledge and technical expertise. Inherent in it is the one-to-one relationship of doctor and patient, within which a doctor maintains his determination to seek above all what is best for his patient and the patient rewards his doctor with his confidence.

To some, it is so important not to intrude upon this relationship that the judgment of a doctor in clinical charge of a patient must never be questioned at any time by any third party, unless it appears to have fallen short of accepted standards to such a degree that it becomes a matter for the civil courts. Mr Tony Smythe clearly disagrees with this attitude and so do I.

Today it is universally accepted within the medical profession that continuing education of all doctors is important, not just merely after qualification but in the hospital service, after full clinical responsibility has been assumed as a consultant; yet full education of medical students and junior doctors is accompanied by periodic assessments of a rigorous kind, continuing education of more senior doctors is not as yet subject to any assessment at all.

This is not due to a failure of the profession to appreciate the need for continuing assessment in the profession. The price of a doctor's licence is due to the fact that it is extremely difficult to devise a system which

prevailed and indeed grown in the past decade, prefaces his enquiry as to the "state of play" in other cathedral cities.

I am happy to report that in Salisbury, the Cathedral city and historic town is as much a manifesto for the preservation of the way of life and civil servants showed so clear and unequivocal grasp of the way conservation can go hand in hand with lively prosperous towns.

The commercial heart of the city is also beating strongly with the recent opening of the Cross Keys Chequer development, adjoining the Market Square, a shopping precinct containing many restored buildings and features.

As a council, we recognize the problems that exist and which will continue to arise. Our wish is to balance the conflicting demands of shopping and traffic with the objectives of conservation. The city needs both its character and its prosperity and inevitably the solutions will not please all.

It is interesting when comparing the modern efforts of Salisbury to the achievements of York to also compare the size and distribution of population. York has a population of 101,900 contained in 7,295 acres, whereas Salisbury District has a population of 105,300 spread over 248,383 acres. Thus the arguments for investing ratepayers' money in preserving the city's heritage are countered by rural councillors who quite rightly feel that they should receive the benefits also in order to maintain their own, or by comparison but nonetheless important, conservation areas.

This is perhaps reflected in the annual budget for the respective "Town Schemes" (Historic Building Grants jointly funded by central and local government) which is currently:

York	£70,000
Salisbury	£6,000

We are conscious of our problems in Salisbury, not least our notorious "road to nowhere" but we are tackling them and are confident we will succeed. We take comfort in the fact that Bishop Poore, who was the "city planner" in 1220 would still be able to find his way from the Market Square to the Cathedral without feeling he had been landed on the Moon.

Yours faithfully, A. S. HALL, Chairman, Planning Committee, Salisbury District Council, Belle Vue Road, Salisbury. November 24.

does not carry with it some element of persuasion to some doctors on some occasions to think first of their own position rather than the interests of their patient. It would be a sad state of affairs if a generation of doctors grew up who, whenever faced with a difficult decision, might, instead of considering solely "what is best for the patient?" ask themselves first the question "in this finely balanced situation in which a wrong decision may easily be made, what can I do to make sure that, whatever the outcome, criticism can not be levelled at me personally?"

An attitude of mind such as this can lead to every patient having every investigation, delay in emer- gencies being treated whilst the apprehensive seek "cover" through consultation with a senior, a predilection for "passing the buck" when faced with any dangerously ill patient. The price of a doctor's licence on any scale would be greatly to the disadvantage, indeed danger, of patients, as well as enormously expensive.

This is a problem which the medical profession does have to solve, but the solution must be one that can be introduced with the understanding, agreement and cooperation of doctors as a whole, not one imposed by force upon them even by their own senior colleagues, let alone by the outside the profes- sion. Not only would bad doctors oppose this through self interest but good doctors would all oppose it too because of its harmful effects upon patients and its disastrous impact upon the economy of the NHS. The crisis that would follow is one which the NHS, not lacking its troubles at the present time, can well do without.

Yours faithfully, SMITH, House of Lords. November 27.

On my return to England I found that *The Times* had not appeared at all for seven days. If this is not censorship I do not know what is.

We have recently seen an edition of *The Daily Telegraph* published with blank spaces where photographs of Prince Charles on his birthday and other illustrations were left blank. If a newspaper appeared in this form in Rhodesia it would be regarded as blatant censorship.

The country cannot go on like this in the pantheon of liberty the supporting pillars of the main entrance facade are the responsible newspapers.

A few tabloid newspapers pandering to the lowest instincts of the public will not replace the pillars supporting the structure, like *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. *The Morning Post* has already gone.

A serious and responsible free press is as much a part of our unwritten constitution as the judiciary, the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Crown. The removal of any one of these would seriously unbalance the protection which our people have won over the centuries.

Let us hope that the internal dissensions within your great paper can be resolved before the end of this month, but if not that *The Times* will arise again one day like a phoenix from the ashes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant and consistent reader, SOMERSET DE CH... St Oyst's Priory, St Oyst's, Essex. November 22.

## Industrial disputes at the National

From Lord Olivier, and others  
Sir, There are alarming signs that a serious wound, all too familiar in the industry, is about to open up the otherwise healthy body of the London Theatre.

We refer to the dangerously increasing number of unofficial strikes by stage staff which have recently stopped performances in the West End and, in particular, at the National Theatre where the threat of a series of similar actions is, we understand, severe.

We are not against trade unions. Indeed, we all belong to one, if not two or three. The theatre is fortunate in its different associations of this kind, and recognizes the great value they can have when members work in harmony within the rules, to the mutual well being of all.

But, for more than 40 years there has been the almost subconscious dread that one day the two main theatre unions in this country, British Actors' Equity and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees—(pardon, please, members of the Musicians' Union and The Writers' Guild), might fall out.

Now we must ask if members of NATKE—the union whose conduct is presently causing such alarm—realize the normal danger of a continuing run of unofficial strikes. These will eventually break the crucial trust that has always existed between the public and the performer. This will inevitably speedily restore the saddest state of unem- ployment throughout both our unions.

It surely has to be admitted that it is the public's interest in the box office that provides us with our means of livelihood, and that this interest is going to drop to a state of non-existence with unpleasant consequences if these providers con- tinue to be subjected to the insulting inconvenience of buying theatre tickets for a performance which can either be cancelled at the last moment, or be stopped at any time during it which pleases, or, very much more, if members of NATKE members to call a halt to it.

What seems to us to be needed to heal this deepening wound is an increased sense of responsibility to the public and an enlightened sense of reality amongst those theatre workers who take unofficial action. If neither is forthcoming, the theatre in this country will surely and quickly sicken to extinction.

Yours, etc, LAURENCE OLIVIER, JOHN GIELGUD, RALPH RICHARDSON, 33-34 Chancery Lane, WC2. November 23.

### Governing the V & A

From the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Sir, With reference to the article in today's *The Times* (November 27) concerning all the V & A Museum's staff's opposition to being placed under an alternative form of governance independent of the DES, on November 16, 1978, explaining the proposals and asking for their views. There was a helpful discussion, but no firm alternative suggestions were forthcoming.

Whatever the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State, the "traditional national role" of the V & A will never be abrogated. Quite simply, our purpose is to ensure that the V & A remains a fascinating museum to visit and to use, and also a satisfying and fulfilling place to work in for all its staff.

Yours faithfully, ROY STRONG, Director, Victoria and Albert Museum, 290, Kensington, SW7. November 27.

After considering the evidence and putting forward my recom- mendations to me that the V & A should seek statutory trustee museum status. Their report was made available to the staff, after which the Chairman of the Advisory Council and I met the staff representatives on May 16, 1978, explain- ing the proposals and asking for their views. There was a helpful discussion, but no firm alternative suggestions were forthcoming.

Yours faithfully, ROY STRONG, Director, Victoria and Albert Museum, 290, Kensington, SW7. November 27.

### Union for artists

From Mrs Joan M. Jonas

Sir, Mr R. Bubler (November 10) states that there are no unions for painters. There is indeed the Artists' Union and should be interested in further information about this union ask him to write or phone me at the address below.

All the points made in his letter to *The Times* are issues which have brought about the formation of the Artists' Union. We need artists to unite and work towards improving their conditions from which they suffer.

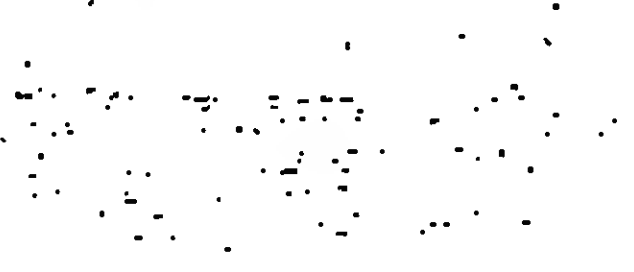
Yours faithfully, JOAN M. JONAS, 128 Gordon Road, South Woodford, E18. November 16.

### Lions in the Coliseum

From Mr David Gibbins

Sir, I hope and urge that the English National Opera while reno- vating the Coliseum in March will not money and time to turn it into a not decorate in glorious confident colours the lions and other mar- velous frothy details within the ar- chitecture. The performances and the charming—let the building con- tribute too. Yours faithfully, DAVID GIBBINS, 134 Oxford Gardens, W10. November 23.

















TEN RAF OFFICERS.  
PLACE THEM IN  
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.

\_\_\_\_\_

## RAF officer



1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



### land is prepared to join IS without Britain

#### Brussels provides aid

Westlake is prepared to join the European Monetary Unit (EMU) without Britain, it is claimed. Community sources available to a cost of participating in Irish Government.

There is still some Irish Government this step, with the view of the link a Irish and British not prove necessary ally of the two participating fully in January has not been ruled out.

no inclination to the enormous difficulty would be created public joined the monetary system with.

almost certainly need for exchange as well as probably in unscrupulous of all structures of the.

and related issues discussed yesterday by Mr and Mrs Jack Lynch, Prime Minister who on for a day of

h, who has already h discussions with d Estling, the d, left London for Bonn, where he talks with Chancellor

has been stressing these EEC leaders for more financial from Brussels to Irish economy in early years of any economic, contribute the European

imates suggest that it might need an aid from other

o build a plant thanol

ical is of build a plant, with an capacity of 155,000 Grangemouth, Firth

m plant part of a modernization and programme, will re-order units with capacity of 90,000 year. It will attract aid under the Int Selective Invest-

yesterday that the would spend 100 jobs. Building for completion, it will generate about 100 jobs. Mr Eric Secretary of State for welcomed the

k for the plant is one of the main bricks" of the petrochemicals industry. synthetic alcohol, is industrial methanol other uses are as a of solvents and inks, food essences and in-

ylene and ethanol originally set up in 1951, with added five years yesterday's announce- BP Chemical's plant at the Grange-

to produce polyethylene, benzene, and other derived from ethylene, by under construction mouth.

older plants would required replacement in next few years, they are not now at full capacity. This expects that they be on full long when the new plant is completion.

they said that the pro- Grangemouth was to help the balance of by up to £30m a year.

plant and construction there would be spin-its for supplier indus-

rs of intent d for nus field

Development ad two letters of intent loppment of its Magnus which is sited in north- of the North Sea, field will cost around to bring to full produc-

ter has gone to CJB for steel platform and the other is for Hall Engineering, platform topside facil- wants the companies use definitive design- and budgets for a gramme.

out-out of the platform 32, which production for the following year, day, the state-owned National Oil Corpora- 15/6-1, about 100 miles Orkney Islands.



Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, in London talks yesterday.

Community members over the first five years. This figure is equivalent to about 2 per cent of Ireland's gross national product. But even this sum was derived on the assumption that Britain would become a full participant in the EMS from the outset.

If this was not the case, the sums sought by Dublin would be commensurately greater. Mr Lynch's case for more financial aid has apparently been listened to sympathetically in both Paris and London.

Moreover, there are indications that the West Germans would be prepared to provide Ireland with some cash.

As the Irish Government will have to take a decision about the EMS very soon, the EEC nations will have to make their intentions towards Irish clear within a few days.

Irish Government sources see little to commend the kind of half-way house which Britain now seems likely to seek for

itself, whereby it did not the sterling to other EEC currencies, but was associated with the related institutional arrangements of EMS.

The British Cabinet is expected to endorse such a half-way house strategy on Thursday.

How quickly, and by how much, the Irish and British pounds would diverge if the republic joined the EMS, and Britain did not similarly devaluing, is a matter of speculation. Some estimates suggest that the Irish pound could quickly rise 10 per cent above sterling.

The former currency's new link with the Deutsche Mark could make it attractive to British residents, and this would almost certainly force the Treasury and the Bank of England to introduce tough exchange controls.

German bond issue rounds off dollar rescue

From David Blake, Economics Correspondent, Paris

The final step in President Carver's plans to defend the dollar will be taken early next month with the launching of a DM2,500m to DM3,000m (£666m to £800m) bond issue on the German capital market.

Agreement on all major issues has been reached, and they will be made available only to German residents to prevent other dollar holders switching their funds into the new foreign currency bonds.

Further bond issues are expected to be made later in Switzerland and Japan, but the American authorities most pressing need is for Deutsche marks.

Both German banks and insurance companies are likely to buy the bonds, whose period probably be up to four years.

The issue forms part of the dollar defence package which

was the most important topic discussed today at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Working Party Three.

There was a general feeling among top monetary officials that the United States measures was working well so far. It is hoped that a further improvement in the underlying position will occur next year.

The OECD is predicting a dramatic fall in the United States current account deficit next year, to between \$6,000m (£3,093m) and \$8,000m depending on what happens to the oil price.

This compares with an estimated \$19,000m deficit in 1978. Much of the improvement comes from a sharp slowdown in American growth which is expected to fall to around 2 per cent in 1979 compared with about 3.75 per cent in 1978.

While the American deficit is falling, the huge surpluses recorded by Germany and

### Ballot today on whether to withdraw cooperation over pay claim rejection

## 'Unrest' threat at Bank of England

By Christopher Thomas, Labour Reporter

Bank of England staff today start a 24-hour ballot on whether to withdraw cooperation on efficiency and productivity schemes in their first serious threat to industrial action. A majority of half those eligible to vote will be necessary.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the Bank of England Staff Organization, said: "If the action goes ahead we will refuse, at the outset, to cooperate in any experiments for improving efficiency. If a man turns up with a stop-watch, we will refuse to work until he leaves. If there are recommendations for reorganizing work, we will refuse to accept them."

The protest is over the Treasury's rejection of a productivity pay claim backdated to August, 1977, to take account of increased workload. The union charged clearing bank employees have received awards backdated to the same date for similar productivity increases.

Mr Ward said his union's claim was

modelled on previous arrangements negotiated in the London clearing banks, and accepted by the Department of Employment. The Treasury had said the Bank union's claim did not conform with pay guidelines.

They and the Department of Employment have refused to meet us to explain their inconsistency in interpretation of pay policy. What is acceptable for high street banks ought to be acceptable for us."

He told Mr Peter Kitchin, Under Secretary at the Treasury: "The attitude of your department has played a significant part in building up the frustration of Bank of England staff to a pitch where the executive committee feels compelled to ballot its members."

The Treasury would therefore be directly responsible for any deterioration in industrial relations, and for any increased costs arising from less efficient working.

Normally, all disputes at the Bank are settled by arbitration. But the union decided not to invoke the arbitration pro-

### Tricentral to pay back £40m of state loan

By Bryan Appleyard

Tricentral is to pay off most of the loans guaranteed by the Government in 1976 for its investment in North Sea oil.

The company has arranged a £60m refinancing deal with a group of banks and £40m will be used immediately to pay off two-thirds of the guaranteed loans. This will leave £17.6m outstanding which is likely to be repaid next year.

Another £4m of the new cash will be used to pay off loans drawn down from a £10m facility arranged in April this year, which will be cancelled. Another £4m will go towards completing Tricentral's £52m share of the capital spending on the Thistle field.

The Government became involved in Tricentral's oil interests in March 1976. The company has 9.65 per cent of the Thistle field and the Government then agreed to guarantee a loan totalling £60m.

### Most claims 'ignoring 5pc guidelines'

By David Hewson

The Government's 5 per cent guideline is being ignored in most wage claims, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

The CBI's latest pay data bank report shows that 40 per cent of the claims reported by member companies are for increases of more than 30 per cent, and a further 25 per cent are seeking rises of between 20 and 30 per cent.

However, 98 per cent of the claims settled so far have been concluded within the wage guidelines, although the numbers of these deals are small and do not include the Ford settlement. There are clear indications that unions are withholding claims on the grounds

because it believed that any recommendation would be vetoed by the Treasury on the grounds that it broke the pay guidelines.

A circular sent to union members today says that when the Bank began experimenting with new management techniques, staff took the view that it was in their interests to cooperate with measures designed to increase efficiency.

They were encouraged by a promise, implicit in the terms of a notice issued by the Chief of Establishments in September, 1969, that ways of measuring productivity could be "of significant weight in a case for increases in salary."

But the circular pointed out that pay policy had intervened and the Treasury contended that, since no formal scheme consistent with pay policy had yet been negotiated, no payment could be made by the Bank.

"The fact that productivity has increased is not in question," the circular says. "The argument is purely about a 'scheme'."

Up to the end of last week, 197 pay deals, covering 540,000 workers, had been registered with the CBI. Seven per cent were for increases above the 5 per cent guideline, but within government policy because of special low pay clauses.

The CBI has also received details of 46 productivity deals covering 49,000 workers.

CBI members taking part in the scheme have received 167 claims covering 3.25 million workers, and as well as a majority claiming increases outside the wage guidelines, 50 per cent of the claims include proposals for a shorter working week.

### Ford offer on pay monitoring

Continued from page 1

the losses suffered during the strike.

His third point to the strikers was that employers' purchasing power during the phase four period will go up by less than 5 per cent because of the loss of income that they have suffered during the nine weeks strike.

The strike had cost the company £450m in sales revenue, and about 117,000 vehicles, which he claimed was equivalent, when taken together with other losses during strikes earlier in the year, to all the Japanese car imports into this country so far this year.

However, these losses represented only the tip of the iceberg and more significantly for new models programmes had been dislocated for several years ahead.

The company had offered to involve the Government in the monitoring of the supplementary pay plan. "We hope they will not only monitor the process, but encourage the unions and the workforce to work with us to help reduce the hemorrhage of the unofficial strike which is destroying the British motor industry," he said.



Sir Terence Beckett at last night's press conference.

Sir Terence also stressed the damage done to the company by its determination to negotiate responsibly with the government pay guideline in mind. "We have just gone through one hell of a travail," he said.

He stressed that there had been no interference from Ford's parent company in America, and that although the ministers had certainly ruled out the possibility of sanctions, he hoped that he had done enough to persuade them that such measures would be unfair.

Leading Article, page 17  
Big stick threat, page 25

### Vauxhall cars to cost 5pc more from today

Vauxhall last night became the first of the big motor manufacturers to announce a price rise. From midnight it is raising prices by an average of 5 per cent, which would be the first increase since the last round of increases in the summer.

Although Vauxhall's pay settlement was in excess of the

Government's guidelines, it is thought that the current increase did not take account of extra labour costs and was submitted to the Price Commission before the settlement was reached.

A Chevette two-door saloon goes up from £2,341 to £2,458, an eight Carlton saloon will now cost £4,831, compared with £4,600.

### Transporter drivers walk out

The Ford Motor Company faced a new threat yesterday after an end to its crippling nine-week strike. About 150 drivers at Silcock and Colling of Dagenham, one of the company's main transporter com-

panies have walked out on an official strike because they have been refused a return-to-work bonus.

Drivers at the company's other depots are working normally.

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 215.58 + 2.09  
The FT index: 484.9 + 5.0

THE POUND			
Rises		Bank	Bank
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Australia \$	27.00
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Austria Sch	29.00
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Belgium Fr	62.75
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Canada \$	2.53
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Denmark Kr	10.76
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Finland Mk	8.20
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	France Fr	8.88
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Germany Dm	3.52
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Greece Dr	86.50
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Hongkong \$	9.50
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Italy Lit	1725.00
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Japan Yn	405.00
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Netherlands Gld	4.25
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Norway Kr	10.33
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Portugal Esc	56.00
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	S Africa Rd	1.75
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Spain Pes	145.25
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Sweden Kr	8.50
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Switzerland Fr	3.35
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	US \$	1.92
BP Refinancing	11p to 35p	Yugoslavia Dnr	43.50

Sterling was 45 pence up at 154.7 (previous, 151.8). Equities show good gains. Gold edged securities mark time. Investment dollar premium: 79 per cent (effective rate, 33.2 per cent).

Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1574.7 (previous, 1518.8). Equities show good gains. Gold edged securities mark time. Investment dollar premium: 79 per cent (effective rate, 33.2 per cent).

On other pages  
Business appointments  
Appointments vacant

### Insurers facing big losses on computers

Innovative underwriters in the Lloyd's insurance market could face losses of \$150-\$200m as an indirect result of rapid technological advancement in the computer industry.

The losses are expected to arise from complex contingency policies guaranteeing the residual values of computers rented out by United States leasing groups between 1974 and early 1977.

A spokesman for Lloyd's said yesterday that as yet there have been no indications that heavy losses are in prospect. However, computer leasing experts believe that it could only be a matter of months before claims start pouring in from all parts of the United States.

Meanwhile, leading stockbrokers, James Capel estimates that the total bill for insurers could eventually be around the \$150m mark. This would be three times the total amount of premium claims to have been paid to the insurers.

If the experts are correct in their assessment, it seems that underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's made a fundamental mistake in assuming that potential liabilities when they became involved in the entrepreneurial world of "third party" leasing of IBM computers some four years ago.

The party lessors boomed in the United States in the 1960s partly as a result of anti-trust restrictions which governed IBM's only rental arrangements. The leasing groups were able to buy computers from IBM and offer better leasing terms than IBM itself by taking a sometimes optimistic view of the residual value of the equipment—the price at which the equipment could be sold at the end of the rental.

However, a classic example of the pitfalls in this type of business came in 1971, when IBM introduced a new computer series, the 370, to take over from its remarkably successful 360 series. Leasing companies found themselves writing off substantial amounts of the supposed residual values on 360s, several went bankrupt and many were taken over by larger groups.

Partly as a result of this shakeout American banking regulations were tightened. Under the American Bank Regulation Y bank lessors were prevented from carrying residual value risks in excess of 10 per cent of the total value of equipment rented out.

This removed much of the competitive edge from prices the third party groups were able to offer their clients. However, in 1974 one small group came up with the idea that if residual values could be covered by an insurance company the legislative problem could be bypassed and the lessors could go on taking massive advantage of booming demand for computer equipment.

Big groups like Bank of America and Ford soon moved into the field and competition soon started forcing the residual values placed on machines like the 370 series up to as much as 40 per cent of the purchase price.

It seems that Lloyd's recognised the dangers inherent in this sort of price war rather too late in 1977, when they refused to continue writing leasing policies.

By then IBM had already revealed new series of computers, including the 3031 and 3032 to supersede the 370. The new machines do the same work as the 370 for about half the price.

Thus it has become obvious that the value of 370s, when current leases run out or are terminated under alteration clauses, could slump far below the price at which the assumptions made earlier in the decade.

It seems that Lloyd's underwriters involved must now face the prospect of making up the difference between the actual values and the residual values placed on the 370 computers as leases run out.

Lloyd's is still considering the offer to allow the insurers has so far admitted that it faces the possibility of big claims or that it made a tactical error. Adam

Richard Allen  
Insurance Correspondent

### Mr Jessel to resign from London Investment Trust

By Derek Harris

Mr Oliver Jessel, former chairman of the failed Jessel Securities and a victim of the financial collapse of 1974, is to resign from London Investment Trust after some confusion in the accounts of a subsidiary.

Mr Jessel, who is chairman of LIT, will step down at the annual meeting with Mr Alan Lamboll while the resignation of Mr T. A. Lewis will take immediate effect. The move follows a delay in the accounts of LIT and a subsequent adjournment of the annual meeting until early next year.

The delay is caused by the two-thirds owned Highpower Construction. A preliminary unaudited estimate of the results for the year to March 31, 1978 puts the loss at £102,000, against a previous £284,000. The directors of LIT, revealed that the management and accounting procedures have had to be substantially changed and strengthened.

The rest of the group operated at a small profit during the year but there will again be no dividend for shareholders.

The directors feel that the interests of shareholders would

be better served by the appointment of new directors not engaged in the development of any other public company. Mr Jessel is chairman of Clearmace, a company which has been

three new directors with wide experience of investment management and related financial services have been appointed in their place. They say it is their intention "to continue the company's policy of the management of a portfolio of investments."

Ministerial influence, it said, should be precise, overt and subject to scrutiny by Parliament. However, it was clear from comments published in the committee's ninth report that such proposals were regarded with apprehension by the state industry chiefs.

An additional subcommittee has been appointed to examine in general the vexed question of the relationship between ministers, Parliament and the nationalised industries. It is expected to begin taking evidence early next year.

### Britannia may decide on Boeing 767s

Air Correspondent

Britannia Airways, the Luton-based independent airline, is "very interested" in the Boeing 767, a 200-seater, wide-bodied airliner being developed by the American manufacturer.

Mr David Davison, the managing director of Britannia said yesterday.

The 767 is a direct competitor with a new version of the European Airbus, the A310. A number have already been ordered by three of the largest United States airlines, United, American and Delta. Each of these airlines will cost around £13m.

Mr Davison made the announcement at the Boeing plant in Seattle when accepting the delivery of Britannia's eighth Boeing 737.

He added that the airline is to buy a further three planes of the same type at a cost of £18m. By the end of 1981, Britannia plan to have 27 Boeing 737s in service.

Mr Davison said: "The 737 has been a major factor in our success, and these purchases indicate our confidence both in the future and in the aircraft. Over the past 10 years, Britannia Airways has been Britain's most consistently profitable and successful airline. We do not intend to lose that position over the next 10 years."

### Conference cuts port surcharge to 12pc

The India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Conference has reduced its surcharge on cargo handling at the Port of Liverpool to 12 per cent from today.

The decision affects both the inward charge of 19 per cent and the outward levy of 17 per cent.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and the British Shippers' Council have campaigned throughout this year against the surcharge because of improved productivity through the port.

### Ministers may get more say in state groups

Controversial proposals by the Government which would allow ministers to give "specific directions" to the boards of state enterprises are to be examined in detail by the select committee on Nationalised Industries.

The committee's decision to enter such a sensitive area is part of a shift in emphasis, from investigations into particular industries to a study of common problems.

Earlier, the Secretary of State has been empowered by statute to give directions of only a general character on matters affecting the national interest. Additionally, particular powers may be defined, but in general Governments have had to rely largely on persuasion.

Because arrangements have been ill-defined and informal,

accountability has been blurred. In the past, the result has been friction, resentment and accusations by the boards that successive governments have been guilty of arm-twisting.

In a White Paper published earlier this year, the Government concluded that this situation could be avoided. "It is wrong in principle that a minister cannot satisfactorily intervene in specific matters of major importance," it said.

It went on to favour suggestions made by the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) that present powers should be extended to remedy this.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries has long supported such an extension of powers. In a report on the draft

Electricity Bill published in September, it reiterated its view that the Secretary of State of powers to give specific directions to the industry would be "entirely appropriate".

Ministerial influence, it said, should be precise, overt and subject to scrutiny by Parliament. However, it was clear from comments published in the committee's ninth report that such proposals were regarded with apprehension by the state industry chiefs.

An additional subcommittee has been appointed to examine in general the vexed question of the relationship between ministers, Parliament and the nationalised industries. It is expected to begin taking evidence early next year.







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## More promising evidence in chemicals

As now echoed comments from ICI's volume sales were some 84 per cent at the half-year stage, down almost exactly level after nine months. It is thus faring rather better than Bayer, down 4.7 per cent, BASF, per cent, and ICI, down 14.3 per cent, underlying third quarter trend is encouraging.

As to the dismal third quarter of ICI's volume sales were some 84 per cent at the half-year stage, down almost exactly level after nine months. It is thus faring rather better than Bayer, down 4.7 per cent, BASF, per cent, and ICI, down 14.3 per cent, underlying third quarter trend is encouraging.

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next week of bargaining remains to be seen. In the meantime some of the groundwork for a split between the British and Irish currencies has been established, with the passage a couple of weeks ago of the Irish Exchange Control Continuation and Amendment Act, which permits the Irish authorities to extend their exchange controls to the United Kingdom. The question for all investors in Ireland now—whether their interests be commercial or purely financial—is under what circumstances these powers might be invoked.

In the two months since the possibility that Ireland might join the European Monetary System and Britain might not was first mooted, up to £350m is believed to have gone into the various forms of Irish investment (mainly gilts) which might be expected to benefit from a realignment of the country's currency. The figures are revealing, however, not so much for their size as for their modesty (after all, more UK gilts can be sold in a single week in the London market). Even if Ireland does obtain entry to EMS, and on its own terms, so the staid spirits argue, it will do very little for the problems of the Irish economy, whose inflation is running at a rate well in excess of that in the UK.

So, any appreciation of the Irish currency against sterling is likely to be short-lived. If, of course, it were possible for UK investors to avoid exchange control by investing abroad by way of Ireland, there is no doubt that the flow to Dublin would be a good deal larger. But there is not much doubt that the UK Treasury would move to put a stop to that. In so far as there could be benefits to come from a separate Irish entry into the European monetary system, they probably belong—paradoxically—to those Irish companies like Guinness and Jefferson Smurfit which do a big trade with the United Kingdom for the Irish currency cuts free of the pound, over the longer term it will probably move down.

### Tricentro

## A refinancing package

Now that revenue from the Thistle Field has started to feed through into profits, Tricentro has largely extricated itself from the terms of the 1976 Government loan guarantee. Its new £60m facility will be used to repay £40m of the guaranteed loan, the £4m drawn from the £10m facility arranged in April and another £4m will be made available to complete Tricentro's £62m share of the capital spending on the Thistle platform. This will leave £17.6m outstanding on the guaranteed loan which should be repaid next year, subject to the group's cash flow position.

The point is that the 1976 terms laid down a minimum royalty of 5 per cent payable to the Government. But there was a virtually open-ended series of conditions. With Thistle a year late in starting production based on 1976 projections and now unlikely to be reaching peak production until the second half of next year, Tricentro was heading for a substantially higher level of royalties. It will still probably have to pay more than 5 per cent, but the package offsets the worst effects.

Tricentro must be a good deal happier to be linked on a straightforward commercial basis with a group of banks rather than the less predictable and more complex implications of the Government package. The package was in any case an anachronistic hangover from the days when the potential of Thistle was a good deal less certain than it is now.

In terms of the group outside oil the fact that Thistle will not reach 200,000 barrels a day until late next year will defer the most spectacular effects on profits and its expansion into other areas. But in fact with the current outlook for a stronger dollar and an eventual rise in oil prices the delay may well turn out to be no bad thing. For the time being, however, the shares at 172p, yielding just 1.45 per cent prospectively remain a speculation on the success of the group's diversification.

Paul Fabra

## French economy: learning from past mistakes

If France is not managing to solve all its economic problems it is certainly not through any lack of concern by its leaders. The head of state, a former minister of finance for eleven years, has set himself the objective of raising the country to the level of Germany as an industrial power. The Prime Minister, M. Raymond Barre, is a trained economist (the best one France has according to President Giscard d'Estaing). He spends most of his time at the Hotel Matignon (France's 10 Downing Street) dealing with economic issues.

Nevertheless, France still has important economic problems. Some of them are tackled by the Government, some are not. Others are extensively discussed but not completely understood. Some of the difficulties which France faces are shared by the rest of Europe. We have not really recovered from the economic trauma which started around the world in the autumn of 1974 (not only in the oil price, but by the many distortions brought about by the inflationary boom of the previous period). Capital investment by industry is still at a low level, unemployment keeps going up, and inflation, a deeply rooted disease in the country, is still high.

Unemployment is now at its highest level with 1.3 million people applying for jobs, and 500,000 on the dole. It will probably keep growing in the near future (and that does not even take into account the possibility of a big recession, being imported from America in the next two or three years).

Why has this happened? The main reason is that for a long time the French reacted to the crisis by adopting a "Swedish solution". I mean the Swedish policy of social justice, as practised by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for avoiding the consequences of the recession by subsidizing

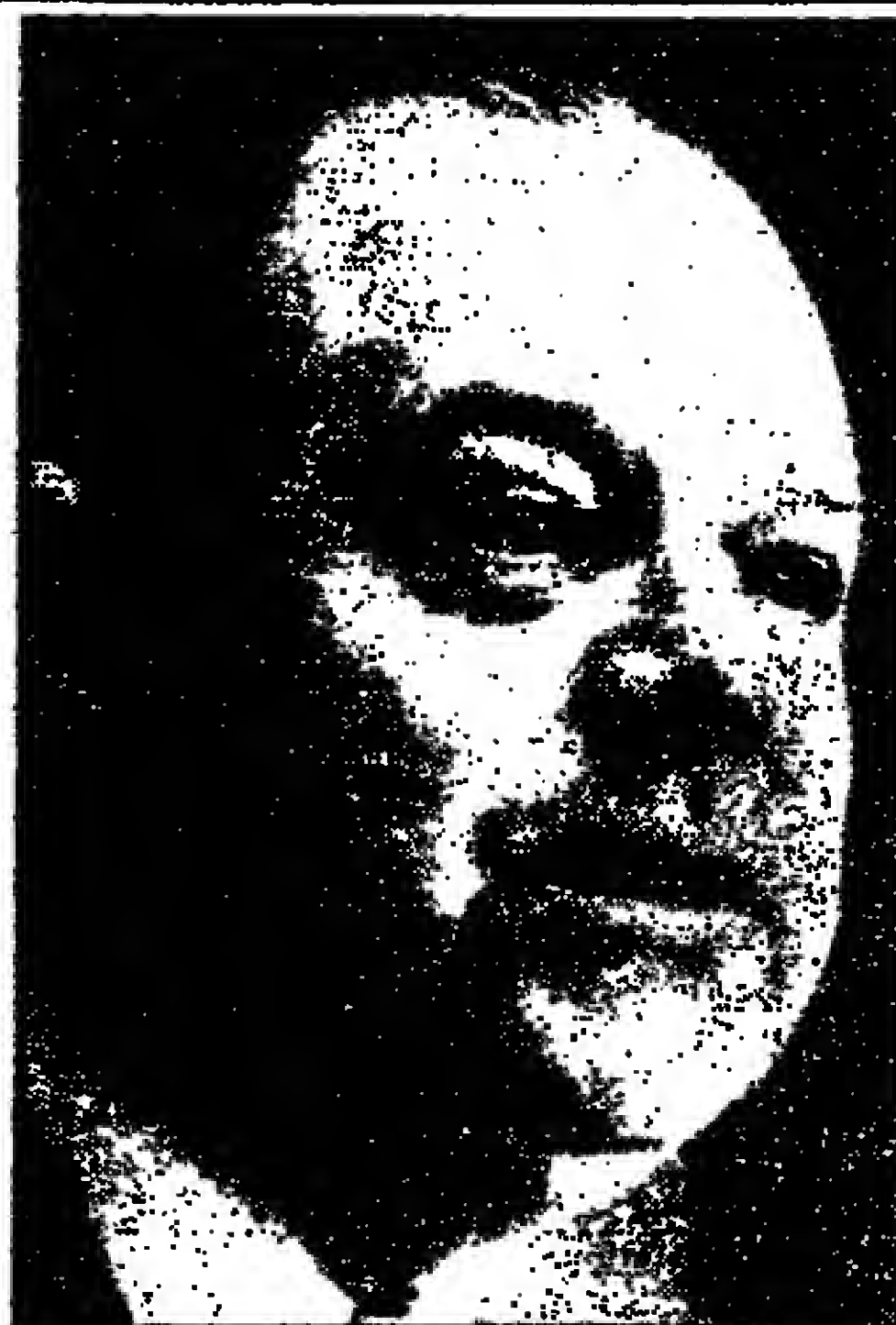
unmarked production, idle work and so on.

Openly or behind the scenes, the French Government until recently has been encouraging large and small companies to keep the people on the payroll rather than make them redundant. In a country where hardly any important decision can be taken without the blessing of an omnipotent administration, the government has many ways of imposing its will.

Another factor which has led to the present problems has been the eternal optimism of the Government in the wake of the recession. It constantly repeated the view that the worst was over and prosperity was just around the corner. The result is that those industrial sectors which have been most severely affected in Europe by lack of demand or fierce competition from non-European countries have been particularly badly hit in France. That is the case in the steel industry, the shipyards and some parts of textiles and some parts of leather and shoe industries which are in the process of completely disappearing.

The misfortune of the steel industry, seen in perspective, provides a case study of how government planning and interference can make bad private management even worse. When, after the elections, the Government virtually nationalized the steel companies, they were practically bankrupt. Why? Because for a long time administrative price controls had prevented them from making profits when market conditions would have allowed them to do so if they had been unfettered.

And also because at the beginning of the seventies, at the urging of the state, the companies added to their already heavy borrowing in order to finance expensive new facilities at Fos, near Marseilles. The government plan was to push up French capacity to match that



M Raymond Barre (left) the Prime Minister, and M René Monory the Minister of Economics: finding that industry is not abusing their joint decision to abolish price controls.

of Germany. Profitability was taken for granted.

Policies are changing. A much publicized and important step has been the decision taken by M Raymond Barre, and M René Monory, the Minister of Economics, to abolish price controls which in practice had the effect of simultaneously creating distortions in relative prices and in some sectors lessening competition as maximum permitted price rises became the norm.

The new regime of freedom for prices took effect on August 31 and the fact that the general index of consumer's prices in September showed a rise of only 0.5 per cent (the same as in August but substantially lower than in previous months) was interpreted to mean that industrialists were not abusing their new found freedom to set their own prices.

If that could lead to an understanding that inflation is a phenomenon which can only be made worse by price controls, and which anyhow has nothing to do with the behaviour of entrepreneurs (that behaviour

actually being a reaction to external circumstances including inflation), it would be a significant step forward for France.

Like Great Britain and Italy, France is trying to bring its balance of trade and balance of payments back into equilibrium. Both were still in the red last year. They probably will show a moderate surplus in 1978.

I would say that three major issues will loom large for France in the coming months and years. First, there is the strong tendency of the public sector borrowing requirement to get out of control. The budget for 1978, adopted 12 months ago, forecast a deficit of 8,900m francs. A few weeks before the July Bonn summit the Government revised its target saying that a 20,000m franc deficit would be appropriate. The actual figure will be nearly double that (between 35,000m and 40,000m francs). The planned deficit for 1979 is 15,000m francs, but nobody (and certainly not the authorities) can tell how it will work out in practice.

The deficit of the nationalized sector (railways, electricity, coal and the like) will be roughly 30,000m francs in spite of the (very insufficient) rises in the prices charged to the public.

On the "social security" side the chief cause of the deficit appears to be retirement pensions (the financing of which completely excludes any kind of "funding").

The negotiations between employers and trade unions aimed at devising a new compensation scheme for the unemployed which would be both less expensive and more effective at inducing people to return to work is the second problem.

The third problem is reform of the credit and money markets which, in my view, are an engine of inflation (because of the central bank being permanently a provider of funds). The banking credit through quantitative allocations is highly unbalanced. What is needed if inflation is to be arrested is some sort of self-regulating device.

The author is a columnist for Le Monde.

## Will the Government take a big stick to Ford?

Maurice Corina

mission with future price policies.

The Government's new pay guidelines declared that Whitehall would take into account "the price consequences of a settlement as one relevant factor in considering discretionary action". This would be turning the screw, for the Government has already included new penal clauses in state purchasing contracts. The Confederation of British Industry has been fighting hard for a right of appeal to independent arbitration in any dispute over the operation of counter-inflation clauses in public contracts.

The Government's blacklist of firms liable to sanctions is an ever changing one. Companies are notified and, with sufficient arm twisting, may withdraw pay deals or renegotiate them to get off the list. Many are small concerns and some, such as GEC-Schreiber, are not. The list would be published by the Treasury but for the fact that the companies which are involved never consent to publication of their names.

The actual measures used to penalize companies have taken many different forms. A transport firm lost a Ministry of Defence contract for moving

tanks. A furniture firm was asked to sign a pay undertaking before Industry Act assistance was given to an expansion programme. A defence contractor ran into trouble over premium changes and a machinery supplier had certain types of export credit guarantees held up. Small concerns which have been dependent on public sector business have found tenders being rejected or held up.

What happens is that the Department of Employment monitors pay settlements and, as soon as a breach of guidelines is established, a report goes to a special Cabinet sub-committee. Once a candidate for blacklisting has been identified, the Treasury and the sponsoring department set about naming the firm in Whitehall circulars. Authorities and agencies which departments feel they can influence are regularly circulated.

What is resented by private industry is the Government's unwillingness to seek statutory backing for its pay guidelines. Lawyers are divided over the validity of what is called discretionary action by the executive and, to date, no company has yet mounted a full blooded legal challenge to ascertain whether ministers are exceeding their statutory powers. Some well-run and profitable companies, such as the John Lewis Partnership, and now Ford, resent the cloak-and-dag-

ger sanctions being used to sully their names.

The Government will not find it so easy to engage in sanctions on Phase Four because the ability of companies to resist pay claims above 5 per cent is not as strong as it was before August 1. Few ran foul of the Phase Two guidelines because trade unions stood firm with companies, but more than 50 companies were subjected to blacklisting when it came to Phase Three, as the mood of unions began to change, eventually culminating in rejection of the present pay Companies are caught in a no-cracker. If they give in to unions, they face sanctions. If they resist and suffer industrial action, the unions escape censure and, when a settlement is finally reached, the Government is ready to use its blacklist, regardless of the cost penalties of a company's stand for a 5 per cent ceiling.

Companies are not going to take this without a fight. They have pent up feelings which action against Ford may unleash. The CBI has, for some time, been aware of a more militant mood. Some form of concerted protest against blacklisting seems certain, and the possibility of withholding cooperation from the Government over such things as participation in the industrial strategy cannot be ruled out.

## Business Diary: A fter Sir Frank • Daimler's coup

ages are on the way at Airways where the chairman and managing director, Ross Stainton, is to leave at the end of May.

A question which is being round the airline is whether Sir Frank can, the blunt Scot who left in by the Government, July 1976, for a four-year term, will take over the company, or whether it is his departure to how out

his spell in office so far, has fallen foul of the unions, but has done a lot of good. The merger of the BA and BOAC companies, the free of government has on aircraft ordering which bedevilled many of the state corporations by pushing the purchase of the Boeing 747, the Airbus A300, and the Airbus A310.

Stainton's successor will be from within, and the so far favours four titles. He is Roy Watts, whose title is "chief executive officer". He is a former BA pilot, and is now in charge of the BA's fleet. He is also in charge of the BA's fleet. He is also in charge of the BA's fleet.

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Jumpers? British Airways' Sir Frank McFadden (left) and Ross Stainton.

Daimler-Benz, the German truck and car manufacturer, yesterday stole a march on its competitors throughout the Western world when main board director, Heinz Hoppe, signed an agreement with the state transport authorities in Moscow for a network of service sta-

intended to give the German company quite an edge in selling vehicles of all kinds to the Russians.

They have already sold several hundred heavy trucks, and a few of the luxury cars. The cars have gone mainly to Western diplomats but some are also being sold to the Russians, such as Popoff the clown and internationally famous ballet stars who have access to hard currency and frequently travel in the West.

Erich Krampe, the present managing director of Mercedes-Benz UK played a big role in the early negotiations with the Russians when he was the director in charge of exports to Comecon countries.

So Business Diary asked him if the service station deal pointed to a general move by the Russians to open up the country to Western motorists. "I think that is reading too much into it. The service stations will mostly be connected with commercial vehicles, at least in the early days. It should be pointed out that they will not be exclusively Mercedes."

"We are only supplying the know-how, tools and professional assistance. They will actually be run by the state, and will deal with vehicles of all makes. But of course, we hope that by stocking them with Mercedes spares, and perhaps with some Mercedes staff, they will be able to give priority to Mercedes vehicles."

Daimler-Benz has already been accredited as an official supplier to the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow. From the middle of 1979 Mercedes cars, small

buses, and some special vehicles will be placed at the disposal of the Olympic Committee.

Deep in the prospectus of the newest company to come to market, carpet and furniture retailers Harris Queensway, is a note about three horses.

Included in the list is Philco, one of the successful 1978 British World Championship side, and Sportsman, both ridden by David Broome and maintained at his expense.

The horses were bought by Harris for £111,578 and are being written off over only three years. At the end of that time the horses will be sold to another horse fancier and replaced by newer, younger steeds. By depreciating them so quickly the profit on the sales will cover the cost of the new animals and as such will not cost the company a penny, Philip Harris, 36-year-old group chairman told Business Diary yesterday.

The 80 steelmen who equalled if not surpassed world output records at a new North Wales plant have been promised a champagne party by the works director.

John Powell, works director of BSC's Shotton works at Deeside, Clwyd, is treating the men who produced 5,800 tonnes of coated steel strip last week, 1,000 tonnes more than the design capacity. The men's line has been in operation for only three weeks. Powell said that in 30 years in the industry he had not seen men achieving so much so quickly on a new line.

Ross Davies

# Fenner

## A POWERFUL SERVICE FOR INDUSTRY WORLDWIDE

- UK sales and profits advanced
- Difficult trading overseas
- Earnings per share up from 16.89p to 20.82p
- Capital expenditure £2.75m
- Final Dividend increased to 4.48p per share
- Dawson acquisition extends product range

Extract from Chairman's Statement

"The Group's trading performance generally has been satisfactory and a downturn overseas more than offset by increased earnings in the UK."

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
External turnover	£100.5m	£100.0m	£96.5m	£90.1m	£89.0m
Profit before taxation	£10.5m	£10.0m	£9.5m	£8.5m	£8.0m
Profit after taxation	£8.5m	£8.0m	£7.5m	£6.5m	£6.0m
Earnings per ordinary share	4.48p	4.40p	4.30p	4.20p	4.10p
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	£1.8m	£1.8m	£1.8m	£1.8m	£1.8m
Retained profits	£6.7m	£6.2m	£5.7m	£4.7m	£4.2m
Shareholders' funds	£7.1m	£6.6m	£6.1m	£5.6m	£5.1m
Earnings per share (pence)	20.82p	16.89p	15.75p	12.10p	10.40p

The Fenner Group is principally concerned with the manufacture of power transmission equipment, industrial conveyor belting, fluid seals and package handling conveyors.

J. H. Fenner & Co. (Holdings) Ltd.



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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Determined start to new account

The new account opened firmly yesterday as the market showed its determination to shrug off the listlessness which surrounded the previous fortnightly account.

Business was slow at first and the index was only 0.2 up at 480.1 by 10 am. Volume steadily improved throughout the morning and several jobs were caught short of stock. Reports that Britain may accept partial membership in the proposed European Monetary System encouraged the buyers.

Some dealers predicted that the lull on the pay and labour front may signal the start of the traditional run up to Christmas.

In gilt business remained quiet and seemingly unaffected by Friday's rise of 1 per cent in the US prime rate. At the long end of the market gilt remained steady throughout the day and finished mostly unchanged. At three short, and things were also quiet. They finished with rises of about 1/2.

Business after hours was quiet. The FT Index drifted towards the end. Even so the index 5.0 ahead at 484.3 at the

Full year results from Matthew Brown and J. H. Fenner were enough to add 2p to the stocks, finishing at 112p and 154p respectively. Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation remained firm at 310p after its interim statement while the decision to write off its Saudi losses took 3p from the shares in Streeters of Godalming. They finished at 20p.

Among special situations MFI put on 5p to 160p on speculative interest, and Burton "A" firm 5p to 173p. Yorkshire Fin Woolen Spinners the latest recruit to the rights issue queue slipped 2p to 40p.

Further reflection of Turner & Newall's latest United States acquisition was worth a 3p rise to 197p, but bid hopes failed to stir Parker Timber which finished unchanged at 128p.

United Engineering remains interesting following its takeover of Link Systems and they jumped a further 18p to 82p. FPA Construction's disappointing figures last week still continue to depress the shares. They shed 1p to 11p.

Weekend comment gave Davy Corporation a 3p rise to 152p while W. E. Norton went ahead 3p to 145p. Northern Foods also improved 2p to 98p and Imperial Group edged ahead 1p to 84p. Among others showing a 1p increase were Kwik Fit at 58p, Capper Neil at 75p, and Bellway at 78p. Adverse press comment resulted in a 2p slide at Edgar Allen to 55p and in Renold down 3p to 125p.

Sotheby with figures due next

month continued to interest buyers. The shares moved ahead 10p to 360p.

In motors Pennine Motor suffered a setback after it returned from suspension. The suspension was simply to facilitate a reorganisation and not the prelude to a bid, as was first thought. The shares finished 6p down at 11p. Rolls Royce was weak on renewed fears that its contract to supply engines for the RAF was in jeopardy. The shares ended 2p down at 79p. Speculative interest in ERF, however, boosted the shares 7p to 120p.

In engineering B. Elliot with figures due later this week pushed ahead 5p to 155p while GKN was 6p firmer at 265p and Lys 6p better at 394p.

Electricals were another firm spot. ICI rose 1p to 438p after buying in a thin market. Rascal was another good spot ahead of interim figures on Thursday. The shares were 8p firmer at 368p.

Properties by contrast proved dull with only scattered gains. Peasebury was 3p up at 84p and M&PCC rose 2p stronger at 144p. Land Securities rose 2p to 237p while a 1p rise to 40p was achieved by British Land, and Briston Estates at 113p.

Several brokers are recommending bank shares and the latest with a circular is Shephard and Chase. Apart from recent base rate jumps Dec-

ember and January are traditionally good months for bank shares which still look cheap against the rest of the market.

Midland 10p to the good at 355p and National Westminster 8p up at 275p were thought particularly

**Brownlee refused to stir from 74p even though International Timber Corporation has bought a further 141,500 shares, raising its stake from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Only the other day Mr. Leod Russell increased its stake in Brownlee to 12.05 per cent. So the market is inclined to regard bank shares as fences against bids rather than planks from which to mount them.**

attractive. However Barclays rose 1p to 358p, while Lloyds hardened 5p to 268p.

Further anticipation of third quarter figures due Thursday saw United States buying hard BP 10p ahead at 948p in active oils. BP are now at a new 1978 peak. Shell climbed 10p to 594p.

The Shell Transport chairman addressed analysts in London yesterday and attacked dividend controls. He reminded his audience that in the case of Shell Transport the amount of postponed dividend, after payment of the 1978 interim, is £35m, or 60 pence share.

Equity turnover on November 24 was £715,000 (16,530 shares). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were: Bechem new, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank, Distillers, and Bowater.

## Pennine's scheme to avoid bankruptcy

By Alison Mitchell

Pennine Motor Group's shares came back from suspension yesterday 6p lower at 11p as the group uncovered the details of a financial support scheme designed to save it from "virtual bankruptcy".

A Manchester investment and property development company, Pennine—whose associates, including the chairman Mr. D. J. Knott, own 15 per cent of Pennine—is to take on £93,400 of the group's debts and guarantee loans of up to £198,000 from Barclays Bank.

In return Pennine is to buy, Alion, which is 60 per cent owned by Mr. Knott and fellow director Mr. A. P. Stirling. Pennine will pay for the acquisition by issuing up to 4m shares, depending on the level of Alion's profits over the next three years and the directors of Alion forecast that the group, which is involved in selling and letting caravans in the south of England, will make at least £210,000 in the two financial years to January 31, 1981.

Pennine will also be taking shares in return for writing off the £93,400 debt and providing shareholders with a 52 per cent holding in Pennine. However the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers has agreed to waive the requirement necessitating Pennine to make a full bid for Pennine.

The chairman of the Chrysler car distributor, Mr. Geoffrey Tankard, said yesterday that he was very much in favour of the scheme. "We have spent the past three years just ticking along, surviving, but now we have a good financial base on which to work. Stock on our books is two or three times the previous level. We really do have a chance for survival," he said. He admitted the company had been virtually bankrupt.

A note to the circular shows that Mr. Tankard, who bought 135,000 shares on May 15, 1978, for 4p and sold 40,000 two days later at 1p. He also sold 5,000 on May 17 for 3p.

In the six months to July 31 last the pre-tax loss was reduced from £16,000 to £11,700 on turnover down from £468,800 to £432,500.

## Streeters terminate Saudi interests: power profits likely

By Ray Maughan

At a cost of £826,000, Streeters of Godalming has terminated its interests in Saudi Arabia. The 40 per cent stake in Streeters Saudi Arabia (SSA) have been transferred to the Saudi Arabian shareholders who have agreed to indemnify Streeters against any claims arising from the group's guarantee of a £650,000 bank loan to SSA.

For its own part, SSA has agreed to fulfil and perform Streeters' contractual obligations under the Jeddah contracts and to indemnify Streeters against SSA's failure to perform these contracts. In addition, SSA has agreed to purchase all plant presently leased to SSA for a sterling consideration equal to the balance now due under the leasing agreement, the effect of which is to extinguish the balance of the cost of the acquisitions of this plant. This balance was shown in the 1977 accounts at £983,000.

Payment in four equal instalments amounting to £106,000 will settle all current balances due from SSA to Streeters while the Saudi Arabian shareholders have agreed to re-lease Streeters from all outstanding loans. Last July, the Streeters board indicated that loans of £1,000,000 to SSA stood at some £336,000. Finally, the Saudi Arabian company has acknowledged responsibility for contingent liabilities of £475,000.

The £826,000 provision runs a profit of £249,000 against £577,000 from United Kingdom operations into a net loss of £113p against the equivalent of 2.53p per share. No interim dividend is declared. Asset backing consequently falls from 30.4p to 19.3p a share which is reflected in the current share price of 19p down 2 1/2p yesterday.

Profits in the United Kingdom dropped by a third in the first half and Streeters no longer has the consequences of a substantial loss. The share price will be "substantially lower" this time.

Interim margins were ahead down from 7.2 per cent to 6 per cent and Streeters no longer has the consequences of a substantial loss. The share price will be "substantially lower" this time.

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## Threat to repudiate Ford contracts as part of sanctions

against the Ford Motor  
for agreeing to a wage  
above the Government's  
were announced in the  
yesterday by Mr Denis  
The Chancellor said pur-  
under some existing con-

tracts might be stopped and the  
breach of pay policy would be  
taken into account in considering  
discretionary grants. Ford said the  
sanctions would be "far more  
damaging than the Government  
appears to appreciate".

## Decision 'will cost £60m'

Correspondent

ment of sanc-  
the Ford Motor  
agreed to a  
ment more than  
he government pay  
nt off with a  
th a whimper in  
yesterday.  
Healey, Chan-  
chequer, told MPs  
ment had told  
settlement could  
onced with the  
d had decided re-  
at "discretionary  
nt the company  
en.  
uncharacterist-  
about disclosing  
It was only half  
h the heard  
umped by the  
t that details of  
ere dragged from  
Ellery Miller, a  
cher.  
chose his words  
t left many with  
on that the Gov-  
t well impose no  
nder some exist-  
ht be stopped, he  
overment would  
of the branch of  
Ford in consider-  
ing of future con-  
granting of dis-  
nancial assistance  
ns, grants, tem-  
nent subsidy and  
s. That means the  
e company would  
e contracts and  
reductionary assis-

sanctions and did not want to  
see exceptions just because a  
company was big. Ford was  
neither guilty nor innocent, nor  
was it being punished.  
Tory leaders embarrassed the  
Government further when they  
demanded to know why, if Mr  
Callaghan and Mr Healey were  
so keen on sanctions against  
Ford, they did not take discre-  
tionary action against the TUC  
leaders who had awarded them-  
selves wage increases over the  
next three years totalling 60 per  
cent. When the question was  
pressed on him by Mr James  
Prior, Tory spokesman on em-  
ployment, the Prime Minister  
said: "This is a matter in  
which common sense should  
apply."  
Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour  
MP for Kingston upon Hull,  
Central, said the Prime Minister  
had told the House that the  
country was "in a free collec-  
tive bargaining position". How  
could the Government justify  
penalizing one of the most  
successful companies in the  
country and one of the most pro-  
ductive workforces?  
Mr Healey retorted that if Mr  
McNamara wanted to justify a  
settlement of 17 per cent at  
Ford because of its productivity,  
would he also support a settle-  
ment at British Leyland  
relevant to the productivity of  
that company?  
It was emphasized that the  
£180m engine plant being built  
at Bridgend, South Wales, would  
not be affected because sub-  
stantial government assistance  
had already been agreed.  
One project that may be  
affected is the programme to  
build a new medium-sized car,  
code-named Erica, at the Hale-  
wood plant on Merseyside.  
Ford, however, has made the  
point that all future investment  
plans will have to be reappraised  
because of the damage  
done by the nine-week strike by  
its 57,000 manual workers.  
Last night Sir Terence con-  
demned a report of the Govern-  
ment's action. "It remains a re-  
markably arbitrary action to take  
against only one party to the  
wage agreement and we are  
more than surprised that yes-  
terday's assurances on pricing  
and productivity have been  
completely ignored," he said.

James Callaghan  
equally hesi-  
tant by Mr Mar-  
er. The Govern-  
was not ready to  
sh get away with  
the tiddlers were  
of the Opposition  
stantly "dis-  
auctious on a foot-  
t just suffered the  
initis history be-  
tried to support  
nister's rigid 5 per  
cent. He recog-  
nized, but added  
bliss was behind

## ain 'might miss the EMS train'

ainer

Thorn, the Luxem-  
2 Minister, had  
ords for Britain's  
rds the European  
saturday. Speaking  
ve in sorrow that  
Thorn said he saw  
e that the British  
become over the  
equivalent."  
t facts are that  
ed every possible  
in, that it could  
from being put on  
Mr Thorn told the  
pe Society, "and  
very trick in the  
ul it, or at least  
a more convenient  
dearly had his eye  
posed European  
tem, which he dis-  
working dinner-  
es Callaghan at 10  
st, last night, he  
once again, was  
the train. He had  
to give Mr Calla-  
ne added, he was  
to act as an honest

The main message which M  
Thorn delivered in his speech  
at lunchtime yesterday was  
that it was hopeless to go on  
"counting our peas, one for  
me one for you."  
Each member state must  
mount the best possible  
defence of its own interests,  
M Thorn said. "That does not  
however mean that gains and  
losses are determined solely by  
an astronomical operation  
between what you pay in and  
what you get out."  
What price could be put on  
the better deal the Community  
achieved at international  
economic negotiations com-  
pared with what the member  
states could achieve individ-  
ually? he asked.  
What price could be put on  
the added weight Community  
backing gave to British initia-  
tives on Rhodesia and  
Namibia?  
But there is more," Mr  
Thorn went on. "You cannot  
claim solidarity in order to  
benefit from greater transfers  
of resources and then uphold  
your sovereign rights to fend  
off any idea of a Community  
discipline with regard to your  
economic policy in general."  
This was true of fisheries,  
agricultural policy and of the  
European Monetary System, he  
said.  
The EMS debate, more than  
any other, Mr Thorn said,  
showed that what the Commu-  
nity was dealing with was not  
philosophy but hard facts.  
"There is no doubt in any-  
one's mind that such a mon-  
etary system cannot function on  
the basis of simple inter-gov-  
ernmental cooperation. That  
would indeed be the best recipe  
for failure. What we need is  
very soon, in some form or  
another, an efficient, common  
decision-making body."  
This required a commitment  
that must be genuine and  
undertaken only by those deter-  
mined to go "all the way".  
The one option that must be  
closed, he added, "was that  
some of us, some of the right  
to opt out." He still hoped  
Britain would not do so.  
Opponents criticized, page 2

## Mr Scott expected to go into the witness box today

From Trevor Fishlock and  
Michael Horsfield

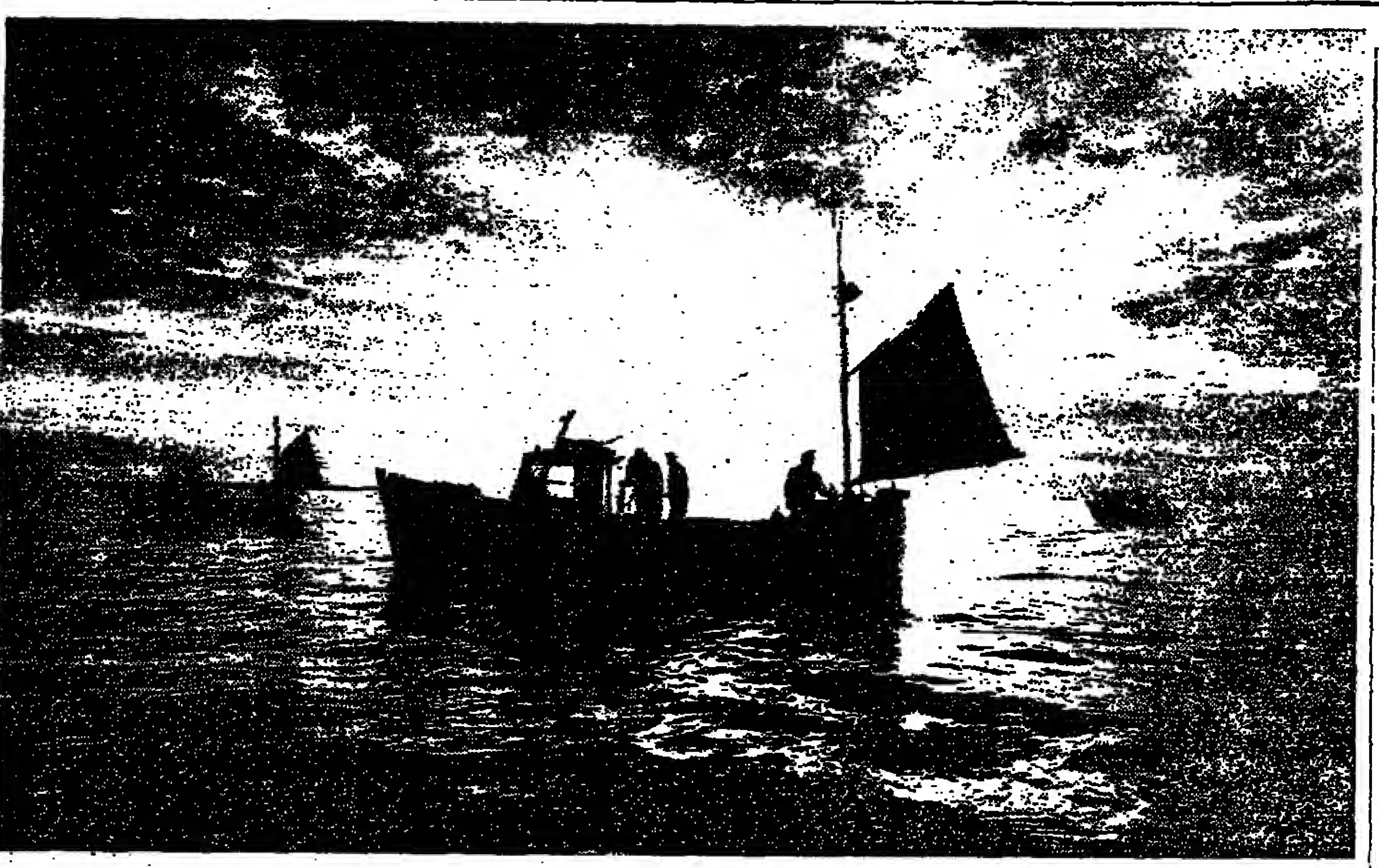
Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Mr  
Norman Scott will see each  
other for the first time for  
many years this morning in the  
crowded magistrates' court at  
Minehead, Somerset.  
Mr Scott, aged 38, of Chag-  
ford, Devon, whose allegations  
of an affair with Mr Thorpe  
in the early 1960s were the  
starting-point of the case, will  
begin his evidence on the  
eighth day of the criminal  
hearing in which Mr Thorpe  
and three other men are  
accused of conspiring to mur-  
der him.  
The court has heard that  
Mr Scott, whose allegations  
Mr Thorpe has strongly

denied, pestered Mr Thorpe so  
much that Mr Thorpe, the  
former Liberal leader, wanted  
him killed.  
Security at the court has  
been tightened further after a  
threat to the safety of the  
three magistrates if they send  
the case for trial.  
Mr Andrew Gino Newton, a  
former airline pilot, who is  
alleged to have been hired to  
kill Mr Scott for £10,000,  
answered more questions yes-  
terday about the money he is  
making out of his involvement.  
This case is your little pot  
of gold," Mr Gareth Williams,  
QC, for the defence of George  
Deakin, one of the defendants,  
said.  
Mr Newton, aged 31, who has  
no job, said it was his only  
source of income. He was

writing a book which he hoped  
would net him £30,000, although  
so far he had no publisher. He  
agreed that he had tape-  
recorded some telephone con-  
versations for the sake of his  
story and tried to get callers,  
including David Holmes, an-  
other of the defendants, to in-  
criminate themselves.  
He agreed that it would be  
easier for him to make a lot of  
money if the four defendants  
were convicted because he  
would run into libel difficul-  
ties should one or more be  
acquitted.  
Mr Williams suggested that  
Mr Newton had the clearest  
motive for telling lies in court.  
Mr Newton said that was a  
possibility. He said he had  
been a conspirator to murder  
and had said in an American

television programme that that  
was useful to hang his story on.  
Mr Newton said there had  
been two attempts on his life.  
In 1976, in the United States,  
a lorry tried to run him down  
and he had been taken to hospi-  
tal; and, in July last year, near  
his home in Chiswick,  
London, someone in a mini car  
tried to "scrape him on a  
wall".  
He said he had never sought  
or had psychiatric treatment.  
The reason he drove into the  
court car park yesterday wear-  
ing a balaclava helmet was that  
he did not want to "make it  
easy for the press".  
Asked if he was a James  
Bond fan, he said he preferred  
non-fiction. He denied that he  
had fantasized and inflated his  
part in the affair.

He admitted that the story  
he was now telling about his  
confrontation on Exmoor with  
Norman Scott, in October,  
1975, was different from the one  
he told at his trial at Exeter  
Crown Court when he was con-  
victed of having a firearm with  
intent to endanger life. He  
said that the evidence he was  
giving at those committal pro-  
ceedings was the truth.  
Asked about the alleged  
murder plan, he said he  
believed there had been an  
early discussion at a London  
hotel with Mr Holmes when  
the question of taking a picture  
of the corpse of Mr Scott was  
raised. It had never been part  
of the plan to decapitate the  
victim before taking a photo-  
graph.  
Report, page 5



The mackerel fleet from Newlyn, Cornwall, sailing into the dawn. Controversy is growing over pleas by Cornish fishermen for the introduction of measures to conserve mackerel stocks.

## Flurry over 'recall' of Warsaw Pact envoys

Vienna, Nov. 28.—Three  
Warsaw Pact ambassadors  
were recalled today, ending a  
flurry of reports that the Soviet  
block had recalled its senior  
diplomats from Romania be-  
cause of President Ceausescu's  
rejection of a proposed in-  
crease in military spending by the  
pact.

The reports, starting with  
usually reliable sources in  
Belgrade and spreading rapidly  
in Eastern Europe, had been  
officially denied in East Berlin  
and Warsaw. There was no  
comment from the Romanian  
Government.  
The Czechoslovak, East Ger-  
man and Polish ambassadors  
appeared at a Yugoslav  
reception tonight, ending a  
flurry of reports that the Soviet  
block had recalled its senior  
diplomats from Romania be-  
cause of President Ceausescu's  
rejection of a proposed in-  
crease in military spending by the  
pact.

## Amin call to UN over Tanzanian 'invasion'

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, Nov. 28.

President Amin of Uganda  
today sent a telegram to Dr  
Kurt Waldheim, the United  
Nations Secretary-General, and  
to President Jaafar Nimeiry of  
Sudan, the present Chairman  
of the Organization of African  
Unity, informing them that  
Tanzanian troops had invaded  
Uganda west of Lake Victoria.  
He accused President Nyerere  
of Tanzania of trying to rein-  
state Dr Milton Obote who was  
ousted by President Amin in  
1971.  
The telegrams asked both the  
United Nations and the OAU  
to do everything possible to end  
a situation that might lead to  
the destruction of life and  
property.  
Diplomatic sources in East  
Africa said their information  
was that several thousand Tan-  
zanian troops had crossed into  
Uganda. But Tanzanian officials  
said that no invasion had taken  
place, and suggested instead  
that some Tanzanian troops may  
have crossed into Uganda in hot  
pursuit of Ugandan troops en-  
countered on Tanzanian territory.  
The Tanzanian Government  
described the invasion report as  
"another lie", and suggested it  
might be intended as a cover  
for a Ugandan plan to invade  
Farangi diplomats in Kampala  
were told today by Mr Mariya  
Lubega, the Minister of State in  
the Ugandan Foreign Ministry,  
that the town of Mutukula on  
the border west of Lake Victo-  
ria had been captured by  
Tanzanian troops early yes-  
terday after a heavy bombardment.  
Uganda radio today quoted  
the Uganda news agency as say-  
ing that Tanzanian reports of  
the situation confirmed that the  
Tanzanian Government had in-  
tended to invade Uganda. The  
radio also said Tanzanian troops  
were threatening the town of  
Masaka.

## Firemen's union agrees to a shorter week

By Our Labour Staff

Fire Brigades Union dele-  
gates yesterday accepted a  
deal that will reduce the work-  
ing week of Britain's 30,000  
full-time firemen from 48 hours  
to 42 by April 1 next year.  
The union's recalled confer-  
ence in Blackpool accepted its  
executive's recommendation to  
accept productivity conditions  
which have been greatly mod-  
ified since they were first put  
to the union five months ago.  
Mr Terence Parry, the union's  
general secretary, said yes-  
terday that two or three brigades  
would be working the shorter  
week by Christmas. He said  
about 25 brigades would follow  
in January and there was plenty  
of time for the rest to recruit  
enough firemen to man the ser-  
vice when the shorter week is  
introduced by April 1.  
The employers made clear to  
the union that they expected  
only 20 stations would at pre-  
sent satisfy the criteria they  
have devised to justify such  
changes.

## Next year's cars will be non-U

The letter U will not be used  
as a mark when vehicle regis-  
tration marks change next  
August. The Department of  
Transport has announced.  
That is to avoid the risk of  
confusion from using U and V  
suffixes in successive years,  
and comes after consultations  
with the police and motor  
trade.

## A Dewar's original is worth a little more



Dewar's the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland

## 1 forecast 779, then ok gloomy

enjoy a moderate consumer  
text year but the economic  
he 1980s is gloomy, accord-  
support from the National  
Economic and Social  
published today. The fore-  
casters' predictions, chiefly  
institute takes the view  
will rise a good deal  
the Phase Four incomes  
Page 25

## Flagellants banned from Iran streets

The Iranian government banned all  
processions during the religious mourning  
month of Moharram. Only gatherings  
in mosques and meeting places are per-  
mitted. Observers fear that many  
Muslims may ignore the ban and take  
to the streets where many of them  
flagellate themselves with whips and  
chains. This could lead to clashes with  
troops  
Page 8

## Interpol move on marine frauds

Interpol is to be asked to set up a  
bureau on marine frauds to collate  
information on a form of international  
crime which is costing customers and  
insurance companies up to £500m in  
lost cargoes and claims. There will  
be a meeting in Paris.  
Page 3

## Cricket's first night

Forty-five thousand people attended  
the first night cricket match in Sydney  
—staged by Mr Kerry Packer—in which  
the Australians beat the West Indians  
by five wickets. Lillee was the man of  
the match with four wickets for 13  
runs  
Page 14

## Energy plan opposed

A Whitehall proposal to set up 12  
regional advice centres on home energy  
conservation is meeting stiff opposition  
from the National Consumer Council  
and citizens' advice bureaux.  
Page 4

## Pressure on Rhodesia

Mr Ian Smith has admitted that South  
Africa has put pressure on his transi-  
tional Government to reach a settle-  
ment. Mr Cledwyn Hughes arrived in  
Rhodesia to talk to "front-line"  
leaders.  
Page 9

## law is 'dead'

trade union recognition is  
because of the failure of  
TUC leaders  
to want changes in it to  
cas from judicial interven-  
Page 4

Home News	2-5	Chess	6	Law Report	20	Sport	14, 15
European News	6	Church	21	Letters	19, 26	TV & Radio	35
Overseas News	7, 9	Court	21	Night Sky	16	Theatres, etc.	12, 13
Appointments	21, 29	Crossword	36	Obituary	21	Universities	21
Arts	15	Diary	1	Parliament	16	Weather	2
Births	23	Engagements	21	Sale Room	21	Wills	21
Deaths	23-31	Features	10, 18	Science	21		







## ME NEWS

## Interpol will be asked for a department to collect information on marine frauds

art Tender  
reporter

ol, the international organization, is to be set up a bureau on frauds to collate information on a form of crime which is costing the insurance companies £500m in lost claims.

Mr. Ellen, Chief Constable of the Port of London and President of the London Association of Police and Seaport Police, said the prospects for a unit were good.

The cost of marine insurance remains shadowy, no single police force jurisdiction or facilities provide an overall picture. There are suggestions that fifty cargoes have been lost since the beginning of 1977.

Chief difficulty is to lie in the tramp market among the rest of vessels between 10,000 and 100,000 gross tonnage often fly under convenience.

argoes are bulk items

such as cement, salt, rice, meat, sugar, and groundnuts which are being transported from one end of the globe to the other. Commercial practice often relies on trust and the acceptance of documentation in return for payment while cargoes are in transit.

The simplest fraud is the use of forged papers to get payment without a cargo's actually being loaded and delivered. In that case banks have become victims in checking bills of lading.

Police officers have also found cargoes being loaded, then off-loaded on the way to their destinations. The vessels are taken out to sea and scuttled, leaving the insurers to pay for vessel and cargo.

Frauds are also being carried out on ships hired on time charters over a period of months. The initial payment for the hire is made, and the cargo loaded but then the charterer collects payment without fulfilling the rest of his contract. Faced with a broken contract, the master of the vessel takes legal action to sell the cargo and the buyer never sees his goods.

There have also been occasions when the name of a ship has been changed at sea and a cargo unloaded and sold without anyone being the wiser.

Examples of the sort of frauds that have occurred include a consignment of cement which was supposed to have been shipped from the Pacific to the Middle East in two ships. A simple check of one of the vessels would have shown that her tonnage was far too small for her to carry the consignment. The other vessel had been trading in totally different seas.

Mr. Ellen said yesterday that such cases underlined the need for greater checks by customs. He said: "People are very glib. They do not check on the people supplying the goods and they are prepared to cut corners and use less reputable shipping companies, agents and exporters."

There is a lack of ability to investigate international crime. The more international an enterprise is, the less chance there is of the culprits being caught.

## Prisoner lost breast after hormone treatment

A sex offender who received hormone treatment while a patient in Broadmoor developed breasts; one of which had to be removed. The patient, who has spent the past 12 years in top security hospitals, suffers from chronic chest pains and is badly scarred.

The question of hormone treatment in his case was heard at a mental health review tribunal in Liverpool yesterday.

Mr. William Pate, aged 37, a Londoner, the son of a senior Indian naval officer, was appealing to the tribunal against continued detention. He was committed to Broadmoor indefinitely after he had indecently assaulted a boy, whom he threatened with a knife. No gross indecency occurred.

While in Broadmoor he received hormone implant treatment to suppress abnormal sexual tendencies. One of his breasts grew so large that it had to be removed by surgery.

In 1975 he was transferred to another top security hospital, Park Lane, in Liverpool. His case has been taken up by Mind, the National Association for Mental Health.

Before the tribunal hearing Mr. Pate's solicitor, Mr. Larry Gosses, said: "I think it is very tragic. No one said he was mentally ill, and no one said he could be helped in hospital. He is being detained because the Home Office wants to exercise caution."

Mr. Gosses said his client had been under pressure to accept hormone treatment. The tribunal, made up of a layman, a doctor and a Home Office psychiatrist, sat in private. A similar application on Mr. Pate's behalf was made a year ago but no action was taken.

The use of hormone treatment in Britain's prisons and mental institutions has already initiated a controversy.

A letter in The Times yesterday from members of the board of visitors at Dartmoor prison said that although there were difficulties involved in the treatment—growing breasts, the need for amputation and the scope for abuse by prisoners seeking release—it was the only apparent alternative to life imprisonment.

The Home Office said later: "When the tribunal has made its recommendations these and other considerations will be considered carefully by the Home Secretary."

## Gas explodes in house

A gas explosion in a house in Torquay Road, Guildford, Surrey, yesterday afternoon blew out windows and part of the roof, and caused a fire.



Murder attempt denied: Alan George Westlake, aged 30, a dairy chargehand, of Skimped Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire, pleaded not guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to the attempted murder of Michelle Booth, aged 15, in a Reading to Waterloo train in March. He also denied assaulting the girl, causing grievous bodily harm with intent. A jury of seven men

and five women was sworn in but they were almost immediately sent away for up to two days after Mr. Michael Corkery, for the prosecution, had said it might take that long to settle legal argument between himself and Mr. John Rogers, QC, for the defence. In the photograph are Michelle Booth (centre) and her parents, on their way to court.

## Government was deceitful lawyer says

By Penny Symon

The Government had behaved dishonestly and deceitfully in not telling the public about the hazards of lead in petrol fumes, it was alleged during a pre-trial review in the Mayor's and City of London Court yesterday.

Mr. David Pedley, a solicitor representing Gulliver Handley, aged 10 months, said that a report by Dr. Arthur Chamberlain, of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, said that lead levels from car exhausts were between two and three times more dangerous than previously believed. It had been available in July but had not been published until November.

"It would not have been published but for the intervention of an MP," Mr. Pedley said.

Gulliver Handley's parents, and those of Fidel Budden and Merlyn Alberly-Speyer, both aged two, are attempting to sue Shell, BP, the Ford Motor Company and Associated Otecl, which makes lead additives for petrol, alleging that their children's health is being damaged by lead in petrol fumes.

They claim £1 damages for trespass, negligence and nuisance, and a further £1 special damages for the inconvenience of not being safe near main roads.

Mr. Pedley said a suggestion that the plaintiffs had embarked on the action only to obtain publicity was wrong. They were anxious to gain judgment on a matter of vital public interest.

The review continues tomorrow.

## Lead poisoning report is 'leaked' at road inquiry

From Our Correspondent

Guildford

A government report which shows that absorption of lead from exhaust gas is far higher than ever realized before was "leaked" at a motorway inquiry yesterday.

Dr. Robert Stephens, reader in organic chemistry at Birmingham University produced the report by the Harwell Atomic Engineering Research Establishment at the M25 Leatherhead interchange inquiry.

Dr. Stephens, aged 49, told the inquiry, Rear-Admiral Harry Nixon, that the report confirmed his own research into lead poisoning. The Government had always maintained that only 10 per cent of all lead poisoning came from the air, but the Harwell report showed a completely different picture, he said.

He quoted the report as saying that for people living near a motorway "the contribution of lead to total uptake must be comparable with that for diet." "In other words, they have now conceded that half the intake of lead is from exhaust fumes. In fact I believe that, given one or two more years of research, it will be found that the pollution from the air is far greater than that."

## Jockey fined £100 for speeding

William Carson, the jockey, of Eastbury, near Newbury, was fined £100 by magistrates at Newport Pagnell yesterday after admitting exceeding the 70 mph speed limit on the M1.

The court was told that, as he drove between race meetings at Ascot and Warwick on June 10 the speed of his car was checked by the police at between 98 and 106 mph.

## Rugby in the hotel and Lulu for the Welsh fans

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

The rocky road from Wales to Scotland is strewn with the memories of those who almost saw the two sides clash at the international rugby match at Murrayfield in Edinburgh. In the words of Max Boyce, the Welsh entertainer: "When the juice of the barley starts flowing we all saw the game in the bar."

Now, a canny Scotsman plans to capitalize on this biennial pilgrimage by offering 400 Welsh rugby supporters a guaranteed view of the match in the comfort of an hotel in Glasgow 60 miles from the battlefield.

Mr. Thomas Hart, manager of a Glasgow-based travel agency, Accomtel, plans to provide attractions that will not be found at the ground in order to lure the valley fanatics into boarding a plane at Cardiff and walking the few yards to the hotel situated near Glasgow airport.

To provide a touch of authenticity, Mr. Hart will ensure a ready supply of Murrayfield postcards for the Welshmen to send home to their wives.

They will not, however, have postcards depicting one of the main attractions who will vie for attention with the massed bands at Murrayfield. Her name is Lulu, and she is described discreetly as a dancer cum stripper. Before the Welshmen sit down to watch the match on an 8ft screen, Lulu will entertain them. "Bread of Heaven" sung at the Arms Park was never like that.

In case her undoubted charms should fail, Mr. Hart has also engaged the services of a comedian whose jokes would not please Mrs. Mary Whitehouse. "Abide with me"; where have you gone?

Accomtel has booked an entire hotel for the occasion, and for £55 the Welshmen will be able to indulge in four-star luxury for three bacchanalian nights.

Mrs. Marjorie Donaldson, who works for the company, said yesterday: "We do not envisage this as an occasion when men will bring their wives along."

To quote again "We went up to the Highlands of Scotland. To the land of the loch and the glen. And we'll all bring our wives back a present. So we can go next time again."

## ns want to end ig policy

r Correspondent

families in Bradford sing the local council is busing policy. Their are taken to schools at the city, instead of nctrated in a few.

ndian Workers' Ass- of Bradford yesterday ed that the council only authority with a policy in the county, icied it. The associa- o organize a petition e council to scrap its

gral Sabota, the asso- retary, said busing sing great hardship. lost school time they usually arrived left early and parents culty keeping in touch ools. He said that an the policy was to the Asians' language ire.

Councillor Stanley chairman of the local al services committee, t want to educate im- children the standard hat of otees."

## Cold spell generates record demand for electricity

By a Staff Reporter

England and Wales yesterday consumed a record amount of electricity, with the Central Electricity Generating Board's power stations burning fuel at a cost of £150 a second at one stage.

The board attributed the record to the sudden cold spell and peak demand from industry. A total of 43,500,000 kilowatts was consumed at a cost in fuel of nearly £9m, the previous peak, set on January 18 this year, was exceeded by 700,000 kilowatts.

In a pointed reference to the miners' wage claim, the board, which has an annual fuel bill of £2,200m on coal, gas and oil, more than three quarters of it spent with the National Coal Board, said: "The big upsurge in demand has made us more determined than ever to hold down costs within our own control and we are also pressing our fuel suppliers to keep down our costs."

"Drivers unprepared": Many drivers had been caught totally unprepared by the sudden

change in the weather the RAC said yesterday. Snow and ice had made driving hazardous in many areas. Frost was severe in Cornwall.

There were heavy falls of snow in East Anglia, where snow and icy roads caused chaos.

At one time the Ipswich bypass was scattered with vehicles that had skidded on the icy road. At Warrisfield, near Sudbury, a van driver was killed when his vehicle was in collision with a school bus. A number of children were slightly hurt but continued to school.

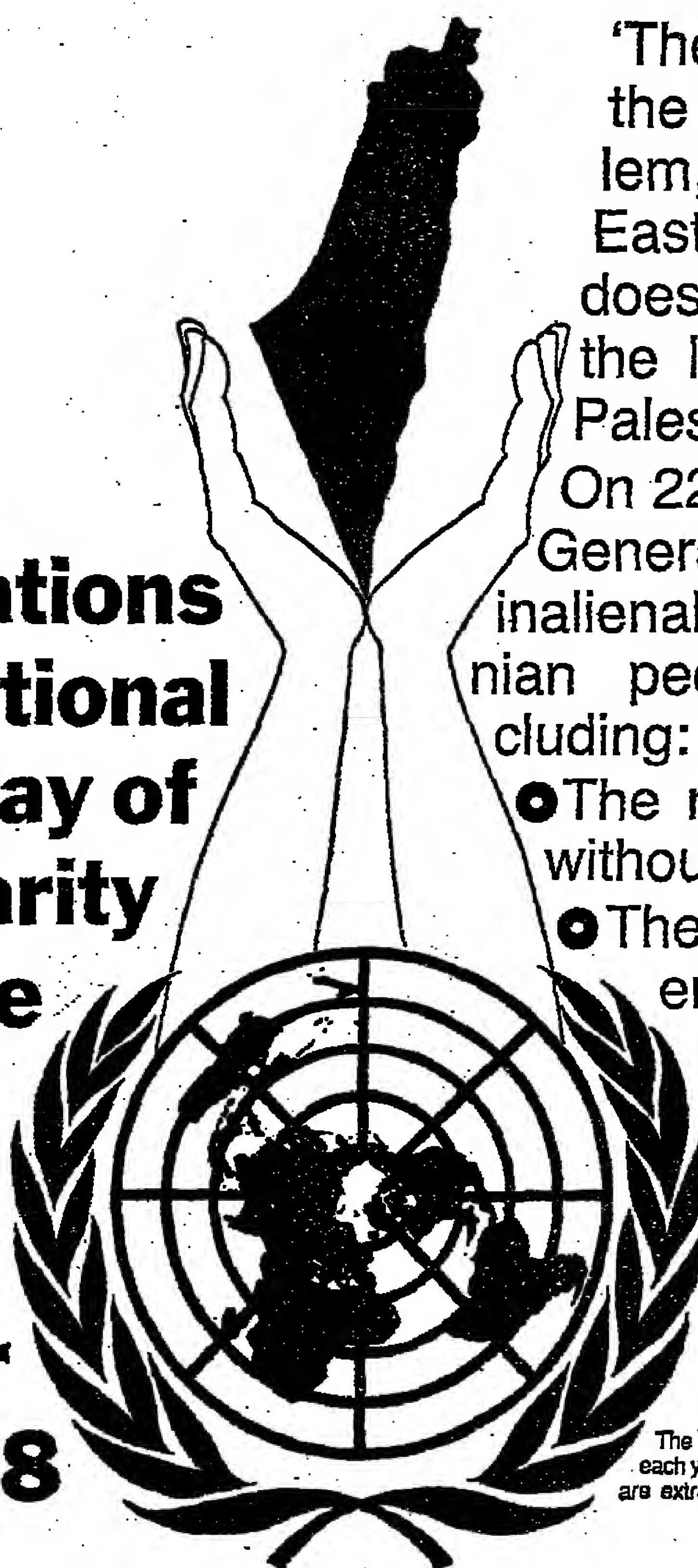
A work-to-rule by county council maintenance men in south Lincolnshire has stopped salting and gritting on some roads.

The Health Education Council gave a warning that elderly people might easily die of cold without realizing what was happening because of the suddenness of the drop in temperature. It urged neighbours and relatives of the elderly to make sure that they are warm and well.

Forecasts, page 2

# United Nations International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

29th November  
1978



'The question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East problem, and no solution in the Middle East can be envisaged which does not fully take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.'

On 22nd November 1974 the UN General Assembly reaffirmed 'the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine' including:

- The right to self-determination without external interference
- The right to national independence and sovereignty
- The inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted.

The United Nations General Assembly has declared that 29th November shall be marked each year as International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The above texts are extracted from resolutions endorsed by the General Assembly.



## HOME NEWS

# TUC presses for Acas to be 'sealed off' from interference

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

TUC leaders have privately agreed among themselves that the law on trade union recognition is a dead letter after the failure of the Gwent strike, and they are seeking reforms in talks with the Government.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee is to meet Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, to discuss possible changes in the law. The unions would like to seal off the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service from judicial intervention.

Union leaders have assessed the value of the recognition provisions of the Employment Protection Act, 1975, and found them wanting. Only 28,000 workers have achieved union recognition since the legislation was passed.

There is, however, little desire among the unions for the introduction of legal sanctions on uncooperative recalcitrant employers, even though the council of Ucas cannot agree on general criteria for recognition "and case discretion has been seriously limited by the courts."

According to confidential minutes of the TUC employment committee, union leaders regard the recognition provisions of the 1975 Act as essen-

tially voluntary for employers but binding upon Acas.

Unusually, the unions are looking to Northern Ireland for an example, arguing that there has considerably greater discretion but questioning whether changes in the law to bring Britain into line with the province would seal off Acas from judicial intervention.

TUC leaders are to press Mr Booth to give Acas greater powers on the model of the Northern Ireland agency, while keeping in reserve a second approach calling for changes in the law to give independent unions "which habitually negotiate in a given trade or industry the right to represent members in that trade."

But the unions still fear that any legal reforms could be undermined by "judicial intervention", and disclose that those fears played a big part in their original negotiations with the Cabinet on the new system of law.

The TUC minutes say: "In discussions during the consultative stages of the Employment Protection Bill government ministers stated that it was constitutionally impossible to exclude the judiciary from reviewing decisions made by administrative bodies, although the real obstacle undoubtedly was with the attitude of the judiciary."

## Man in the news: New information chief has been taking the flak well for 20 years: Being a shock-absorber is not an easy profession

By Peter Hennessy

Being a shock-absorber between politicians and journalists, two of the least liked but most self-regarding groups in society, cannot be easy, particularly if your own profession, public relations, is held in even lower esteem by the public than those you serve.

Mr John Groves, who is to succeed Mr Henry James as Director-General of the Central Office of Information, has taken the flak more successfully than most in the 20 years since he left *The Times* for Whitehall information work.

He has occupied some of the hotter spots during his progression from the Ministry of Information, to the Ministry of Health and Social Security, Treading a path through 10 Downing Street, the Department of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, one meets some fairly trying people on both sides of the information divide.

Mr Groves is a tall, military-looking man of 56. He does not give the impression of being a flapper. He will have to prove himself to ministers and officials of the Central Office of Information, a common services department providing film, advertising and publicity material for the rest of government, with an annual vote of £25m and a staff of 1,200.

He is good at expounding the philosophy of shock-absorbers: "You have to be acceptable to the media, to ministers and officials, someone accepted by the senior civil servants as part of the Civil

Service machine, able to take part in policy discussions. A minister sees his information officer every day, rather very heavily on his mind and has got to get on with him and trust him personally. On the other side, you have got to get the media to trust you as someone who is well balanced and not simply giving them "the line" but generally helpful background.

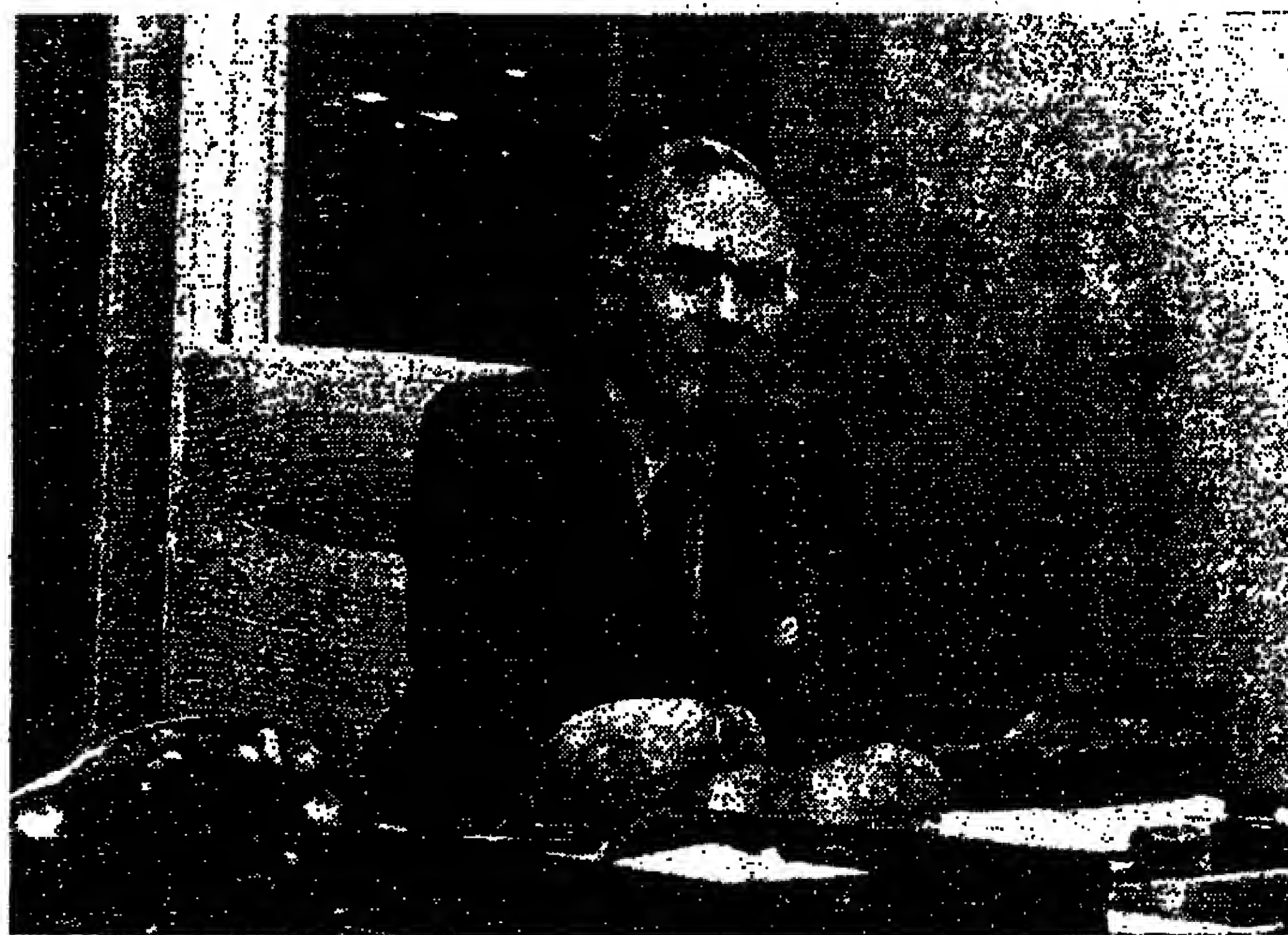
Job satisfaction comes, he says, in being useful to both your department and the press. The pitfall of the work is saying something, when telephoned late at night, and wondering what kind of headline you have made in the morning. He learnt not to lose sleep over things like that some years ago, he adds.

The key is to avoid lying: "I have never lied to a journalist. I would rather say 'No, I cannot answer that' than lie. It is terribly counter-productive to lie."

He comes well with what some information officers in Whitehall like to call "the fast bowler". Several senior administrators have come to the conclusion in recent years that something must be done about the Whitehall information group, which has not been reviewed as a whole since 1947.

On open government, he says, nobody in high places has yet felt the need to review the role of the information officer. Substantial change may shortly be upon them and his methods.

Mr Groves is not easy to draw on these matters. Ask him if government is too secretive and he replies: "I do not think



Mr John Groves: "The key is to avoid lying."

I really ought to answer that. He did say he could see no good reason to review the information officer group.

On open government, he judged chief information officers to be in a good position to advise on what new material might be disclosed, as most of the paper produced by policy

divisions came across their desks. He had appointed one of his deputies at health and social security to do just such a job. Any new initiative, however, was a matter for ministers, though extra tasks would need more hands and more expenditure.

Mr Groves has always been straight and as open as the rules allow. Embarrassing questions do not irritate him; they elicit a large grin. He turned one on this week when asked which breed was more difficult to deal with, ministers or civil servants? "I do not find either of them particularly tiresome," he replied.

## New site for British Library will aid status

By Kenneth Goding  
Arts Reporter

When the British Library moves to its new home next to St Pancras station, London, it will become internationally important, because of the pre-eminence of its great stocks of books and journals in the English language, Lord Eccles, reading chairman of the British Library Board, said yesterday.

He was speaking on the publication of the library's annual report, which pays tribute to him as first chairman for playing the key role in initiating and realizing the plan for a new national library.

The new building will cost £175m, £75m of which will go on the first phase. Test borings and preparations for demolition work have already started on the Somers Town site. It is hoped that some material will be moved in towards the end of the next decade.

In his report Lord Eccles announces the letting of the first contracts for the new building, which, he said, would enable the library to gather all the reference collections in London now scattered in 117 buildings.

It was needed, he said, for two reasons. The present services were severely handicapped and that was bound to increase until they had more space; and it would be the first time Britain would have a national library, though most other developed countries had one. It was not a national library before because it embraced only the arts and literature.

"The concept of a national library could not be worked out in this country until like basic collections on all subjects were available under one administration and, as far as possible, in one single place", he said.

National, as well as local, demand had to be met. "This will not be 'x' tens of millions spent on a new monument, but a working operation that will earn a great deal. The library's services already earned £4.5m and the new building would be very largely a self-supporting institution attracting a great deal of foreign exchange to this country."

Because of the late start the library would be far ahead of any other, with equipment others would miss because they had been started earlier.

*The British Library: Fifth Annual Report, 1977-78* (Press and Public Relations Section, Store Street, London, WC1E 7DG, free).

## Water controls announced

Restrictions on the use of water in the Penzance and Isles area of Cornwall will come into effect on Saturday, the South-West Water Authority said yesterday.

Controls will prohibit various non-essential uses of water. Reservoirs serving Penzance, Falmouth and Penryn have fallen below their usual levels.

## Union to black out Mr Nixon

By Our Arts Reporter

A 90-minute live broadcast of former President Nixon's address to the Oxford Union tomorrow on BBC 2 has been "blackied" by the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs. The union's action is part of its campaign to improve manning levels and is backed by its refusal to allow its engineer members to work outside normal hours.

The transmission would have been a "feed" from ATV, the Midlands commercial company which is covering the meeting. The BBC broadcast would have been the only live one of Mr Nixon's address. Only three other commercial television companies, including ATV, Southern and Yorkshire, will be showing a 30-minute edited version at 10.30 the same evening, although it was offered for network showing.

ATV said last night that it was disappointed. Of the other companies, Granada will be showing its usual arts programme *What's On* at that time, and Thames, the London company, will feature a programme about a local hospital at Rehearsal Green. Tyne-Tees will show a recording of the Oxford Union address on Friday, and ITV, Grampian, Scottish, Border and Ulster have it scheduled for transmission on Monday afternoon.

## Woman wins right to 'bias' action

From Our Correspondent

Birmingham  
Miss Christine Pitt, a BL Cars junior executive, who says she was passed over for promotion because of her sex, has won the right to bring a sex discrimination action against the company.

The company submitted that she was one day outside the statutory time limit, but a Birmingham industrial tribunal has agreed to hear her case. A date has to be fixed.

Miss Pitt, aged 34, of Bell Walk, Moseley, Birmingham, has left her job as a staff participation coordinator at Coventry head of her sex, has won the right to bring a sex discrimination action against the company.

She believed the reasons given were discriminatory. Mr John Stonehouse, the former MP, was returned yesterday to Wormwood Scrubs prison hospital from Hammer-smith Hospital, where he had been receiving treatment after a heart attack. The Home Office said the decision was taken entirely on medical grounds.

## Banknotes may soon join other goods smuggled into Eire

From Christopher Walker

There is concern on both sides of the 300-mile-long Irish border that banknotes will soon be joining the long and remarkably varied list of goods that are regularly smuggled across; in recent years they have ranged from grain to automatic weapons.

The cause of the new disquiet among the hard-pressed customs officials is the increasingly strong possibility that next week the Dublin Government will agree to join the proposed European Monetary System while Britain chooses to defer the chance of full membership.

This would result in the first break between the parity of the two currencies since 1826 and immediately provide a potentially lucrative market for currency smugglers.

As most financial experts expect the Irish pound would be revalued against sterling by anything up to 10 per cent, the initial direction of the illicit traffic would be from north to south.

Except for the continuing provision of arms and explosive for the IRA, the

great bulk of border smuggling has always come from Northern Ireland northward with highly professional operators using the maze of unapproved border roads. Because of the different rates of indirect taxes and subsidies, the goods involved have included carrots, whisky, pigs, salmon, tea and tyres.

At present the smugglers are concentrating on luxury electrical goods such as colour television sets, music centres and transistor radios which in Ulster carry much lower rates of VAT. Similarly, cars are estimated to cost a third more in the republic and there is a flourishing illegal market well served with forged logbooks and replacement number plates.

The ban on the sale of contraceptives in the republic has always attracted regular consignments of condoms from Northern Ireland, eventually strict censorship laws enforced by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Dublin have ensured a market for forbidden literature smuggled from the same source.

Unofficial evidence of the extent of the illegal dealing is provided by a casual glance at the number of affluent villas dotted inconspicuously in the bleak border regions, apparently financed by the profits of small-time farming. More factual are statistics from the

Irish Revenue Commissioners which show that in the first six months of this year the value of goods worth about £335,000.

Apart from the threat imposed by currency smuggling, a break in the sterling link will create many other difficulties for the fiscal authorities in both Belfast and Dublin. The estimated £2m of British legal tender now circulating in the republic will have to be withdrawn, as will the large quantities of Irish money circulating in Ulster where for some reason there is an acute shortage of British coins.

Irish holders of British bank credit cards also will be affected, as will the estimated £300m of Irish funds on deposit in Northern Ireland. Most of it is thought to belong to Irish farmers anxious to avoid the republic's income tax, and will have to be transferred quickly if costly depreciation is to be avoided.

Already leading Dublin politicians have pointed to the additional obstacles to Irish unity that would be imposed if the border suddenly becomes a currency barrier. Stringent exchange controls backed by much more obvious enforcement procedures are likely to provide an early reminder of those if the Irish pound at last floats free from sterling.

## Storm over regional energy advice centres

By a Staff Reporter

The Department of Energy is planning to set up 12 regional centres to advise the public how to save energy in the home. Two pilot schemes in London and Liverpool will be discussed with fuel industry representatives on Friday, according to a department representative yesterday.

But the National Consumer Council and the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux have told the department that it should consider using existing advice centres.

In a letter to the department the council said: "We are disappointed that your department seems determined to proceed with a primary advice service at a regional level, based on a personal 'across the counter' advice centre, when experience suggests that what is most needed is a secondary advice service to stimulate and develop local schemes through existing advice services."

All the evidence, based on close consultation with local services and other bodies in direct contact with the consumers of energy most in need of advice, points in a direction very different from that which your department is proposing to follow."

The council suggests that one pilot scheme might be on the model of a secondary advice service, working through exist-

ing centres, including citizens' advice bureaux, neighbourhood advice centres, housing and consumer advice centres, and such community organizations as Age Concern, voluntary service council's and tenants' associations.

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux echoed those objections in a letter sent to the department. "We cannot see how regionally based centres can possibly hope to offer a proper service to a population scattered over a wide area. People will not travel more than a few miles for any kind of advice", it said.

"We are appalled that the scheme makes no recognition of the importance of energy as a social issue. The tragic consequences of poor fuel budgeting are presented to citizens' advice bureaux every day in the form of serious debt problems, which could, at least in part, be avoided by proper advice."

The National Fuel Poverty Forum, representing about twenty pressure groups, has also complained to the Department of Energy that its proposals are misconceived. "The two pilot schemes, to last for six months, will answer queries from personal callers as well as by letter and telephone via a Freephone service. If they are considered successful, 10 other schemes on similar lines will be established."

## Hospital sit-in ends after 13 months

A 13-month occupation of Hounslow Hospital, London, ended yesterday.

The occupation, by a committee of 20, began last year after 21 elderly patients had been removed by the health authority. The building was manned night and day by the

committee, and outpatients, X-ray and physiotherapy departments functioned as usual.

The committee says it has a written commitment from the authority to build a new community hospital when funds allow. District officials have agreed to join committee members in a delegation to Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services.

## Race equality body cleared in discrimination case

By Annabel Ferriman

The Commission for Racial Equality did not discriminate against a job applicant on the ground of race, an industrial tribunal ruled in a reserved judgment published yesterday.

But Mr David Lane, chairman of the tribunal, was criticized by the tribunal for not appearing before it to deal with the allegations made by the complainant.

The commission had been accused of racial discrimination by Mr Joseph Hunt, aged 60, community relations officer for Tower Hamlets, who was rejected for the job of director, community relations, at the commission last year.

Mr Hunt contended that the job was given to Mr Charles Boxer, community relations officer for Wandsworth, because he is white. He told the tribunal that his qualifications and experience for the job were obviously superior to those of Mr Boxer but that the rejection must have been due to his race.

The tribunal's judgment stated: "As to this, we must say that we accept that neither the premise nor the inference, although we do accept that without hesitation that this applicant, Mr Hunt, had an outstanding record in community relations, as we believe

the successful candidate Mr Boxer, also had."

It also rejected Mr Hunt's allegations that the commission's selection procedures were unfair; that he had been placed on the shortlist of nine merely as a "window dressing" to disguise the fact that the commission was interested only in Mr Boxer, and that racial prejudice entered into the selection.

Mr Hunt told the tribunal that in a letter Mr Lane had said that the only factors considered during selection had been "qualifications, experience and personal qualities". He maintained that the last phrase had been used to disguise the real reason for his rejection, which was race.

The tribunal said that bearing in mind Mr Hunt's long and distinguished service in community relations and the fact that Mr Lane was chairman of an important agency, it regretted that the latter did not attend the hearing. Mr Hunt had written and made clear to the applicant what he was referring to in the phrase "personal qualities".

Mr Lane commented yesterday that he was pleased that the tribunal dismissed the complaint. He said he understood that the tribunal had not required his attendance, and he intended no discourtesy to either side.

## Broadmoor for nurse who set fire to room

Mrs Carole Anne Rigby, aged 30, a state registered nurse, who was said to have set fire to a medical room at the National Theatre, South Bank, was committed by Mr Kenneth Harington, at Harington Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, to Broadmoor hospital for treatment.

The court was told that she was revealed as the arsonist two months after the fire, when security men found her bound and gagged in a cubicle at the theatre's medical centre.

Mrs Rigby, of Tavistock Place, Camden, London, admitted arson at the theatre on May 13 and streaking a bottle of ether in July which she poured around a room in an unsuccessful attempt to start another fire.

When found bound and gagged, it was stated, Mrs Rigby said she had been attacked by an intruder, but she later admitted faking the story and confessed to having set the theatre alight in May, causing £700 damage, while under stress.

She had told the police that she had a mental breakdown some years ago and had gone through "a marriage of convenience" with an American with vice troubles.

## Call to make landlords provide rent books

By Our Social Services

Landlords should be barred from collecting rents if they refuse to meet their legal obligations to provide a rent book, it was suggested yesterday in the first issue of the *Journal of Social Welfare Law*. The journal, intended to inform lawyers and social workers, is published by Sweet & Maxwell.

There is evidence that landlords widely disregard their statutory obligation to provide rent books to tenants, Mr D. C. Heath, lecturer in law at Sheffield University, writes in an article. Some do not declare rents received, for tax purposes, and do not wish to provide written evidence of the letting.

Some fail to provide rent

books out of simple ignorance or because they regard tenancy to be based on friendship rather than on legal terms. Others know that tenants will find it difficult to prove they have a legal tenancy without one, and still others a sub-letting in contravention of their leases or mortgages.

Mr Heath says that protection of landlords is not to be made at the expense of tenants. He is determined for fear of receiving notice to quit. The penalty facing landlords are sufficient.

Other articles in the journal cover the limits to legislation under the children's hearing system in Scotland, recent legislation on child protection, social security rates for disabled people, and selection of recent legal cases.



"I thought the D.G.A.A. was only for the old. But they help the young as well."

Most people who come to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association are elderly. The young can usually look after themselves.

But young or old, the DGAA gives help where it is needed. They help with allowances. Who wants to say good-bye to their friends and their household treasures to go into a Home?

The DGAA helps with clothing parcels. They help their large family a little more at Christmas. They see to things when some crisis upsets a careful budget. Only when people can no longer cope do they find a place in one of their Residential or Nursing Homes.

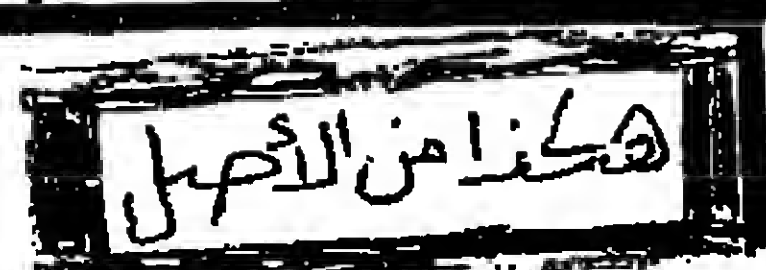
In whatever way the DGAA is called upon to help, they help with sympathy and understanding. As one of the younger ones says: "They're splendid. They never let you feel it's a charity."

Please help us to carry on. Our expenses are increasing every day.

## DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W8 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"



## In brief

### Man and girl dead in motor caravan

Gary Raymond Cowley, aged 20, of Harold Road, Rowley Regis, West Midlands, and Karen Bellamy, aged 14, of the Pedmore Walk children's home in The Road, Rowley Regis, were found dead in a motor caravan yesterday. The girl had been missing from the home since last Friday.

They were found sitting upright in the front seats of the vehicle in Park Street, Blackheath, near Rowley Regis, by a patrolling policeman. The police say no other person was involved.

### Anglo-Saxon job scheme

Five unemployed people will have an opportunity to use Anglo-Saxon building techniques under a scheme sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission.

They will work at an archaeological experiment at the West Stow, Anglo-Saxon Village Trust, Suffolk, to re-create an Anglo-Saxon village to test theories of how the settlers lived.

### Neutron bomb protest

A petition with more than 160,000 signatures, calling on the Government to renounce the neutron bomb, was handed to Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, in London yesterday.

### Anti-vandal officer

Wolverhampton council is appointing an officer at £3,600 a year to combat vandalism, which costs about £250,000 annually.

### Fisherman drowned

Mr Christel Horst Blakeley, aged 40, was washed overboard from the Grimsby smack *Carlo* yesterday and drowned in a gale off the Danish coast. He lived at Immingham.

### Rhodesian trade sanctions breach alleged

Hopkinson, the Huddersfield valve-makers faced five summonses at Huddersfield Magistrates' Court yesterday, alleging that they had agreed to supply soot-blower spares to a Rhodesian customer in defiance of trade sanctions.

The latter charge was brought against the Birmingham office of Steverson and Lloyds of South Africa Ltd, and the office manager, Eric Wilfred Bibby, 64, of Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield.

All nine offences, which were alleged to have been committed between 1968 and 1974, were referred to the Southern Rhodesia Act, 1965.

The hearing was adjourned until January 10.

### Astrid Proll asserts that she is British citizen

Astrid Proll, the German woman facing the threat of extradition from the United Kingdom as a suspected former member of the Beate-Meinhold group, is to ask the High Court to rule that she is entitled to British citizenship.

Her claim, which is expected to come before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court next week, is based on her marriage three years ago to an Englishman, Mr Robert Proll. The couple have been separated for two years. Mr Proll is in India.

Miss Proll was arrested in London on September 15. At Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday she was remanded in custody for a further week. No date has been fixed for the hearing of the West German Government's application for her extradition.

Miss Proll's solicitor said

### Broadmoor for nurse who set fire to room

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When found bound and gagged, it was stated, Mrs Rigby said she had been attacked by an intruder, but she later admitted faking the story and confessed to having set the theatre alight in May, causing £700 damage, while under stress.

### Social services chief dismissed

Mr Michael Hanna, aged 52, director of social services for Lincolnshire, was dismissed yesterday. The announcement came from the county council after his conviction last month on a drink and drive charge.

Mr Hanna, who was appointed in 1973, was given the chance to resign after a review of the case by a disciplinary panel of five senior council members. Mr David Macklin, chief executive, said: "No letter of resignation has been received."

### Inquest on shot headmaster is adjourned

Mr Anthony Davies, aged 47, headmaster of Reading School, died from a shotgun wound to the head, an inquest was told yesterday. Mr Davies, a bachelor and former captain of Berkshire county cricket team, was found dead in the headmaster's lodge of the school last Tuesday. A 12-bore shotgun was near.

The inquest was adjourned for two weeks. Friends and colleagues said Mr Davies had been worried about the future of the school, which was under government pressure to go comprehensive.

### Call to make landlords provide rent books

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### Call to make landlords provide rent books



## ORPE CONSPIRACY CASE

## Mr Newton says easier for him to make money if defendants are convicted

evor Fishlock  
sael Horsnell

Gino Newton, the airline pilot said to be hired for £10,000 to men Scott, agreed to the conspiracy case. Michaelhead, a Court, Somerset, that it would be him to make a lot of the four defendants. He said he had £50,000 from a was writing. With Williams, QC, for the force of George Deakin, the four defendants, ou will agree with me that you have the possible motive for yourself in this

Newton answered: "I am a possibility". He said he had been in the ch of his time near sales of his book and two men had worked for him, trying to sell it to Continental publishers. He had asked in Evening News for his story (the been told that the leus paid him £3,000). He agreed with Mr. that when the present over he hoped to go money from it and it would be easier to t of money if all the were convicted, be one or more were he would have diffi- libel laws.

Newton denied that he told the American Broadcasting Company that it was a gun had jammed: "If I had tried to kill Norman Scott I would have succeeded that night," he said. "I did not give the impression to ABC. It was a lucky fluke I did not kill him." Mr Newton further agreed that when he arrived at the court on Monday he had been wearing a balaclava helmet. He said he did not want to make things easy for the press. He said he was not met at the court by Mr Barrie Penrose and Mr Roger Courtour, authors of The Penrose Trial. He said he had been a con- murder and that had said in a tele- view, a useful thing s story on. accounts of what he two attempts on his said that in the tes in 1976 a lorry o run him down and last year a car had u at him near his assumed those were harm him or warn- p quiet.

on said he had told in November 1975. Emoor shooting hat he knew of con- and letters involving and important e had told a friend premises had been o last year and he ed the impression" the South African of State Security British intelligence sible.

ing then turned to ink paper on which said he wrote some ngs that Mr Scott him when they met le in 1975. He also nes of prominent he denied that he e paper with a view money out of those ad: "Subsequently n changed. I thought ve money out of this unt I attempted to n people interested the story. Nobody w of has a copy of of paper."

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lams suggested: not particularize e because you know hecked?" Mr New- ad: "I accept your" Mr Williams that Mr Newton Mr Deakin at Aust- said: "We met at

it was not correct dinner in Blackpool ad met Mr Deakin had never used the out, do away with, off."

oms asked if Mr ler, Mr Newton's I entered into the ton, replied: "Mr on aware, a prime rting me in contact eople who wanted eliminated."

ms read from a train- American television in which it was said Mr Newton had his in Wales with Mr ter, one of the ad was headed an- £5,000, the as "Fined by Mr to: also filmed: a of the incident and elish television. on that the court ew Mr Miller had d the handing over, but did not know a had filmed a in the television Mr Newton said ny reason for Mr ng the filming was y paid, since he was on agreed that he nt on television but he term "consola-

Penrose and Courtour arranged for the letter to be sent, using my initials, without my knowledge, cooperation or consent."

Mr Mathew then referred Mr Newton to his plan to kill Mr Scott at the Royal Garden Hotel with a chisel hidden in a bouquet of flowers.

Mr Newton denied that it had ever been his plan to shoot then take a photograph of the corpse. But he added that this might have been discussed earlier when he met Mr Holmes at the Royal Court Hotel as proof that Mr Norman Scott was dead.

Mr Newton also denied mentioning the plan to his friend Mr David Miller, who was mentioned in evidence on Monday.

Mr Newton said: "It seems rather a silly thing to have said: 'You could use the word "overkill" to describe shooting and then decapitating. One might as well have then gassed him too. If it had been said, it could just have been a joke, but most certainly I do not recall having said it."

Mr Mathew asked him why he had changed his mind about killing Mr Scott to merely frightening him.

Mr Newton replied: "It was very clear that if I took the thing on, I should not be able to back out. And perhaps the knowledge that George Deakin was involved in fruit machines and gambling machines seemed a rather heavy scene, and therefore, I feared for my own safety, which has, in fact, been justified by past events. By the two attempts that were made on my life."

Mr Mathew referred him to his first meeting with Mr Scott at the Pannier Market in Barn-

staple, when Mr Newton is alleged to have said: "I want to talk to you about this blackmail."

Explaining what he meant, Mr Newton said: "In this court I have said that these words refer to the fact that Scott was blackmailing others. I cannot recall that I have been told that by anyone. However, the meeting at the Royal Court Hotel with David Holmes must have left me the impression that someone was being blackmailed."

At the time that I accused Scott as Pannier Market I did not know he had written a book, and I was not aware he had certain documents that might embarrass others."

Scott told men that someone wanted to kill him. I said: "A gentleman has been paid four figures to get you. He is coming from Canada."

Mr Newton maintained that he was being paid by a woman to protect Mr Scott and added that he was indifferent at that stage whether Mr Scott got in to his car with him or whether they discussed the matter in a public house.

Mr Mathew referred him to meetings he had with Mr Holmes while on bail awaiting trial for possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

Mr Newton recalled one further meeting he had with Mr Holmes after his release from prison, when he took a transmitter with him.

The meeting was at Mr Holmes's house in Manchester. Mr Newton said he wanted to put his voice secretly on tape to establish their relationship. He added: "I had a transmitter on me and the receiver was



Mr Peter Bessell at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday on his way home to California after giving evidence in the Thorpe conspiracy case.

operated by my girl friend. However, David Holmes said nothing of any significance."

Mr Newton continued: "The reason I took the tape recording was as a protection on my part in case anything happened to me. All the conspirators were on tape so that if a successful attempt on my life was made, the tapes would be made available to the press. David Holmes was missing on the insurance."

Mr Newton said that after he had returned from Rhodesia he did not approach any newspaper. But he added, his solicitors in St. Anne's tried to sell the story on a commission. "No deal has been finalized, but I am still hoping," he added.

He said he was told by the press that Mr David Miller had been paid £8,000 by The People for photographs of the meeting when I alleged that I was paid £5,000."

Mr Mathew, referring to the newspaper negotiations over the story, suggested that Mr Stuart Kuttner of the London Evening News was "only interested in a conspiracy to murder."

Mr Newton replied: "Mr Kuttner was certainly bent on nailing Jeremy Thorpe and David Holmes to a conspiracy to murder." He said he could not recall getting helpful hints from the Evening News about what would make the story more appealing.

Mr Newton said there was still a possibility of suing the Evening News for breach of promise over a sum of about £50,000. He said: "The London Evening News went through a period of negotiation with myself and my two solicitors to buy the story from me."

However, at the last minute I turned the offer down and they published articles that were said in confidence to him as witnessed by the solicitors and myself."

Mr Newton said he rejected the offer partly because the price was not high enough and partly because he would not be able to get a job "for many years to come". He would also have to go to prison because he had no immunity, he said.

Mr Newton said that after he had returned from Rhodesia he did not approach any newspaper. But he added, his solicitors in St. Anne's tried to sell the story on a commission. "No deal has been finalized, but I am still hoping," he added.

He said he was told by the press that Mr David Miller had been paid £8,000 by The People for photographs of the meeting when I alleged that I was paid £5,000."

While in prison, he said, Barrie Penrose "would have liked me to tell the whole story. I do not remember having said anything to him, save one sentence that has been quoted in his book and has been used to show a connexion perhaps between me and Mr Holmes. I recall Mr Holmes being mentioned by Barrie Penrose but I do not recall what he said."

Mr Newton was asked about a statement he had made to the police and replied that the statement was made under an indictment offered by Det Chief Supt Michael Challes that the statement would not be used against him in evidence at any time, that he would not be detained by the police, and that documents and tape recordings would be given back. Mr Newton said that as far as he was concerned immunity was all he wanted. His solicitors, however, ensured that copies of tape recordings were secured.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, said: "You have been asked many questions about dealings with the press, about money you have made and may hope to make from your story. Is the story you have told in this court on oath true or not?"

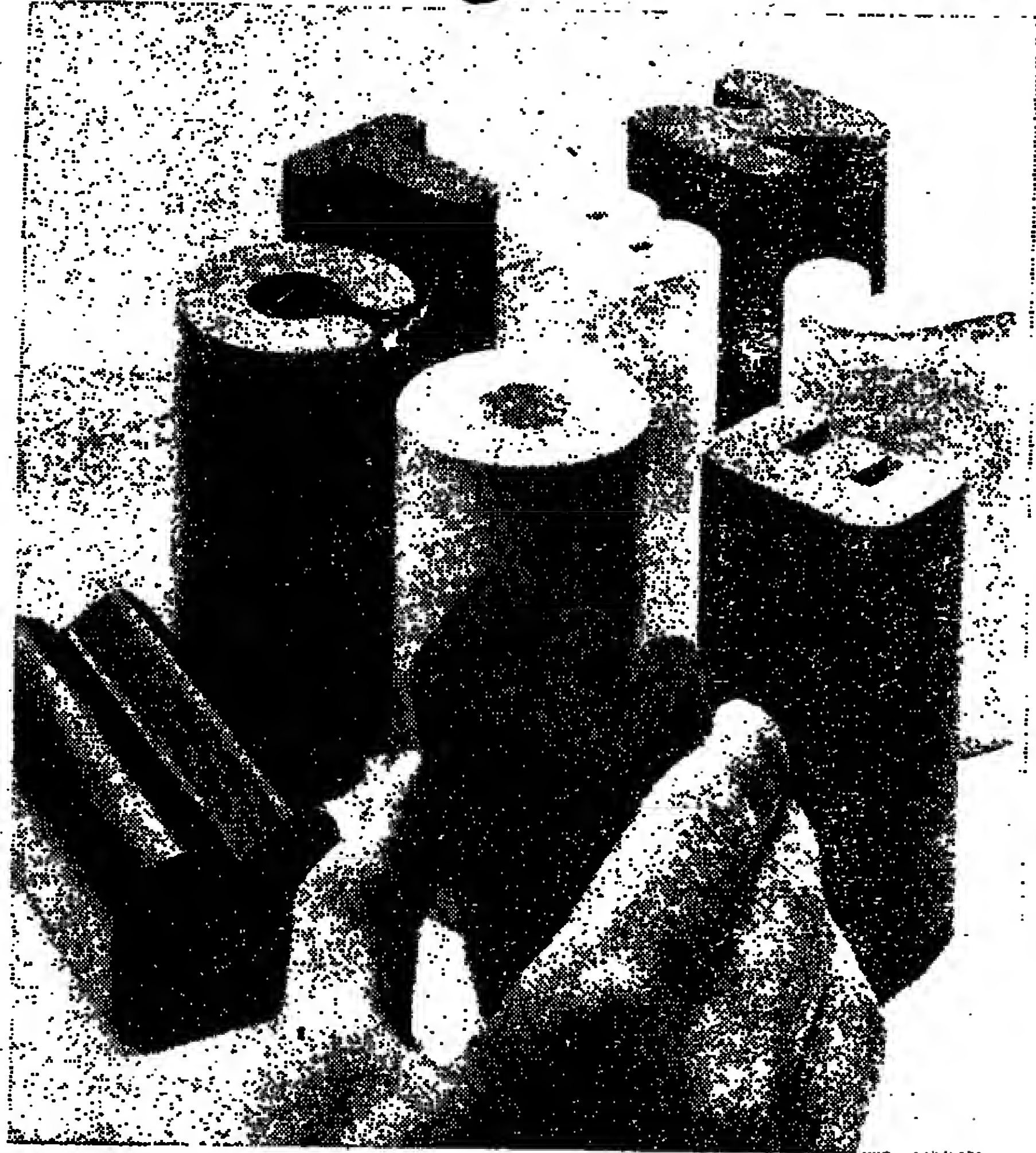
Mr Newton replied: "Yes."

Mr Taylor said Mr Newton had been asked about prices put on the heads of various people. The "pending order" was £150,000 in relation to Sir Harold Wilson, £100,000 for Mr Thorpe and £50,000 for Mr Holmes.

Mr Taylor asked if any price had been put on the head of Mr Deakin, and Mr Newton said there was none.

The hearing continues today.

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Because if anyone can help you with the job, we can.

The right people for the job.





## WEST EUROPE

# Bonn chief of staff asks to retire in conflict with minister

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, Nov 28

General Harald Wust, chief of staff of the West German armed forces, has asked to be retired prematurely, alleging that Dr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, has failed to consult him sufficiently on important matters.

In a long talk with Dr Apel yesterday, General Wust said he felt there was no longer a basis of confidence on which the two could work together, the minister told the press today.

General Wust felt that he had not been adequately consulted by Dr Apel on issues including recent plans for structural reforms in the army, on the proposed Nato Airborne Warning and Control System (Awacs) and on staff appointments. He maintained that he had been unable to have a meeting with Dr Apel for the last four weeks. Dr Apel rejected all these accusations, which he termed far-fetched. He said he could not understand General Wust's "very surprising" attitude and was taken aback by it.

Though General Wust's allegations were unexpected here, his departure was not. He had been strongly criticized by the parliamentary defence commission in a report on its investigation of a recent spy affair in which more than 1,000 documents with vital military secrets were apparently betrayed to East Germany.

Defence experts in Dr Apel's own Social Democrat Party had also criticized the general publicly for not attending the commission's debate on the airborne warning system. One said he no longer had the confidence of the commission and should go.

The commission criticized General Wust for not having

ordered a prompt estimate of the military damage caused by the spy case and taken steps to remedy it. Dr Apel told the press conference that General Wust rejected any suggestion that he had not done his duty.

Though Dr Apel appeared to agree with the findings of the commission, he said he had wanted to keep General Wust in office and had intended to defend him in the forthcoming debate on the commission's report.

General Wust thus becomes, rather belatedly, the fourth victim of the spy affair, which cost Dr Apel's predecessor, Herr Georg Leber, his post and led to the resignations of two of his senior civilian staff.

It is not clear what was behind General Wust's accusations against Dr Apel, but it could have to do with the unusual and sometimes brusque style of this young, ambitious self-willed and outspoken politician who in his first nine months in office has had differences of views with Dr Josef Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, and General Alexander Haig, Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

Internally Dr Apel prefers to discuss important matters with a large group, including both military chiefs and top civilian ministry officials. The general may have felt he was not being given due attention.

As Inspector-General of the armed forces, his official title, he is roughly equivalent in rank to the British Chief of Defence Staff, but has much less power and authority.

The commander of the armed forces in peacetime is the Defence Minister and in war the Bundeswehr would be placed directly under Nato command.

The defence commission today agreed that West Germany should participate in the airborne early warning system, which will cover Nato's eastern flank from the North Cape, Norway, to Turkey.



M. Jean Francois-Poncet who is expected to be next French Foreign Minister.

## New foreign Minister for France

Paris, Nov 28—The retirement of M. Louis de Guiringaud as Foreign Minister, at his own request, is expected to be announced after tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting. Foreign Ministry officials said today.

M. de Guiringaud made the first public allusion to his long-expected move in a speech at a dinner with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German colleague, in Bonn yesterday.

His successor is expected to be a Jean Francois-Poncet, the secretary general of the Presidency.

The nomination of M. Francois-Poncet, who will be 50 next month, is seen here as linked with a new concentration on European affairs in the coming year. France will preside over EEC Council of Ministers for the first six months of 1979 and in June the European parliament will be elected for the first time by universal suffrage.

M. Francois-Poncet is a career diplomat who was secretary-general of the French delegation which negotiated the Community's founding Treaty of Rome in 1956.—AP.

## Britain and the EEC

# European federation spectre fading into distant future

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Nov 28

"We cannot see in concrete terms how nine nations with very different political, social and cultural traditions—some of them still young nations in European terms—can possibly become federated over any time-scale of political activity on which it is realistic to focus", Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said in a speech in Brussels earlier this year.

He was speaking less to a European audience—there can by now surely be few on the Continent who need reminding that the British are not enthusiasts for federalism—than by way of reassurance to those at home who believe that the EEC is moving ineluctably towards the creation of some kind of European superstate, and that power is being drained away from national governments and parliaments to distant central authorities in Brussels.

Some in Britain dislike the centralizing tendency of the EEC for pragmatic reasons. They simply cannot see how Britain's special interests in, say, agriculture, fisheries or energy can ever be adequately served by policies designed for the EEC as a whole. Many socialists regard any further transfer of powers as wrong in itself because it could limit those of a future left-wing government to shape British society.

What evidence is there in fact that the EEC is moving towards or aiming at a federalist goal? The reference in the Treaty of Rome to "ever closer union" is far from specific, but it has generally been interpreted to imply some kind of federalism. The European Commission is seen evolving into a supranational government accountable to a European Parliament with pan-European parties.

In this scenario, the EEC Council of Ministers—at present by far the most powerful body in the Community—would

either disappear or evolve into the Upper House of the European Parliament fulfilling a function roughly comparable to that of the American Senate. Yet, if federalism as such is not on the cards, the integrative momentum of the EEC should not be underestimated. Even in periods of apparent immobility and economic stagnation like the past few years the body of shared legislation and the scope of matters negotiated collectively has continued steadily to grow.

The freedom of member states to negotiate independently with other governments and institutions is being circumscribed by rulings of the European Court of Justice.

It should also not be forgotten that what Britain joined in 1973 was not a common market but a customs union still only in the early stages of trying to create a common market. A single market exists so far only in agriculture, and even that is largely a fiction because of the distortions created by currency fluctuations.

The scope for further extension of the common market is this wide open, and the area of centralized decision-taking could be greatly broadened without any formal change in the institutional balance of the EEC.

How far does Britain want to go towards a common market? This question has never been honestly faced. It is clearly logical, for example, that a common market should progressively restrict the ability of national governments to subsidize uncompetitive activities in selected industrial sectors, unless they can be shown to make sense for the market as a whole. This is difficult to square with the Government's insistence on its right to pursue national, regional and industrial goals.

At present, the mainpaign of the EEC's forward momentum is the dialogue, albeit one-sided, between the European Commission, representing what it understands to be the general good and the intention of the treaty, and the Council of Ministers representing the common denominator of national interests.

of 1973-74, must leave some doubt whether more rather than less solidarity would necessarily be the outcome.

Two events could affect this balance. One is the holding of the first direct elections to the European Parliament next June. Despite this greater democratic authority, the Parliament will still be without the main functions normally associated with such bodies. It will not be able to form governments, nor is there any chance that member states will be prepared to grant it real legislative powers. Yet the Parliament will become a progressively bigger nuisance to member states.

Even as things stand, the Parliament has not insignificant budgetary powers. It scored a considerable success only last week, for example, when the Council of Ministers failed to muster a sufficient majority to knock down a parliamentary amendment increasing regional fund spending next year by 60 per cent. It can—though so far it never has—reject the entire budget and insist that a new draft be submitted to it.

These powers could become increasingly important, particularly as the debate over the extravagant cost of the common agricultural policy intensifies. The consumer interest is more strongly represented in the Parliament than in any other Community body.

A directly elected Parliament also seems certain to press the Council of Ministers for a much fuller and more detailed justification of its actions. It will also want to be more closely consulted on joint EEC foreign policy initiatives.

This pressure could force the Council to reorganize its methods of work to permit a virtually continuous dialogue between the Parliament and the current president of the Council on a widening range of issues.

The implications of this are already worrying some member states, including Britain. This, however, could be a case where

Britain's instinctive hostility to Community bodies may run counter to rational self-interest as the Parliament is more likely than not to be on Britain's side in many of the main issues facing the Community.

The other key event is enlargement. The strain this will put on the EEC's decision-making machinery is causing concern. Countries like France and Britain fear that there will be growing pressure for more majority voting in the Council of Ministers—thus limiting the power of individual countries to block legislation—and attempts by the European Commission to claw back some of the ground it has lost to the Council, on the argument that member states will need to delegate more powers to Brussels if an enlarged and more diverse Community is to run smoothly.

The instinctive reaction of the British, the French and the Danes, and probably some others too when it comes to the point, is to resist such pressure. If pushed, they would probably prefer to see further concentration of power in the hands of the Council of Ministers.

To reduce the workload on the Council itself, the committee of member states' permanent representatives in Brussels could conceivably be staffed with junior ministers, and a strengthened Council secretariat could assume the mediating function now exercised by the Commission.

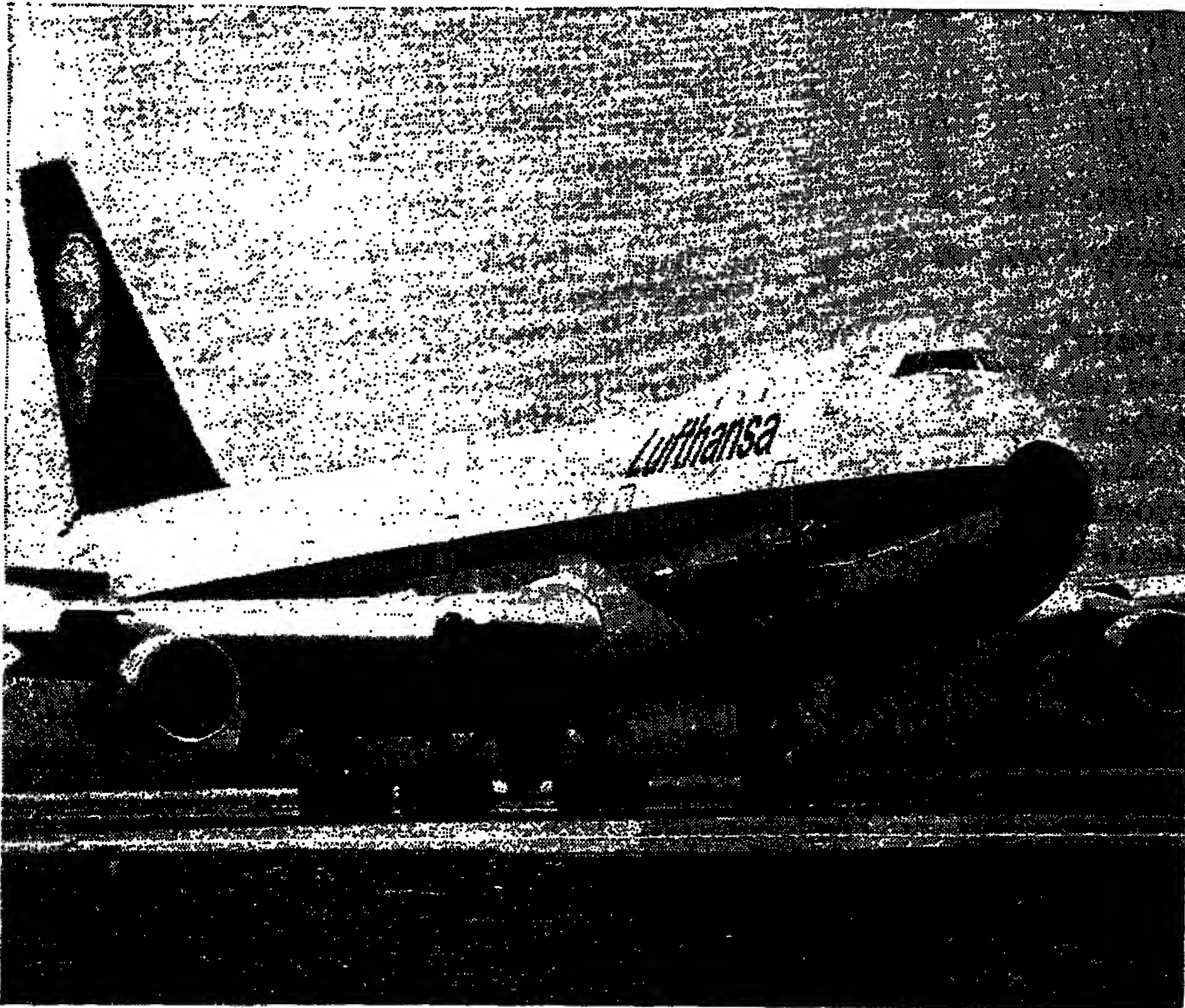
This would be bound to hasten the transformation of the European Commission into little more than a bureaucracy serving the Council. That, certainly, has been the trend in recent years.

Again, however, Britain could usefully re-examine its traditional dislike of a Community body which on a range of issues—agriculture, fisheries and the budget—is actually more sympathetic to the British position than any other member state. Further decline in the Commission's ability to make a strong independent contribution to EEC negotiations could well be harmful to British interests.

Concluded

# "We flew from Sydney to Frankfurt and were one minute late and we flew from Frankfurt to Sydney and were one minute early."

Authentic passenger statement.



With trouble-free connecting flights from London, Lufthansa offers a fast, punctual service to 115 destinations in 73 countries, covering every continent. Lufthansa also offers its 'through-check in' service which enables advance selection

of seats on long-haul connections, and advance through-checking of baggage in transit. Consult your Travel Agency or our Yellow Book Timetable for exact details of all our flights.



**Lufthansa**  
German Airlines

## Worker participation in W Germany tested in court

From Our Own Correspondent  
Bonn, Nov 28

The West German Constitutional Court today began examining objections by firms and employers' associations against Mitbestimmung or near-parity membership by workers on the supervisory boards of big industries.

The case, the biggest and one of the most important to come before the court, involves 38 constitutional objections to the law which was introduced in 1976. Three government ministers and the heads of the trades unions and industries' federations will take part.

The prospect of a legal battle over the issue has overshadowed relations between unions and employers for about 18 months. For a long period the trade unions boycotted the "concerted action"—the framework for collaboration between workers, employers and local authorities—and avoided other contacts.

Under the law, half the supervisory boards are made up of

workers' representatives, one of these seats being reserved for clerical workers. In the deadlocked chairman, who is nominated by the shareholders, has a double vote.

One of the principal objections put forward is that the practice violates the constitutional right of ownership, since the proprietors of a firm can no longer fully control it.

The employers believe that the changes brought by the law in the economic and social structure of industry go far beyond the limits allowed for normal legislation and amount, in effect, to a change in the constitution, without the necessary procedures having been observed.

The Association for the protection of Shareholders, which is also among the plaintiffs, is protesting that shareholders no longer have the conditionally guaranteed rights over the future and policy of companies in which they have invested.

## Talks on Spanish economic pact run into difficulties

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Nov 28

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, conferred in Madrid today with Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana, the author of the recently expired economic "Monoclonia pact", as the next round of negotiations for a new pact on economic guidelines drew closer and the prospect of agreement seemed more distant.

The talks will reopen here tomorrow. A team of experts headed by Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, the Deputy Prime Minister for Economy and Finance, will meet representatives of the main Spanish trade unions, the communist Workers' Commissions and the socialist General Workers' Union for the second time.

A meeting between Señor Abril Martorell and representatives of the Spanish Confederation of Businessmen's Organizations, originally planned also for tomorrow, has been postponed.

## Dutch player in chess lead over British rival

By Harry Golombek  
Chess Correspondent

Jan Timman, the young Dutch grandmaster, is in the lead with three points in the European Zonal tournament being played in Amsterdam having defeated the English grandmaster Michael Stean, one of his main rivals in Round 3.

Sharing second place is Jonathan Speelman, the British champion, and Javier Sanja the Spanish master, with two and a half points each. Spearhead of the English team is Richard Meulders (Brighton) in Round 3.

The top two players from this event, which group players from Zone 1 (most Western Europe) qualify for the Interzonal Tournament, which are to be played in September, the one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Moscow. Timman, Miles and Stean have been the favourites.

## Bombing over pigmea

Goingscamp, France, Nov 28. Three firebombs were thrown into the courtyard of the police station here today by Breton farmers protesting against France's imports of pigmea. No one was injured.—Reuter

## Train kills five men

Hanover, Nov 28.—A train struck a group of workmen repairing railway tracks on here last night, killing five of them and seriously injuring one, the West German railway reported.—UPI.

Break open a few crates over Christmas.





## ERSEAS

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Nov 28

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According to Mr. Bernard Braine,  
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Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister, meets Mr René Lévesque at an Ottawa conference.

## Quebec loses language Bill appeal

From John Best  
Ottawa, Nov 28

The Quebec Court of Appeal has upheld a judicial ruling that portions of Quebec's controversial Bill 101, which makes French the sole official language of the province, are unconstitutional.

A provincial Government spokesman in Quebec City immediately announced that the issue would be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

A panel of seven Quebec Appeal Court judges ruled unanimously yesterday that Chapter 3 of Bill 101 violated

Article 133 of the British North America Act, Canada's constitution. Article 133 says that both French and English may be used in the federal Parliament, the Legislature of Quebec and in the courts of Canada and Quebec.

Bill 101, passed last year, proclaimed French as the language of the Quebec National Assembly and the courts of Quebec. It provided also that laws be drafted and passed in French. Corporate bodies would have to plead before the courts in French unless all parties to the case agreed that English would be used.

The five French-speaking and two English-speaking judges of the Appeal Court upheld a ruling made last January by Chief Justice Jules Deschênes of the Quebec Superior Court that the chapter in question was invalid.

The decision of Quebec's separatist Government to carry its case to the Supreme Court of Canada places it in anomalous position, because Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, has often said that the highest court is biased and Quebec cannot get justice from it.

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## Party stalwarts and opposition follow Giersek line to take it easy

## Poles learning new rules of an unusual system of muffled political pluralism

By Richard Davy

Two years ago Poland was wobbling on the edge of a serious crisis. The Government had tried to raise meat prices in the summer and had then withdrawn. The workers were restless and conscious of their power. Opposition was becoming more vocal and better organized. The regime appeared to have lost its way.

Since then few if any of the basic problems of the country have been solved but everyone has become more skilful at living with them. Crisis-management has become a way of life, and a kind of stability reigns because nobody could be sure to gain from disturbing it.

The motto of Mr Giersek, the party leader, is "take it easy". His opponents in the party are equally cautious, and so is the organized opposition outside. The result is a uniquely Polish system of muffled political pluralism in which everyone is learning new rules.

The problems before the regime are both economic and political. The dizzy investment spree of the early seventies should by now be paying off. Instead it has brought overheating of the economy, a hard currency debt of about \$13,000m (£6,500m), and disappointment among the people, who have much more money but still face chronic shortages of meat, housing and good quality consumer goods.

There is also the private market operated by the peasants, as well as a flourishing foreign currency market, though this does not usually involve meat. It is an untidy system which strains the patience and ingenuity of the consumer but so far it is proving just flexible enough to avert trouble.

Nevertheless, morale in the factories is low, and real wages are scarcely rising at all. Managers and workers feel themselves the victims of bad organization and arbitrary political interventions. The managerial

reforms that were supposed to decentralize decision-making have been largely withdrawn, leaving an unsatisfactory mixture of command planning and market system.

State control is intrusive enough to inhibit the regulatory effects of the market but not strong enough, for instance, to prevent a factory refusing to produce essential spare parts for another factory because the work is unprofitable.

This has revived the old east European joke about the delegation sent to London to find out why the traffic accident rate is relatively low there. The delegation decides it must have something to do with driving on the left. The government is only half convinced so it orders a cautious experiment. Buses and lorries will drive on the left while cars remain on the right.

When the liberal weekly *Polityka* opened its columns to debate on the subject it was distressed to find that there was less interest in liberalization than in much stricter discipline. Managers yearn for the right to dismiss lazy or unneeded workers and even some workers say that a pool of unemployed would have a salutary effect.

Politically this means that if anyone were to make a bid for power from within the party he would be tempted the rally popular support with a fairly tough policy of order and discipline. So far potential rivals are biding their time, and off-

cialists express the hope that the regime can struggle along for two or three years, by which time the big new investments should at last be coming on stream.

At the top of the list is energy. Poland's big coal reserves make it a net exporter of energy but by 1980 it will be a net importer.

Power station construction is behind schedule, partly because workers have been shifted temporarily to other projects, such as the new steel works at Katowice. The Soviet Union, which now supplies about 12 million tonnes of oil, will not be able to offer much, if any, increase, so Poland will have to turn more and more to the hard currency areas. Already Polish enterprises are working on projects in Iran, Nigeria and Iraq which will be paid for in oil.

Linked with this is the problem of the hard currency debt of \$13,000m. Up to 1975 the trade gap was widening steadily but drastic cuts in imports and substantial aid from the Soviet Union have reversed the trend. Last year, for instance, about 150,000 tons of meat were imported; this year none. Investments have also been cut from an annual average of 18.4 per cent in 1971-75 to 2.5 per cent in 1976.

But the cutting has been somewhat brutal and indiscriminate, which has slowed down investment projects and delayed production by interrupting the supply of parts and materials.

## Ocean Island protest by Banabans

By David Spanier

The Banaban delegation attending the Gilbert Islands constitutional conference in London protested yesterday against the British decision to include Ocean Island, which Banabans regard as their ancestral homeland in the new Gilbertese state.

Sir Bernard Braine, MP who has been advising the Banabans in their campaign, said in a statement last night that the Government's decision, which was given by Lord Gornowry-Roberts, the chairman of the conference, "would lead to bit-

terness and tension within the new Gilbertese state."

The conference is now expected to discuss the independence constitution, in which the special position of the Banabans will be the key issue.

According to Mr. Bernard Braine, Chief Minister, who leads the Gilbert Islands delegation, they would do their utmost to safeguard Banaban rights.

## ount confirms Senate by Republicans

Own Correspondent  
n, Nov 28

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## No hawkers. No trespassers. No slick operators.

Not so many years ago the North Sea was the uninvaded home of sea creatures and birds. Then man came and fought over its rugged surface, first in small boats, then in great steel ships. He began to carry oil on its surface. Sometimes he spilled it. More recently he began to drill beneath the seabed for oil and to set up huge factories on stilts to produce it — and sometimes he spills it. Well might lovers of birds and the sea creatures fear that man in his quest for oil may behave as a hawker, a trespasser and a slick operator.

The plain fact of the matter is that whenever and wherever oil must be produced there is always a risk of spillage. It is the duty of those who produce it and ship it to take every possible precaution to ensure that accidents happen as seldom as humanly possible. In the United States, where more than 20,000 wells have been drilled offshore, there have been only four serious spills in more than a quarter of a century, all of them cleaned up with no permanent environmental damage.

But what about Britain?

Each company maintains a vigilant guard against oil spills and blow-outs, and has its own disaster contingency plan and specially trained personnel to cope with emergencies.

Here in the the North Sea, safety and environmental protection start, of course, with the companies themselves — influencing everything from design and construction of drilling rigs, platforms and ships, to operating procedures, inspection schedules and training programmes. Platforms and pipelines are inspected regularly by engineers and divers. Small submarines are often used as well. Platforms in the North Sea carry resident safety specialists to monitor safety systems and ensure that they are working properly.

Through the UK Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) oil companies have arranged access to special stocks of dispersants and spraying equipment held at UK ports. They also have access to stocks held in other countries surrounding the North Sea. In addition, companies operating in the UK and Norwegian sectors have recently formed mutual support "brigades" — five of them — covering all UK and Norwegian fields. Members are pledged to send to each other's aid their support and fire-fighting vessels in the event of a major fire or blow-out.

Behind the companies' individual and collective contingency arrangements are those of the government. In a crisis, they can mobilise their own Blow-Out Emergency Team and in the longer term they sponsor — through the Oil Pollution Division of the Warren Springs Laboratory — vital research into development of pollution control techniques.

Government also plays a special role in containing any threat to our UK shores, whether the oil comes to the UK from wells in the North Sea, from Africa, or from the Middle East.

At the centre is the Marine Division of the Department of Trade. When danger threatens, theirs is the job of mustering and directing the country's defences. Beside them stand other government departments, including the Coastal Protection Service of the Department of the Environment, local authorities and coastguard officers — all of them with their part to play in the vital effort to preserve birds, sea life and beaches.

Still, the primary responsibility for prevention or cure lies fair and square with the oil companies, no matter where their installations are. Our job is to ensure that as far as possible no spills occur, and that if they do we can cope with them.

The restless grey waters of the North Sea have their own wild loveliness. They demand respect. No one who works upon them — as we and the other operators do — can afford to treat them lightly.

Hawkers? Yes, if you must.

Trespassers? Perhaps.

Slick operators? Certainly not. There is no place for them in the North Sea.



Seventh in a series on the challenges of North Sea Oil. For a complete set of these advertisements write to: Manager, Public Affairs, Mobil North Sea Ltd, Mobil Court, 3 Clements Inn, London WC2A 2EB

**Mobil**



## OVERSEAS

## Iran bars mourning processions of flagellants in streets

From Tony Allaway  
Tehran, Nov 28

The Iranian Government today announced what some observers saw as a dangerous carrot-and-stick policy towards the country's religious leaders, amid growing indications that yet another government might be in the offing.

General Gholamreza Azhari, the Prime Minister, said in a broadcast that all processions would be banned in the religious mourning month of Moharram, which begins in five days' time. Gatherings, however, would be permitted in mosques and meeting places.

The month reaches a climax on December 11, known as Ashura, when the streets are usually full of large processions of worshippers, many flagellating themselves with whips and chains.

Observers said that the ban might only serve to inflame tempers and many devout Muslims might defy the order and take to the streets. General Azhari gave a warning, however, that this would mean a showdown with troops guarding the city under martial law. The Government is thus in danger of provoking the very violence many have predicted will come in this tense month.

At the same time, the Government announced that it planned to scrap all laws that did not conform to Islamic principles and future laws would be drafted "with the guidance of the great ayatollahs".

But religious sources said that the coincidence of the two announcements showed that the one was clearly designed to take the sting out of the other. It still did not fully meet the constitutional demand of the clergy that laws should be vetted by a five-man religious committee.

In another move today, Iran radio reported that the Government had protested to Sir Anthony Parsons, the British Ambassador, about the "spiteful attitude" of the BBC World Service's Persian broadcast.

The Persian service, which has many listeners among Iranians starved of local news, has been viewed by successive governments as public enemy No. 1 among the foreign press. The officials here are known to be particularly annoyed by an interview in Persian with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader.

There were growing signs today that the Shah might make yet another change of government.

There were differing reports of who would head the new government, the third in five

months. The favourite was Dr Ali Amini, who was Prime Minister for a brief period in 1961-62, and has over the past few weeks been making determined attempts to form a civilian government of conciliation.

He failed once before when Dr Karim Sanjani, the leader of the opposition National Front, turned down an offer to join a coalition government.

But sources said that Dr Amini had succeeded in forming a coalition containing many opposition figures, including two parliamentarians who have waged a constant campaign against the last two governments—Mr Ahmad Banna-ahmad, an independent, and Mr Mohsen Peshkour, the leader of the Pan-Iran Party.

A lengthy interview with Dr Amini broadcast in full on radio and television yesterday appeared designed to build him up before such a change.

The apparent choice of Dr Amini, generally regarded as pro-American, caused concern among political observers who feared that his appointment would lead to conciliate the hard-core Opposition. The National Front has repeatedly declared that it would have nothing to do with any government that included anyone who had been in government during the 25 years of the Shah's authoritarian rule.

National Front sources suggested that in fact Dr Amini would assure liaison between an opposition government and the Shah. They suggested that either Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, the Front's deputy leader, or Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the leader of the Iran Freedom Movement, would head the new government. Most independent observers were doubtful of this.

Sources reported that the Shah had agreed to hand over control of the Savak secret police to the Government. Power over the military, now in the Shah's hands, might be shared but it was not made clear how the question of who should have the right to dissolve Parliament had been resolved.

Tehran, Nov 28.—Senior officials of Iran's Central Bank today denied the authenticity of an unsigned list circulating here of prominent Iranians said to have transferred huge sums of money out of the country in recent months.

Some of the first names on the list were incorrect, and two or three names were of people who died some time ago, the officials said.—Reuters.

Leading article, page 19

## 30,000 march to mourn US mayor's killing

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, Nov 28

Mr Dan White, a former member of San Francisco's board of supervisors, is to be arraigned today under extremely tight security for the murder yesterday of Mr George Moscone, the city's mayor, and Mr Harvey Milk, another supervisor.

The mayor and Mr Milk were shot dead in their offices in City Hall. Police say that Mr White was angered by the mayor's refusal to reappoint him as a city supervisor. He had resigned earlier this month claiming financial hardship, but appeared in the mayor's office yesterday and tried to persuade Mr Moscone to give him back the post.

Police say the mayor told Mr White that he was about to name someone else to fill the vacant spot. It is believed that Mr Milk strongly opposed the idea of Mr White being reappointed. Mr Milk and Mr White were political opposites.

A crowd estimated at 30,000 marched through central San Francisco last night carrying candles to mourn the two deaths. There were hundreds of homosexuals in the procession. Mr Milk was a leader of the city's homosexual community and Mr Moscone had upheld the rights of homosexuals and other minority groups in San Francisco.

Police continued to stress there was no connection between the killings and the recent mass suicide and murders involving the San Francisco-based People's Temple in Guyana.

Mr White, aged 32, a former policeman, fireman and Marine Corps veteran of the Vietnam war, was today portrayed by friends as an idealistic, uncompromising conservative.

He was elected supervisor just over a year ago on a law-



Mr Dan White, the murder suspect, in police custody.

and-order platform and was openly opposed to San Francisco's large homosexual community. One friend described him as "very nice, very conservative, conscientious and considerate. He thought he could change things as a supervisor. He was particularly concerned about dishonesty in city government".

But friends also said Mr White had a hot temper.

Mr White is married with a young child. When he resigned from the board of supervisors,

the equivalent of a city council, he complained that the annual salary of \$9,600 (\$4,800) was insufficient to support a family. He apparently changed his mind after friends and family offered him financial help.

The thousands who attended last night's candlelight procession, at which the singer Joan Baez entertained the crowd, were told that in November, 1977, Mr Milk had told friends he was afraid that his position in the public eye might make him a target for violence.

## Last rebel stronghold falls in Eritrea

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Nov 28

Mr Mengiste Desta, the Ethiopian Ambassador here, told a press conference in Nairobi today that the war against secessionist rebels in Eritrea is now over, following the capture of the town of Keren—the last big centre remaining in rebel hands.

He said the capture of Keren, after protracted operations by the Ethiopian forces, had "broken the back" of the rebellion. "The secessionist

forces have been completely smashed. All that remains is the mopping up, to clear out the last pockets".

Mr Mengiste agreed that considerable numbers of guerrillas were still hiding in the mountains of Eritrea, but he said with all the main towns in government hands there was little possibility for further resistance.

Eritrean rebel sources, however, say their forces made a "strategic retreat" from Keren in the face of a massive gov-

ernment assault, supported by several thousand Cubans.

"We are not destroyed," a spokesman of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said. "We are preparing for a protracted people's war".

An Ethiopian Government spokesman in Addis Ababa today denied that Cubans had been operating with the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea.

Diplomatic sources, however, say both Cuban and Soviet military experts have been supporting the Ethiopian Army in this area.

## Debate in Peking may spread to provinces

From Georges Biannic  
of Agence France-Presse  
Peking, Nov 28

The latest statements by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, used today as headlines in the official press, will probably slow down the "Peking springtime" of public political debate in the capital and spread it to the provinces.

For the first time today, the People's Daily, the Communist Party organ, the Kuangming Daily, a newspaper favoured by intellectuals, and radio and television reported the wall poster campaign in Peking and the expression of popular demands.

Extracts from yesterday's interview with Mr Teng by Mr Robert Novak, the American columnist, and Sunday's meeting between Mr Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Democratic Party, and Mr Teng, were also published.

The press reports emphasized Mr Teng's big character posters, as provided for by the constitution.

"We have not got the right to deny or criticize the masses if they put up big character posters. If the masses feel some anger, we must let them express it," he said.

That was an indication from Mr Teng that should encourage people across the country to start expressing themselves, observers said.

A small poster movement, about which few details are known, has already started in Tientsin, China's third largest city.

In Canton in 1974, when China was under the rule of the disgraced "gang of four", three former Red Guards writing under the pseudonym Li Yizhe put up a poster on democracy and legality, which brought them fame and imprisonment.

Today, Li Yizhe's poster would not look out of place in Peking.

Mr Teng said: "Not all the opinions of the masses are carefully thought out, nor can we demand that they all be entirely correct".

He added: "The broad masses demand stability and unity and consider the overall picture. We have to explain matters clearly to the masses and know how to lead."

Hongkong: Mr Liu Shao-chi, a former head of state, died of pneumonia on a train in 1969 on his way into exile in Kaifeng, a pro-Peking magazine reported here.

The Trends, quoting sources in Peking, said the exile was ordered by Lin Biao, the former Defence Minister.

Lin Biao is said to have died in a plane crash in 1971 while fleeing China to the Soviet Union. Lin was accused of attempting to assassinate Mao Tse-tung.

## Seven Turkish Cypriot ministers resign

From Our Correspondent  
Nicosia, Nov 28

The Government of the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot Federated State of Cyprus collapsed today with the resignation of seven ministers out of the nine-man Cabinet of Mr Osman Ork, the prime minister.

Mr Ork announced he would continue in office, however, pending the return to Cyprus later in the week of Mr Rauf Denktas, the President of the Turkish Cypriot state who is in New York.

Though there has been no official explanation for the resignations, they have been rumoured for several days following growing opposition to a plan by Mr Denktas and Mr Ork to sign a valuable contract with a foreign firm for the tourist exploitation of the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriot Federated State was established in 1975 in the northern part of the island which has been under Turkish occupation since the invasion in the summer of 1974.

It has not been recognized by any country other than Turkey.

The seven Turkish Cypriot ministers who resigned were reportedly to have objected to the granting of exclusive rights to the Panama-registered company Industrial and Agricultural Developments SA, demanding that these rights should be given to Turkish Cypriot interests.

The quarrel is over the division of the rich spoils seized by the Turkish authorities from the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees who are prevented by the Turkish occupation army from returning to their homes in that part of the island.

These spoils include scores of hotels, restaurants, night clubs, and other tourist establishments as well as hundreds of factories and other enterprises worth millions of pounds.

Mr Denktas and Mr Ork intend to hand over all the tourist establishments held by their Government to the Panama-based company for exploitation in return for an annual fee.

## Mrs Gandhi's candidate well ahead in Bihar poll

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, Nov 28

Mrs Gandhi's Congress candidate emerged with a clear lead of some 15,000 votes over the Janata candidate in the Sanjay election in the north-east Indian state of Bihar tonight.

Counting of the poll had been delayed most of the day but Mr Tarkeshwar Singh of the Indian Congress, took an early lead over Professor Ajit Mehta, a candidate of the Janata Party which has been in power in Delhi for the past 20 months.

A win in the north for Mrs Gandhi, who owed her defeat the March 1977 general election, essentially to her rejection there in protest against her 18-month period of emergency rule, is in some ways even more important for Mrs Gandhi than her own Chikmagalur by-election win in southern India earlier this month.

It would be a powerful psychological boost for her current comeback campaign, not least among the younger politicians in this capital.

The violence marred Sunday's polling in the constituency, in which a minister of a Janata-ruled state Government and a Janata member of the Lok Sabha were allegedly violent in Parliament today to an Opposition demand for dismissal by Delhi of the state local administration.

Mr D. L. Mandal, the Deputy Home Minister, who at the time denied that the two Janata politicians had been arrested by Bihar police, and then corrected himself in the Indian Lok Sabha, promised a full statement tomorrow.

In one village in the Sanjay constituency none of the eligible voters turned out to vote, leading to a boycott to protest against what they regarded as the state Government's failure to provide adequate protection to those wanting to go to the polls.

Bihar's Minister of Tourism and a Janata MP from a poverty-stricken northern state, Mr S. K. Singh, was freed from his cell in Samastipur after police had charged him with "rioting, causing physical injuries, and attempt to murder" during clashes at a polling booth.

The Indian Congress came in Samastipur has accused Janata ministers in Bihar of smuggling in, under their protection, "criminal elements" to intimidate the voters. One person was killed and many ported injured in poll clashes.

Oak from the Americas.  
The true heart of a classic sherry.

Sherry was the first wine to cross the Atlantic from Europe. Indeed it probably travelled with Columbus, for the town of Sanlúcar de Barrameda, near Jerez, was Columbus' home port.

By way of a compliment returned, American oak is exported to Spain to make the casks in which sherry matures. American oak helps impart to sherry its unique individuality; another of the mysteries which centuries of experience have proved but no amount



of science can explain. Thus the Americas play an important part in the development of classic finos and amontillados.

The classic fino is pale in colour and dry to taste with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino. Serve it chilled to appreciate fully its true character.

The classic amontillado is allowed to mature for longer in oak, acquiring a richer colour and a subtle nutty flavour. Such is the character of Club Amontillado.

Luncheon Dry & Club Amontillado.  
Two classic styles of sherry from Harvey's of Bristol.

## 'Times' suspension viewed with chagrin and disbelief

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Nov 28

American newspapers have reported the suspension of The Times, The Sunday Times and the three supplements may close this week and now, like the rest of us, are waiting to see what will happen. If they close, there will doubtless be long articles on the papers' disappearance and expressions of confidence that in due course they will reappear.

In the meantime journalists, who take a professional interest, and people with a more personal concern are forever asking correspondents here what is happening. They find our inability to answer a bad sign. They make comparisons with the Washington Post and The New York Times. Through a series of confrontations and strikes, (the latest lasted 88 days) The New York Times has managed to moderate its printing operation, at very considerable cost.

It settled its disputes with each union separately and in sequence (Times Newspapers is trying to do it all at once) choosing to answer a bad sign in advance, whether its technique was to buy off the workers or to fight them.

Often it had to do both, to put up with a strike at the end of which the workers agreed to accept new working rules on technology in exchange for huge redundancy payments. The Washington Post generally followed the same line.

The exception was the Post's battle with its printers, which it fought to a victorious conclusion. The printers went on strike and smashed the presses on the way out. This so aroused the indignation of other workers, including the journalists, that they crossed the picket lines and allowed the paper to resume publication.

We are asked whether Times Newspapers plans to follow either or both of these examples, and reply that it is unlikely. Fleet Street printers do not smash their presses, and bringing a paper out against the unions would be even more difficult in London than in New York.

The New York Times did not even try, of course. Therefore, we tell inquirers, the answer is either money or surrender.

This all perturbs Americans who like The Times, but it is perhaps worth noting that the things people expect to miss most keenly are The Times crossword and the Times Literary Supplement.

Peter Hazelhurst writes from Tokyo: Japanese journalists and editors still refuse to believe that the newspapers may close.

"It is inconceivable to Japanese readers and journalists that the management and staff of The Times will allow a paper with so much international prestige to close down."

The paper is part of history. If the reports are true then it will come as a great shock to newspaper editors in Japan", a spokesman for the Japanese newspaper publishers and editors association said today.

Reports by international news agencies have left the average Japanese reader with the impression that the papers will close permanently. But the subject has not been featured prominently in the Japanese media.

The scepticism can be understood in a country whose leading newspapers have never lost a day's publication in spite of an upsurge in the demands of trade unions in recent years.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: The possible suspension of publication has been received in French political circles and in the press with outright disbelief. They do not make the distinction between suspension and disappearance.

The possibility that the newspapers might cease to exist is regarded by most Frenchmen, for whom The Times is a symbol of all that is traditionally British, along with a bowler hat and a rolled umbrella, as something as inconceivable as the disappearance of the British monarchy, or a run on the Bank of England.

A senior official even remarked privately that it was the biggest joke he had heard in a long time.

Patricia Clough writes from Bonn: Britain will survive without The Times, the West German daily Die Welt predicts. But one million Britons, it says, will be missing what has become part of their every day life.

Herr Fritz Wirth, the paper's London correspondent, commented that "regardless of whether he is sceptical of The Times' management's tactics, or admires them, an objective observer can have little doubt that it is fighting a necessary battle, not only for The Times but for Fleet Street as a whole."

Peter Nichols writes from Rome: A lot of Italian reporting of the possible suspension reads like a series of obituary notices. Perhaps because the concept of suspension is unusual, it has widely been misinterpreted as a final act.

The Milan Corriere della Sera magazine fills two columns on its front page of what one takes to be regret that The Times may be going.

The reasons it gave are bizarre: Because it could not sell enough copies, keep abreast of change or maintain its reputation for impartiality, having come out during the last conclave for Cardinal Humo as Pope.

There was no indication that the stoppage was due strictly to a dispute between management and some unions or that the aim was to keep it as short as possible.

## Jews displaced from Arab lands claim compensation

From Our Correspondent  
Geneva, Nov 28

An appeal to President Sadat of Egypt to "set an example to other Arab governments" by restitution of religious property and compensation for some 80,000 Jews formerly living in Egypt, was made today by a meeting of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries.

Mr David Littman, their spokesman, said that the total of displaced Jews from Arab countries is as much or more than the number of Palestinian Arabs claiming compensation or certain rights from Israel.

He believed that, in the event of a settlement in the Middle East, a few Jews might return to Arab countries but "for the communities that existed there, their history is finished".

Egypt's position: Dr Kamel el-Masri, the Egyptian Minister, files to Washington tomorrow to explain to President Carter Egypt's position on the linking of a treaty with Israel to Palestinian self-rule.

"Details of the meeting are not known but the Jews' spokesman said that the States proposed to link a treaty to elections in the Bank and the Gaza Strip by the end of next year could serve as a basis for resumed negotiations.—Reuters.

Nobel prize: President Sadat has told the Norwegian Committee that he will go to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize which shares with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.—Reuters.

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General Secretary: Brian I. Callin, B.Sc., Pastoral Secretary: Rev. Norman J. Richardson.



## ERSEAS

# Smith admits to African pressure peace in Rhodesia

derick Cleary  
Nov 28

Smith, the Rhodesian Minister, admitted today for the first time South African Government's pressure on the Transvaal Government to reach a

improvised press conference outside his office he was wrong to think the end headed by Mr. Smith would be happy

present "illegal" tent to continue. Smith and his three Council colleagues the new South African Minister at Salisbury newspaper

the banks of the Limpopo on November 15. The a leader had been out of the weekly Executive Council meeting, said a couple of important decisions had been taken relating to the whole settlement issue and these may be made known on Thursday.

Asked about the removal of racial discrimination Mr Smith said the sooner it happened the better.

He did not believe the April 20 general election date would need to be postponed. "After a very constructive meeting we had this morning I am more confident than I was before", he said.

Reports that Mr Justin Nkomo, the Rhodesian African journalist, after his disappearance in August were confirmed by unofficial sources here today, but not by the Government.

Mr Nkomo, who worked for the BBC and the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, was taken from his farm in Enkeldoorn in the Rhodesian midlands on August 26. It was thought at the time that he had been taken and killed by Zambian forces owing allegiance to Mr Robert Mugabe.

All efforts by the Rhodesian Government to trace him have so far failed, but today a government spokesman said Mr Nkomo's whereabouts are still unknown. But several reliable sources said Mr Nkomo was alive and in a camp in Mozambique where political prisoners are usually kept.

Attack, repulsed: Two white teenagers, armed with 22 revolvers, helped their father, firing a machine-gun, save off an attack by black guerrillas in Christon Bank, some 15 miles from the centre of Salisbury.

Mr Cecil Inglis, aged 52, and his children, Linda, aged 15, and Colin, aged 13, said they all returned fire when shooting began outside their backyard yesterday.—AP

an all-party conference which is now being planned by Mr James Callaghan. He said he had more faith in the March 3 internal accord, but would abide by the promise made to the British and American governments by the Executive Council when in Washington in October.

He said the British and American governments had promised that if any parties refused to attend the conference would still go on. This was important, he said. He hoped the British and Americans would have the courage to stand by this decision even if the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, did not show up as they had threatened.

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Mr Cledwyn Hughes, left, speaks to officials on his arrival at Dar es Salaam.

## Mr Hughes may get cool reception

From Lawrence Pintak  
Lusaka, Nov 28

There is little optimism in southern Africa that the latest Anglo-American attempt to bring the various participants in the Rhodesian conflict together for all party talks will be any more successful than countless other such attempts this year.

A new face has appeared on the Rhodesian merry-go-round, as the endless capital-hopping negotiations are known here, but it is doubtful whether the words or the result will be any different.

Mr Cledwyn Hughes, Mr Callaghan's personal representative, has taken over for Mr John Graham of the Foreign Office, but unless Mr Hughes has some magic peace formula hidden up his sleeve, he is likely to receive a cool reception in the capitals of the five front-line black states, which support the Patriotic Front guerrillas, when he visits them this week.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said today he would meet Mr Hughes, but added that he would tell him that the time for talks had passed and that the war would now escalate.

"What alternative do we have?", asked Mr Nkomo, who has just returned from Havana and Angola where he discussed the future of the bush war. "None but to step up the fight. That is what we plan to do."

Since the fruitless Malta conference on Rhodesia in February there have been almost non-stop efforts to bring the two sides to the table once again.

During that same period, the

Foreign Office has periodically leaked the good news that an all-party conference was just weeks away. At one point, a conference in Zambia's Luangwa national park appeared "imminent".

The massive Rhodesian air and ground assaults in September and October on bases run by Mr Nkomo's Zipra army— including two just a few miles from Lusaka—have markedly hardened the nationalists' attitude toward negotiations.

All-party conference, all-party nonsense. Mr Nkomo declared after a Rhodesian raid on three guerrilla bases deep inside Zambia.

The other Patriotic Front co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, too, has apparently abandoned his previous willingness to talk.

Upon hearing the news of the latest Anglo-American effort, President Kaunda of Zambia who, until the raids on his country, maintained that negotiated peace was still possible, said change in Rhodesia can now only come through war.

African diplomats say President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel of Mozambique—the other key front-line leaders—echo Dr Kaunda's sentiments.

As Western diplomats here admit, there is little incentive for the Patriotic Front to negotiate. With a combined force of some 9,000 guerrillas (about 1,000 of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerrillas, and 8,000 from Mr Mugabe's Zanla Army) inside Rhodesia, the war is moving clearly in their favour.

Guerrilla leaders, and many independent observers, are convinced that it is only a matter

of time before Rhodesia's badly stretched army reaches its breaking point and can no longer maintain even a semblance of control.

Already Salisbury is being forced to rely on the private armies of the black members of the interim government and these bands of ill-disciplined men, in many cases guerrillas who have taken up the regime's offer of amnesty, are known to have themselves been responsible for numerous acts of terrorism.

The rains have arrived in Rhodesia and within weeks the brown bushveld will become thick with lush vegetation, providing cover for the guerrillas and nightmarish headaches for the security forces.

The season will provide the ideal time for Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to begin infiltrating into Rhodesia the 20,000 trained guerrillas now at camps in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique.

Guerrilla activity in vast areas of eastern, northern and western Rhodesia has already forced the Executive Council to put off pre-independence elections until April.

The delay has caused new problems and divisions within the already unstable Salisbury Government. Guerrilla leaders here and in Maputo are convinced that as they tighten the noose around Salisbury, the fragile alliance between Mr Ian Smith and three black members of the Executive Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Jeremiah Chirau, and Rev Ndabeni Sibhole will crumble, leaving Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to assume the reins of power.

## State uses common law to avoid political aspect in South African case against black students 'Soweto 11' on trial for sedition

From Nicholas Ashford  
Kempton Park, Transvaal,  
Nov 28

In a tiny court room in this nondescript town east of Johannesburg, 11 black students are facing a series of charges arising from the upheavals in Soweto on June 16, 1976.

Ten men and a woman, are each facing a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act. They have all pleaded not guilty.

The accused are: Wilson "Chief" Twala, aged 18; Daniel Sechaba Moshiri, aged 23, former chairman of the SSRC; Seth Mazibuko, aged 19; Mafiso Morobe, aged 21; Jefferson Lengane, aged 21; Susan Mthembu, aged 22; Ernest Ndabeni, aged 21; Kennedy Mogam, aged 19; Reginald Mngomezulu, aged 21; Michael Khisa, aged 20; and George Twala, aged 23.

It is the first big trial involving charges of sedition since 1946, a fact which reflects a desire by the state to avoid giving the impression that this is an important political trial.

Sedition (which is based on the incitement of crowds to commit unlawful acts) is a common law offence and the sentence it carries is left to the discretion of the judge. It could be a suspended prison sentence or life imprisonment, but not death.

The trial, which began in September, is widely referred to among blacks as "the Soweto trial" as the 11 defendants are effectively being accused of being responsible for the unrest which began as a student protest against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in black schools.

The main thrust of the state's case has been that the violence which ensued was largely the work of a small group of young agitators rather than a general manifestation of black grievances against white supremacy.

The accused hardly give the impression of being wild revolutionaries. The men, neatly dressed in track-suit tops or striped shirts, take copious notes while a white official from the Department of (Black) Education and Training tells the court why he believes that Bantu education was in no way inferior to white education.

Behind them in the court, friends and relatives cram themselves into three rows of wooden benches, occasionally laughing or expressing amazement.

The atmosphere, once tense, is now relaxed and during adjournments the spectators chatter excitedly with the accused, showing photographs of family outings and passing them books and newspapers.

So relaxed have the proceedings become, that a few days ago one of the policemen on duty allowed the accused to inspect his fully-loaded sub-machine gun. None of them attempted to make use of it.

According to the 56-page indictment the 11 accused were either office bearers, members or supporters of the South African Students Movement (SASM) or the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), both of which were banned on October 19, 1977. They allegedly decided on a number of gatherings which led to confrontations with the police and other officials and resulted in various offences including murder, arson, public violence and disturbing the peace.

The indictment also contains information on meetings to discuss demonstrations against the use of Afrikaans in schools; persuading workers to stay away from work; demanding the release of detainees; and giving instructions on how to make petrol bombs.

The defence is being led by Mr Ernest Wentzel, a highly articulate advocate who was part of the Biko family legal team during last year's inquest into the death of the Black Consciousness leader.

The prosecutor, Mr K. van Lier, who also prominent in the Biko case, has represented the state. The proceedings take place under the watchful gaze of Mr Justice H. van Dyk, a young judge who by his interventions in the trial has given the impression of being scrupulously fair.

So far 104 prosecution witnesses have been called and probably only a few more will make an appearance before the state winds up its case before the Christmas adjournment.

They have included a large number of policemen who were in Soweto at the time of the unrest, a handful of whites who were molested by demonstrating students and a number of accomplice witnesses who have turned state's evidence. Most of the accomplice witnesses have testified in camera. All were held in detention for periods of up to one year and some have complained of police brutality.

Initially the main thrust of the prosecution seemed to be designed to highlight the violence perpetrated by the demonstrating students.

One police witness described how a police dog had been hacked to death. Another witness told how he had discovered the battered body of Dr Melville Edelstein, one of the two whites to have been killed during the unrest.

Several policemen recounted how the students teased and threw stones at them. But there has been little direct evidence

and so far not one witness has identified any of the accused as being personally involved in such incidents.

Other witnesses have testified that the student demonstrations began peacefully.

Another referred to an SSRC "peace plan" in thrash out grievances which, it was proposed, would be attended by all political parties in South Africa and be chaired by Mr John Vorster, the former Prime Minister.

Nor have the many documents and pamphlets submitted by the state given the impression that the students were bent on violence.

The prosecution is now trying to show that Bantu education, and the Afrikaans issue in particular, had little to do with the unrest. The star witness in this respect has been Dr A. B. Fourie, who is director of education control at the Department of Education and Training. Last week he told the court that he was proud at what Bantu education had achieved in 20 years and denied that it was designed to keep blacks in an inferior position.

Yesterday, however, under cross-examination by Mr Wentzel, he admitted to many shortcomings in the system.

He also conceded that for two years before the Soweto unrest virtually every black school board and most black education officials had objected to the ruling concerning the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium.

Mr Wentzel pointed out that as a result of the Soweto unrest 503 out of 700 secondary school teachers in the township had resigned and the number of students attending secondary school had fallen from 27,000 to 14,000.

"Can we agree," he asked, "that this is one of the greatest tragedies in the history of this country?" "Yes," replied Dr Fourie.

Dr Fourie was also asked if he felt his Department had handled the situation in Soweto tactfully. He replied: "Perhaps no. We would have handled it quite differently, if we had known what we know now."

Dr Fourie is one of a number of witnesses who have also given evidence to the Cillie Commission set up in 1976 to look into the causes of the unrest. The commission is expected to publish its findings shortly, almost certainly before the Soweto trial is over.

The defence team is concerned that its findings could influence the final outcome of the case if, as is expected, they show that a small group of students was primarily responsible for the unrest and they exonerate the Bantu education system from blame.

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# THE TIMES GUEST COOK

## CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE KITCHEN

All Christendom celebrates Christmas with feasting and rituals as richly varied, as odd and as pleasing as the peoples who have made them. Shona Crawford Poole has gathered festive recipes from all over the world for her book "Cooking for Christmas", to be published next year by Atheneum in New York.

Wild and tame fowl were popular Christmas gifts and payments in the Middle Ages. They were often presented live to be kept in special pens and fed on such delicacies as raisins, white breadcrumbs and milk until they were needed in the kitchen. This custom, and the difficulties of housing and feeding more than a breeding stock of larger beasts through the winter months, set a pattern of Christmas eating which is followed to this day.

Of all the domesticated birds, goose has the finest flavour. Its creamy white flesh cooks to a dark beige colour and has a rich, slightly gamey taste. One of the reasons the meat tastes so good is that goose is a fatty bird. Nowadays its fatness is more often mentioned as a criticism, but it is an advantage too. Goose is the original self-basting bird.

Turkeys arrived in Europe in the fifteenth century, but geese are indigenous and their appearance on the Christmas table goes back farther. The Germans are especially attached to their festive goose, stuffing it with apples, nuts, raisins and prunes. Irish and Polish cooks often use mashed potato flavoured with onion and herbs. Sage and onion stuffing is the best-known English recipe, and all these traditions have merged in American kitchens.

Goose roasted in the fashion of the Normandy region of northern France is the finest goose recipe I have found. Black puddings are a continuing part of French Christmas tradition, and this stuffing of black pudding, apples and port makes a magnificent dish. English Cox's orange pippins are the best apples to use for the stuffing and the purée.

### OIE A LA NORMANDE

To serve 6 to 8  
8-10lb goose  
For the stuffing  
1½lb black pudding  
goose liver  
1-2 cloves garlic  
2 large dessert apples  
5 tablespoons port  
salt  
black pepper  
4oz medium oatmeal (optional)  
For the garnish  
4lb dessert apples

Skin the puddings and break them into a large bowl, picking out any visible pieces of white fat. Add the goose liver and crushed garlic and pound the mixture smooth. Peel and core the apples and grate them coarsely into the bowl. Add the port, season with salt and freshly ground black pepper, and mix all the ingredients thoroughly together.

Black puddings vary enormously in the amount of liquid they will absorb. If the stuffing mixture appears too mushy, add up to 4oz of medium oatmeal (ground oatmeal not oat flakes). This will swell during cooking, so it is particularly important not to over-fill the bird if oat-

meal is used. Stuff the goose loosely with this mixture. A trussed bird need not look as if it has been caught in a game of cats cradle. Sew or skewer the vent firmly to prevent juices escaping, then tie the legs together with string and tie the string round the tail. Pull the neck skin gently down under the back and fasten it with metal skewers or wooden toothpicks. Cut off the wingtips for the stockpot.

Prick the bird on the legs and lower breast with a sharp skewer. Put it breast side up in a roasting tin and roast it in a preheated hot oven 400°F (200°C, gas mark 6) for the first 15 minutes. Lower the oven heat to 325°F (170°C, gas mark 3) and turn the bird breast side down for half the remaining cooking time of between 4 and 4½ hours. Turn it breast side up again, raised on a rack for the remainder. Basting is unnecessary, but save the goose fat dripping for other dishes, especially a cassoulet, or the tastiest sauté potatoes you will ever cook.

Your goose is cooked when the juices run a pale golden colour. Test with a skewer inserted into the leg close to the body. Serve the goose on a bed of unsweetened apple purée.

Turkeys are now so widely available that in many parts of the world, especially in the cities, older Christmas eating customs are being forgotten. Chileans stuff turkeys with apples and walnuts. In Ecuador they are filled with rice, almonds, eggs, raisins, prunes and peas, in Greece with pork and chestnuts, in France with chestnuts and truffles. There are chestnut stuffings for turkey from every continent and there is surprisingly little to choose between most of them. The best I have found is an Italian stuffing. The ingredients may seem an odd mixture, but the flavour they produce is magnificent.

Canned, whole chestnuts, even well drained, are a bit too wet for most stuffings. Fresh chestnuts, boiled or baked, and peeled of course, or reconstituted dried chestnuts, have better flavour and texture.

### IL TACCHINO RIPIENO MILANESE

To serve 10 to 12  
8-10 lb turkey  
1 small black Perigold truffle, tinned

For the stuffing  
½ lb fresh Italian pork sausages, or minced pork  
½ lb minced veal  
turkey liver  
4 oz Parma ham  
4 oz shallots or onions  
½ lb stoned prunes  
2 lb cooked chestnuts  
truffle parings  
4 tablespoons olive oil  
¼ oz grated Parmesan cheese  
1 tablespoon honey  
2 fl oz sherry

½ a nutmeg  
salt  
pepper

#### To baste

6 tablespoons melted butter  
4 fl oz dry white wine

Peel the truffle and slice it very thinly. Reserve the trimmings. Using your fingers, gently loosen the turkey skin away from the breast and upper legs, being careful not to break the skin. Tuck slices of truffle between the meat and the skin.

To make the stuffing, skin the uncoked sausages and break them into a large mixing bowl. Add the minced veal. Finely chop the turkey liver and Parma ham, and peel and chop the shallots. Add them to the bowl with the prunes and chestnuts, roughly chopped, and the truffle parings. Mix well. Put the oil in a large, heavy pan over a medium heat and sauté these ingredients gently together for about 10 minutes. Return this mixture to the bowl and add the grated Parmesan, honey and sherry. Grate half a nutmeg into the stuffing and add salt to taste and a generous grinding of fresh black pepper.

Stuff the turkey with this mixture, dividing it between the breast flap and the main cavity. Truss as for goose.

A perfectly cooked turkey is a rare bird if for no other reason than the darker meat of the legs takes more cooking than the delicate white breast meat. The muslin basting method goes a long way to solving this problem. Even the largest bird will not burn or dry out if it is covered with a double thickness of butter muslin wrung out in water, then dipped in melted butter and draped over the whole bird.

Set the turkey on a rack in a shallow roasting tin and roast in a preheated, moderately slow oven 325°F (170°C, gas mark 3) for 3½ to 4½ hours, basting it about every 20 minutes throughout cooking time. It is ready when the juices run clear. Test with a skewer inserted into the thickest part of the leg close to the body. Do not forget that cooking times are calculated on the stuffed weight of the bird at room temperature. Add extra time for a bird taken directly from the fridge.

Who invented Christmas pudding, and when? Historians of

the kitchen do not agree. Some have it that it started life in the eleventh century as a plum porridge made in the kitchens of Robert Argylion for the Christmas Day coronation feast of William the Conqueror. The Scots concede its origins as an elaborate porridge, but claim it was made by our Celtic forefathers to celebrate the winter solstice. How did the porridge solidify into pudding? The agreed deduction is that someone allowed it to boil dry, saved the pot before it burned and decided that it tasted better that way—the idea caught on.

In Cornwall, where Christmas puddings are given as presents, the worth of the gift is judged by the weight of the pudding and the amount of fruit packed into it. This is one way of looking at a good pudding, but there are others. For one of my grandmothers the best Christmas pudding was the blackest Christmas pudding she could make. Some people like them heavy, others light. The one point on which almost everyone agrees is that Christmas pudding should be as fruity as possible.

My idea of a perfect Christmas pudding is dark coloured, light textured, and fragrant with fruit, spice and brandy. The following recipe, dating from around 1700, combines these three virtues. The quantities listed make two large puddings each big enough to serve 10 to 12 people. If you halve the ingredients to make one large or two small puddings there is no need to vary the cooking times.

### CHRISTMAS PUDDING

To serve 20 to 24  
½ lb currants  
½ lb seedless raisins  
½ lb sultanas  
1 lemon  
½ lb fresh white breadcrumbs  
2oz blanched almonds  
1 teaspoon grated nutmeg  
4oz dark brown sugar  
4 large eggs  
6 fl oz brandy, or brandy and rum  
5 fl oz milk

Put the dried fruit in a large mixing bowl. Finely grate the

peel of the lemon over the fruit. Add the chopped breadcrumbs, finely chopped almonds, nutmeg and sugar and mix all the dry ingredients thoroughly.

In a separate bowl beat together the eggs, brandy or rum and the milk, and stir the liquid into the fruit mixture. Stir well.

Let the mixture, which is a fairly dry one, stand in a cool place for about 12 hours before dividing it between two or more buttered pudding basins. Fill the basins to within no more than an inch of the rim. Cut circles of greaseproof paper and kitchen foil about 1 inch larger all round, then the diameter of the basin. Lay the foil on top of the paper and press both on together. Press the overlap down the sides of the basins so that the foil holds the paper in place while both are tied on firmly with string.

To steam the puddings place the basins in one or more large pans with tightly fitting lids and pour in boiling water until it comes about half way up the sides of the basins. Bring the water back to the boil over a high heat, then clamp on the lid and reduce the heat until the water is bubbling gently. Steam the puddings for six hours. Be careful not to let the pan boil dry, and top up the water level with boiling water as required.

After the first steaming, allow the puddings to cool completely before feeding them with a little extra brandy and recovering them with clean papers.

On Christmas Day steam the puddings for a further two hours or more before serving.

Brandy butter, whipped cream or custard are the sauces most usually served nowadays with Christmas pudding. For a change, try this excellent old recipe for a hot sauce given by Dr. William Kitchener writing in 1804 in his much plagiarized *Apiculus Redivivus, The Cook's Oracle*. A similar Scots recipe is called *caudle sauce*.

### PLUM PUDDING SAUCE

To serve 4 to 6  
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind  
1 tablespoon castor sugar

4 fl oz sherry

4 fl oz brandy

4 oz melted butter

grated nutmeg to taste

Stir the lemon rind and sugar into the brandy mixed with the sherry and slowly stir the warm butter into the mixture. Keep warm over hot water and stir well just before serving in a sauceboat with a ladle. At the last minute sprinkle a little grated nutmeg over it.

Mince-pies are eaten throughout the Christmas season in many parts of the English-speaking world. The earliest pies were boat-shaped, cribs, sometimes iced, and by the reign of Elizabeth I had become traditional Christmas fare. The Reformation church banned these as "popish" since their form symbolized the nativity cradle, and their spices, the gifts of the kings. Mince-meat is still included in the filling of home-made pies in parts of England and the United States, but is seldom seen now in the produce of commercial bakeries. All that remains of what was once a means of preserving meat is a little shredded suet.

It is hard for home cooks to beat the pastry of the best bakeries, but homemade mince-meat is another matter entirely. Here is a really good mince-meat recipe. To make your own mince pies use sweet shortcrust or puff pastry, bought or home made.

### MINCEMEAT

To make 4lbs.

½ lb dessert apples

½ lb stoned raisins

½ lb sultanas

½ lb currants

½ lb candied lemon peel

½ lb candied orange peel

1oz blanched almonds

½ lb dark brown sugar

½ lb shredded suet

1 teaspoon mixed spice

½ teaspoonful grated nutmeg

1 teaspoon salt

1 lemon

6 tablespoons cognac or rum

Peel and core the apples. Pass them through the coarse blade of a mincer together with the

raisins, sultanas, currants, candied peel and almonds. Put the minced ingredients in a large bowl with the sugar, suet, spices and salt. Finely grate the lemon rind over the bowl, then squeeze the juice and add it too with the cognac or rum. Mix all the ingredients very thoroughly together, and pack the mince-meat into jars or plastic containers. Make airtight seals and store the mince-meat in a cool place for about a month before using.

Scandinavian housewives pride themselves on their baking, and the coffee table, with home-made breads, pastries and cakes offered in ascending order of richness, comes into its own when Christmas visitors call. Viikunakakku, Finnish fig and butter cake, is particularly good. It is traditionally baked in a ring mould, but of course it tastes just as delicious if you use a deep round or square tin.

### VIKUNAKAKKU

To make about 40

½ lb butter

3oz castor sugar

2 tablespoons suet

1 teaspoon vanilla essence

1 egg yolk

10oz plain flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

40 cloves

icing sugar

rosewater

In a large bowl cream together the butter and sugar until pale and fluffy. Whisk together the eggs and orange rind and beat them gradually into the creamed fat, adding a little of the flour with the last few additions of eggs to stop the mixture separating.

Sift together twice the flour and baking powder. Toss the figs, raisins and nuts in about two-tablespoons of flour. Stir the fruit and nuts into the creamed mixture then fold in the remaining flour. Mix well. Spoon the mixture into a ring mould, well buttered and dusted with castor sugar. Bake the cake in a preheated moderate oven 350°F (180°C, gas mark 4) for 40 to 45 minutes. The cake is fully cooked when a warmed skewer is plunged into the centre and comes out clean.

Rest the cake in its tin for about 10 minutes before turning it on to a wire rack to cool. When completely cold, dust the

cake with icing sugar. Serve plain in thin slices.

A light, fragrant Christmas shortbread is made in Greece for which there are countless subtly varied recipes. The secret of *kourabiedes* said to lie in beating the butter (goose butter ideally) and sugar by hand for at least half an hour. I think this is a bit Greek granny! One-up women ship and use an electric beater with perfect results. These lowering recipe calls for olive oil, there are equally authentic ones which leave out the olive oil and use water and a few drops rosewater instead.

### KOURABIEDES

To make about 40

½ lb butter

3oz castor sugar

2 tablespoons suet

1 teaspoon vanilla essence

1 egg yolk

10oz plain flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

40 cloves

icing sugar

rosewater

In a large bowl cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Beat the eggs, vanilla essence, egg yolk. Sift together twice the flour and baking powder, add them to the creamed mixture. Mix well to make a dough.

Form rounded tablespoons of the mixture into balls, arrange them on a baking sheet lined with baking parchment. The mixture spreads very little so there is no need to leave spaces between the biscuits. Press each piece of dough lightly with the ball of your thumb, and spike the centre with a clove. Bake them in a preheated moderate oven 375°F (190°C, gas mark 5) for about 20 minutes or until they are a light, pale colour.

Transfer the *kourabiedes* immediately to a wire rack, while they are still piping, sprinkle them twice with sugar and rosewater. When they are completely cold, store them in an airtight container.

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Mr Walker—I am glad he has assumed front bench responsibility

There was a sense of unfairness in the province and there had been talk of second-class citizens. Some huge constituencies had been created in a relatively small geographical area.

Venus will be prominent in the morning sky, and will be at its greatest brilliancy of 4.4 on the 44th. Moon in the area on the

A diagram showing a network of interconnected nodes and lines, with labels "Network", "Data", and "Nodes".

should be raised to £500,000 to seek to change the fund, but it was

to combat the-  
national heritage  
tion to revenue

The Bill was read a second time.

At early dawn, "stocking open-

Christmas the clock is  
the events according to  
later than in reality.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

[illegible]



**"As we descended to the company car park I knew my first decision as Financial Director would be met with a few raised eyebrows."**

The reason for our impromptu mid-afternoon visit to the car park was the arrival of my most prized possession.

My new company car.

"An estate?" grunted Sidbury the managing director, gathering his brow like a bemused bloodhound.

"A Volvo 265 GLE Estate, the very best Volvo produce," I replied.

"A lovely looking motor," he conceded, characteristically adjusting the knot in his tie, "but do you really think it lends itself to the company image?"

"I put only the very best golf clubs in the back," I countered.

The bitter December air soon had the three of us tapping our feet like some out-of-step vaudeville act as we eyed my new Volvo from every angle.

"I suppose it does have a heater," mused Foster, entering the conversation. "I think we should get inside and have a run. I'm sure the office can manage without us for 30 minutes or so."

The motion was carried unanimously. After all, he was the chairman.

Pulling rank, Foster relegated Sidbury to the rear passenger seat as he joined me in the front.

Sidbury sniffed the air inside the car. "Real leather," he said with a hint of nostalgia as he stroked the seat for confirmation.

"Naturally," I said, unsuccessfully hiding the satisfaction in my voice.

The Volvo's precise power-steering made the labyrinth of busy city streets almost a joy.

Soon we reached the countryside and the open road.

Within seconds I was forced to ease my foot off the accelerator to keep the right side of the law.

As we idled along at 70 mph, Foster remarked that the engine was barely audible.

He was right.

The Volvo 265 GLE sports an alloy V6 fuel injection engine producing 148 bhp.

Obviously enjoying the luxury of being chauffeured, Sidbury stretched out his legs in the back and lit one of his favourite Havanas.

Foster, who had only recently rid himself of the

habit, coughed disapprovingly in the front.

To clear the atmosphere I turned on the air-conditioning.

"Air-conditioning? An expensive extra nowadays," said Foster, enviously running his fingers over the controls.

"Depends on what you buy," I said. "With the Volvo 265 GLE it's standard."

"So how much of your own money did you have to put towards it?" asked Sidbury. (A reference to the £10,000 limit the company imposed on directors' cars.)

"Would you believe I saved the company the best part of £1,500?" I said, trying not to sound too ingratiating.

"Surely Volvo must have made economies somewhere," he insisted, straining his neck in the back like a nosey giraffe to view the instrument panel.

"I'll go through the check list," I said, "and you tell me."

They both nodded.

"Electrically-operated windows and door mirrors, headlamp wash-wipers, heated driver's seat, heated rear window, metallic paint. Shall I carry on?"

Foster smiled.

"Stereo speakers in both the front doors,



head restraints, lights in the engine as well as the glove box, a tachometer, clock, cigar lighter, radial tyres..."

"Enough, enough," cried Sidbury, "you've made your point."

As we started to make our way back I noticed my two passengers watching the fleeting countryside with a contented somnolent gaze.

"Well, gentlemen, what's your verdict?" I begged.

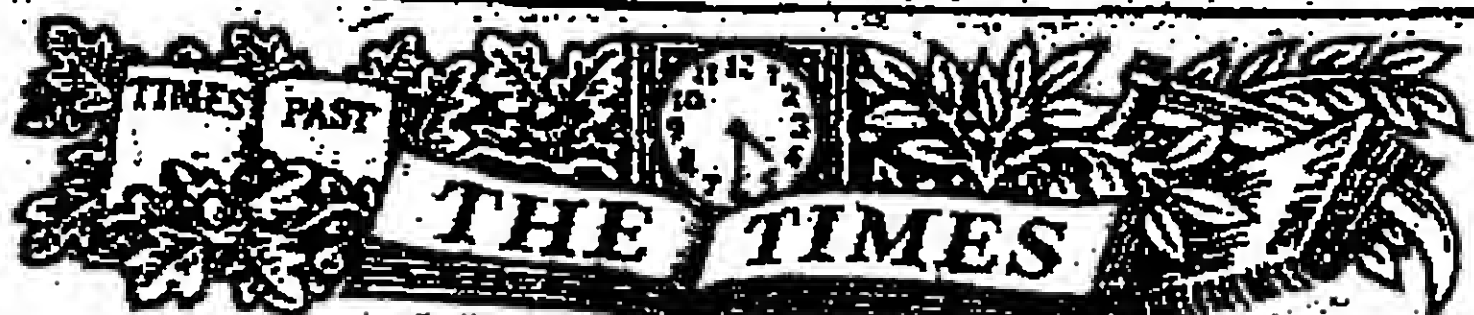
Foster, thinking aloud, answered for both.

"Do you think a chauffeur would look out of place in an estate car?" he said. **The Volvo 265 GLE.**









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## THE MONARCHY IN IRAN

stability of Iran is vital to West both because of its oil because it is at the centre of important area of geopolitics. The 1953 crisis would just be tolerable in the case of the outcome to the present whatever it is—will be a disaster for Iran, both in internal affairs and for her in the world about her.

seems clear that any sudden change of the Shah now plunge Iran into chaos and war. Current to him alone is no other organized force in the country. Accused to his absolute authority them, the generals without would probably feud among themselves. However, if the West is to welcome the fact the Shah should not precisely leave his throne that it not be the end of the Shah. No country, let alone can be considered stable as it appears to have no active to its present ruler, less of the extent to which it have become the focus of seat and opposition. There come a time—even if it come already—when the of the Shah remaining on one would be just as degrading to Iran and its position in the world, as the assumed illity caused by his rule.

Recently, the Shah has actively considering a handover to his son in a few years. The policy of his friends therefore be to encourage prepare the ground for his departure? Only the Shah face the risk of his leaving, ing his authority now to machinery which can ite the survival of the monarchy. That alone to be the institution which command the unity of the forces, and save Iran from

rule by generals. Yet paradoxically confidence in the monarchy as an institution is not likely to be restored if it appears that the Shah intends to remain indefinitely on the throne. His dual task therefore is to cut down the risk in his staying, by making it clear that his retention of the throne is now only temporary, and the risk in his leaving, by establishing confidence that the institution of a real constitutional monarchy can be a permanent one and free from abuse.

The management of Iranian government should now be left completely to the Shah, including the area of security, so that he is not seen as a monarch who is jealously guarded by the Shah as an inviolable prerogative. He should now use all his skills and authority to establish a monarchy which will survive him. This may be a modest aim compared to what he has hoped for. He was ambitious for his country. But he went about it the wrong way and in his ambition developed a personal arrogance which has become institutionalized. Now the task before him must be to surrender his prerogatives not through formal abdication, but by transferring them gradually but visibly to something like a council of the realm which will hold them in trust until the Crown Prince reaches his majority.

In that way both the politicians and the armed forces might become accustomed to a monarchy which is genuinely constitutional, not overwhelmed by the dynamic energy, and predominant authority, of Mohammed Reza Shah. There is no time to lose. This task, as a preliminary to his own departure, should be made known now, and should not depend on the protracted discussions to form a broad-based government. The restoration of a constitutional monarchy fashioned perhaps along Spanish lines, would be an advantage in itself.

In Tehran with the Shah on the throne it is hard to visualise a glad confident morning again. Yet he should now be encouraged to detach himself from personal

brooding and to think clearly what it is that he desires for his country. He should be coaxed into seeing that it is unwise to persist with the illusion of his own wishes for his country and for himself are indivisible. He may think that he has been let down by his countrymen. It could be said that he misjudged them; perhaps he did not ever know them well enough, since he grew up largely outside the Iranian experience even when he was inside the country. He has nothing to be ashamed of in his ambitions. But when time and the pain of self-criticism have mellowed him he should reflect on whether any country could or should have been asked to do as much, as soon, as he asked Iran to do.

However, under his rule Iran's achievements are manifest. He has dominated his country for 38 years, surviving many a turbulent moment internally and externally. In pursuit of his visions, he has shown resilience, cunning, ruthlessness perhaps, but not the cruelty of his father. If it was his ambition to complete the unfinished work of his father, that was mistaken since the work of development in a country can never be considered complete. If it was merely to continue along the same lines, then the measure of his achievement is all there to behold.

His task now should be to see that his son can share in the continuation of that work, but not to animate it, not to direct it, not to assume that Iran's development is some kind of personal inheritance from his father. A system could be created in which it is clear that the next King should be chosen from among many fellow countrymen, all with their own distinctive contributions to make. People now look back with reluctant admiration for what Reza Shah achieved before 1941. Who knows, in time his son might also earn their reluctant gratitude, the absence of which now so hurts him. He should be helped now to reach this decision and to start preparing for the moment of departure: for the good of himself and for Iran.

## ERTY IS THE

years ago very few people have predicted that the Union would now be lagging far behind the west in application of science and technology. The Soviet system is based on scientific ideas. It gives high priority to scientists and high to scientists who earn approval. It is able to use its resources and in ways that ought, ideally, to avoid the waste application of the capitalist. Yet by and large the West is not closing some areas it is widening others. Computers and microprocessors, for instance, the Soviet is still years behind. Even poorer, where vast efforts concentrated, the latest westward advances in detection and systems are a long way

t of western effort now to examining this phenomenon. For security and reasons we need to know the Soviet Union is a find ways of closing the for the same reasons we need to be clearer about the of selling technology to the Soviet Union. Does it, as argue, carry economic and benefits which are quite proportion to the contract by injecting new capabilities? Or does it in the long run down the Soviet effort, increase dependency on the replacing and discouraging research and development, more advanced fields? can we draw from the experience any general about the relationship of political systems, and advance?

of the most important issues to these debates is a double issue of *Survey*, a journal of East studies published by Ford University Press. It is a panoramic view of the complex of problems. As it points out, the Soviet have always borrowed the West when it suited the Great did it, and Stalin. But in those days the Union did not have a national system it has today there are more than on scientists and five or so research institutions. Why is the Soviet Union limping giant when it to reaping the fruits of work?

image of inertia and fear role, but one of the points to emerge from the series is that in a sup-

## TRUE MOTHER OF INVENTION

posedly centralized system there is a marked lack of central coordination. Instead there is a constant three-way struggle involving the Academy of Sciences, the Government ministries, and the State Committee for Science and Technology, with the further complications caused by regional rivalries entangling all three. But these struggles are not competitive and creative, they are stultifying and wasteful because they are dominated by issues which have more to do with bureaucratic than with scientific priorities.

Other brakes on development are also imposed by the system. There is very little incentive to take risks. Individuals try to avoid decisions which could go wrong and institutions are reluctant to embark on projects which are not certain to produce demonstrably useful results. This cuts off many promising avenues. Yet even when results are achieved they run into a series of similar obstacles before they can be applied—too few incentives for industrial innovation, fear of personal responsibility, bureaucratic interference, and lack of creative competition. In addition contacts with foreigners and foreign journals are controlled, and scientists are liable to be promoted for political loyalty more than ability. The best men and resources also tend to be appropriated by the military. The result is that although a remarkable amount of very high class work is done by individual scientists it is not efficiently taken up by the system.

To change the system would threaten the bureaucratic and security interests which are its main props. It is easier and often cheaper to import western technology, which can produce returns up to fifteen times higher than would be gained from spending the same money on Soviet technology. This in itself is a brake on change, and so is the fact that western technology may push aside the research and development which the Russians would otherwise have to do for themselves.

It can hook them into long-standing dependency. Obviously it would be wrong to stake too much on these assumptions. The Russians are studying western methods of organization as well as technology, and their educational system ought to be producing more efficient bureaucrats as well as scientists. Nevertheless, the basic structures and traditions of the Soviet system are likely to continue to discourage the adventurous diversity, risk and competitiveness which drive change forward in the West. And

even if the West were to cut off exports of technology the Russians would probably rather do without than embark on very radical reforms. The nature of western exports and the credit terms on which they are offered need to be watched carefully, especially for military implications, but they give the West only limited political bargaining power.

What the West needs to watch is not only the pace of Soviet advance but the danger of falling victim to some of the same all too familiar traps. Scientific advance proceeds partly by accident and partly by design. Multiple points of decision may look wasteful but they are also more likely to stimulate innovation. A willingness to take risks and to pursue ideas which may not be immediately applicable is still as essential as the ability to mobilize resources around obviously valuable projects.

More than 200 years ago David Hume wrote an essay on whether art, science and trade could flourish under despotic government. He looked at ancient Greece and saw that its arts declined when it lost its liberty. He then looked at Italy and especially at France "which never enjoyed any Shadow of Liberty and yet has carried the Arts and Sciences nearer Perfection than any other Nation of the Universe". The problem of commerce seemed easier.

There is something pernicious in the very nature of absolute government and inseparable from it," he wrote, because rank is more honourable than riches and "all considerable Traders will be tempted to throw up their Commerce in order to purchase some of those Employments to which Privileges and Honours are annexed".

The Soviet Union has an analogous problem. But in Hume's terms it also seems to have the worse of two worlds. He argued that monarchies could reform under pressure from commercial avarice linked with private property, whereas popular governments declined under the weight of taxation and bureaucracy. The Soviet Union stifles commercial avarice while also being vulnerable to the source of degeneracy which Hume detected in free governments. This, he said, "consists in the Practice of contracting Debts, and mortgaging the public Revenues, by which Taxes may, in Time, become altogether intolerable and all the Property of the State be brought into the Hands of the Public". It does not quite fit the Soviet Union today, but the thought behind it is not all that far off the mark.

I also wear a flower each day, in my case throughout the year, and agree with Mr. Linder that a water reservoir behind the lapel is desirable to prevent drooping. But I disagree most emphatically that the unavailability of "manufactured silver reservoirs" need be an impediment. With a little ingenuity it is easy enough to acquire a small glass or plastic test-tube measuring c. 5.6 cm long by c. 0.8 cm diameter or a similar size of metal tube with a closed end. Pinned behind the lapel

by means of a 2.3 cm-long safety pin, which is strapped on to the tube with sticky tape, this device makes a perfect concealed reservoir. Various sizes of tube may be chosen to suit different varieties of buttonholes. Yours faithfully, W. THOMAS SMITH, 3 Fiddlers Green, Hampton in Arden, Solihull, West Midlands, November 28.

## The assertion of Islam

From Dr Syed Aziz Pasha

Sir, The leading article which appeared in your edition of November 16 under the heading "The assertion of Islam" is, indeed, thought provoking but contains several erroneous assumptions which tend to portray the present-day renaissance of Islam in Muslim countries as some kind of a danger to the Western world.

In order to rebut this conclusion, one has to look at the causes underlying the resurgence of Islam in Muslim countries. In this connection, the conditions of the author is commendable when he traces the common origin of liberalism (which is termed synonymous with capitalism and bourgeois democracy) and Marxist communism as being the "twins offshoots of the same Western cultural trunk".

It naturally follows, therefore, that Western culture and civilization have progressed on the basis of atheistic doctrines, despite a nominal adherence of the West to a secularized Christianity, and these were exported to the Muslim countries during the colonial era. In this connection, the conditions of the author is commendable when he traces the common origin of liberalism (which is termed synonymous with capitalism and bourgeois democracy) and Marxist communism as being the "twins offshoots of the same Western cultural trunk".

Viewed from this context, the Muslim reaction against Western culture is not so much towards its scientific and technological content, to which the Muslims in their heretofore have themselves contributed, but because of its close identification with immorality, promiscuity, greed, materialism, etc. which are forbidden in the Holy Quran and, for that matter, in the Bible and Torah as well.

What is now happening is a natural phenomenon which seeks to restore the spiritual content in the personality of man which is so vital to guide humanity to its true destiny.

Therefore, the revival of "fundamentalist" Islam in Muslim countries, far from posing any danger to the Western world, is a manifestation of the mercy of Almighty God in saving humanity from total annihilation.

Yours truly, SYED AZIZ, General Secretary, Union of Muslim Organisations of UK and Eire, 30 Baker Street, W1, November 21.

**Palestinians' rights**  
From Mr Nabil Ramlawi  
Sir, Thirty-one years ago the United Nations General Assembly accepted and recognized the rights of the Palestinian people to establish their own national state on Palestinian soil. Since then more than 90 nations exercised their right to self-determination and gave expression to their national identity by setting up their own states.

Yet the Palestinians, whose existence as an independent people was recognized as early as 1922 (in the Palestine Mandate) continue not only to be deprived of their right to nationhood but also to be subjected to an oppressive occupation which has been repeatedly condemned for its gross violations of human rights.

Hence the resolution by the UN General Assembly last year to observe November 29 of every year as an international day for the rights of the Palestinian people. In view of its involvement in the predicament of the Palestinian people, from the very initial stages of the Middle East problem, Great Britain has a special responsibility which it should discharge on any conceivable ground.

Indeed, the British media on the whole have gone a long way in underlining this responsibility and recognizing the gross injustice inflicted on us, the Palestinian people.

We are, however, still waiting for the British Government to play a role commensurate with its responsibility towards us, not to speak of its commitment to the declaration on the Middle East issued by the nine EEC countries at the European Council meeting in London on June 29, 1977, which emphasized the fact that "a solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are effectively expressed to its national identity is translated into fact".

Will Britain rise up to its historic responsibility and ultimately discharge its sacred trust as a civilized nation which has itself solicited from the League of Nations in 1922? Yours faithfully, NABIL RAMLAWI, Palestine Liberation Organization Representative in London, 52 Green Street, W1.

## Governing the V & A

From Miss Jenny Thurston

Sir, In his letter in today's *The Times* (November 28) Roy Strong, Director of the V & A, states that he met the staff representatives on May 16 this year to explain the proposals and ask for their views. According to him the discussion was helpful but no firm alternative suggestions were forthcoming.

Dr Strong's memory is obviously at fault. The unanimous and positive view of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants representatives was to develop the running of V & A to a board of trustees was totally misconceived and would damage the standing and effectiveness of the V & A. The firm alternative we put forward was for no change in the status of the museum. This was the view of the vast majority of our members and it is now clear that it is the view held by all the unions representing staff in the V & A Museum.

Yours faithfully, JENNY THURSTON, Assistant Secretary, The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, Northumberland Street, WC2.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The risks of nuclear power

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, I read with interest the comments from Professor S. F. Cotgrove (November 27) on Lord Rothschild's view (November 24) on risks as they relate to nuclear power. Professor Cotgrove states that the crux of the nuclear debate is about values, not facts. Does this mean that the critics of nuclear power are not to be taken seriously, but that nuclear power does not support their position? Facts of course are not superior to values in a debate of this kind, but they are certainly relevant.

In this context, therefore, I wish to support Lord Rothschild's contribution on the relative risks of nuclear power generation. In a major report my association prepared *Some Implications of Radioactive Waste from Nuclear Power Generation in the UK up to the year 2000* (in two volumes) which was considered and endorsed by our last Annual Delegate Conference, we calculated that, taking account of the mining, transport and emission risks for both fuels, the production of 35GW of electricity from nuclear power was overall seven times safer than the same output from coal fired stations. In human terms this meant that for each year that 35GW of electricity is generated by coal fired plant about 350 eventual deaths could result amongst miners and the general public, whereas using nuclear generation this figure could be 50 at most.

In considering these conclusions it needs to be remembered that all risks except those from nuclear generation are calculated on the basis of previous fatalities. The UK nuclear industry, although expanding rapidly, has produced no fatalities from which to project future risks, which must therefore be hypothetical only. As we were sadly reminded by last week's fatal accident, the coal industry has too many facts from which to calculate its risks.

On the place of values in the nuclear debate, Professor Cotgrove states that "the supporters of nuclear energy believe in a society dedicated above all to the production of wealth". Ignoring for the moment the fact that the material wealth produced by industrial society has improved the quality of life for the great majority of the population beyond the dreams of its forefathers, Professor Cotgrove mistakes the view of the supporters of nuclear power. Most such supporters start from the fact that it is for society to choose the rate and direction of its progress.

### Preserving cathedral cities

From the Dean of St Paul's and the Dean of Lincoln

Sir, All those concerned with cathedrals and their surroundings will be grateful for the wise letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury on the preservation of cathedral cities (November 24). Those working in cities other than the historic places mentioned by the Archbishop are equally determined that the roundings of cathedrals shall be imaginatively preserved.

It makes all the difference to those who work in city centres, as well as to their smaller number who work in the suburbs, that the cathedrals themselves, that the quality of life in our commercial and industrial cities should be enhanced. We need buildings which can be momentary monasteries; churches which are holy and many other types have problems around their cathedrals as urgent as those of the historic cathedral cities. Development and traffic have created in the centre in Birmingham, zones which it is difficult for people to live with.

London, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford and many other cities have problems around their cathedrals as urgent as those of the historic cathedral cities. Development and traffic have created in the centre in Birmingham, zones which it is difficult for people to live with.

### The issues at 'The Times'

From Miss Barbara E. Stirrup

Sir, Summing up my own views I was almost moved to tears by the poignancy of Philip Howard's farewell to *The Times* (November 27). I hope the Editor will see the light and publish the expression of gratitude from all the lay and wisdom *The Times* provides for so many, an inspiration for the healthy, a refreshment for the sick. And what higher praise than that of Richard Cuddeh in Manchester one hundred and twenty-eight years ago: "I believe it has been said that one copy of *The Times* contains more useful information than the whole of the historical works of Thucydides".

Yours faithfully, BARBARA E. STIRRUP, 4 Pastnet House, South Parade, Southsea, Hampshire.

### From Mr J. N. Watson

Sir, Having watched the *Panorama* programme, I am agreeably surprised that all the newspapers arrive at all.

Yours faithfully, J. N. WATSON, 8 Granville Road, Southport, Merseyside.

### From Dr Leslie A. Hill

Sir, I began subscribing to *The Times* in 1936, when I was 18 years old. I chose *The Times* because I thought it gave the news with the least amount of slanting.

Since that time, I have subscribed to your paper whenever I have been able (eg now when I was a POW, nor when I was in a Gestapo zone), and I have continued to find its presentation of the news impartial, except for a period in 1968 when a new young team of reporters allowed their enthusiasm for the student riots in Paris to lead them astray.

If now you either have to close down or submit to interference in

### Imposing pay sanctions

From Mr D. J. Boyd

Sir, An abuse of the rule of law: that is how you characterize the Government's proposed pay sanctions (leader, November 22). There are many who will agree with you.

As you say, the companies concerned have infringed no law or policy approved by Parliament; what they are being punished for, under the Government's discretionary powers, is flouting the will of the executive. For those who care about constitutional government, the present case is disturbing enough. But more disturbing is to wonder where all this will stop.

A future government, for example, not content with a purchasing blacklist, may threaten such companies with reference to the Monopolies Commission, or with investigation by Department of Trade inspectors; or it may turn down planning appeals; or, if the banks were nationalized, the companies might find their banking arrangements under review. And if companies who displease a government can be treated like this, so can individuals who break no law but find themselves unpopular with government.

An individual might find his tax affairs being specially investigated or that his passport is revoked. There are many possibilities.

Fanciful and far fetched, some will say. Let us hope so (yet one of these examples is reported to have happened already). But once a government, however decent and well intentioned, starts using discretionary powers in ways unintended when those powers were granted, there is no knowing how far its successors, of whatever complexion, will slip further down the slope.

Yours faithfully, D. J. BOYD, Vice-Chairman, The Bar Association for Commerce, Finance & Industry, 23rd of the Arts Council (November 23) disputes statements which have not been made.

We do not request subsidy for the Old Vic as a building; we demand it as due to a company operating in that building. In this case the obvious candidate is Prospect.

Old Vic company would receive an accolade of bankruptcy, entered into discussions with the late Lord Chandos who did not "remark" but gladly gave his written assurance that it would "pursue its own course" when the National company moved to the South Bank, and Equity gave its endorsement to the plan as requested by Lord Chandos.

It is improbable that he meant the empty building would pursue its own course: whether? Into the river?

In 1976 when the National company finally moved our previous fears seemed justified and Hugh Manning (as President) wrote in your columns to remind government and local authorities of their responsibilities.

Mr Shaw now repeats that "additional funds for London theatre are simply not available". In continuation of Equity's policy over 16 years, we refuse to accept what Mr Shaw describes as "this plain fact".

JOHN BARRON, President, DEREK BOND, Vice-President, NIGEL DAVENPORT, Vice-President, MILTON JOHNS, Treasurer, PETER LOUIE, General Secretary, British Actors Equity Association, 8 Harley Street, W1, November 24.

**Labour and the EEC**  
From Mr Patrick Howarth  
Sir, The gist of Mrs Barbara Castle's long letter (November 22) seems to be that, because people who support the European policies of some members of the Labour Party are willing to give them the money they should be obliged to give them the money out of taxation.

Alternative arrangements, she tells us, would make a mockery of democracy.

Yours faithfully, PATRICK HOWARTH, 219a King's Road, SW3, November 22.

### Prime number

From Mr Stephen England

Sir, What a tribute to Mr Simpson's teaching (November 23) if third boy had piped up: "But, Sir, if 2 not the 2101st power minus 1 is the highest proven prime number, then it is not possible that one added to the factorial of that number, let us call it  $x! + 1$  for short, must also be prime?"

And does it not follow that there cannot be any other thing as a highest prime number? The search for it is futile, otiose, and not something on which to write to *The Times*?

And Mr Cooper might have replied: "True, you horrible boy, and this has been known for at least 200 years."

Yours respectfully, STEPHEN ENGLAND, 212 Anerley Road, SE20, November 20.

### From Mr Stuart J. A. Selkirk

Sir, Since life will cease to be civilized without *The Times*, I will start to grow a beard if you do not publish on December 1 and I hope that it won't grow too long. With kind regards to you and your staff for the future, S. J. A. SELKIRK, Ditcham Park Cottage, Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hampshire.

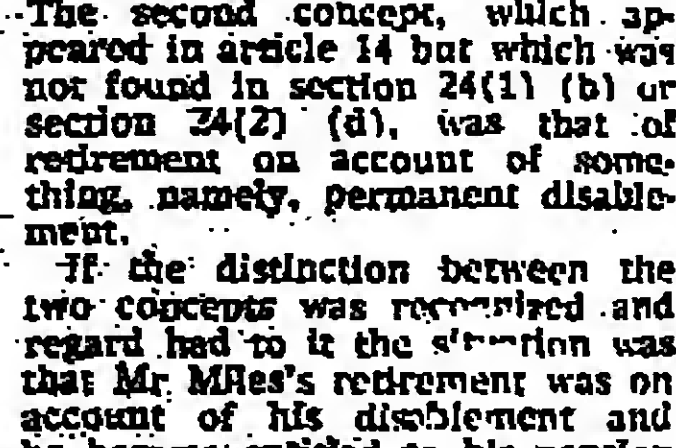
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**Miles v Miles**  
Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Brandon  
[Judgments delivered Nov 23]

the articles of the Order, was that of a pension payable in respect of something past services generally in the case of section 24(1) (b) and disablement or disability in the case of section 24(2) (d).



He became entitled to his pension upon his discharge. The amount of the pension, however, was calculated solely by reference to the length of his performable service and in no way by reference to the extent or the degree of his disablement.

The circumstances the pension was not, on a true view of the matter, a pension payable in respect of disablement: it was on the contrary like a fireman's ordinary pension, a pension payable in respect of past services. Their Lordships accordingly reached the same conclusion and the majority of the Divisional Court and would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Solicitors: Morgan & Lamplugh, Hastings; Treasury Solicitor.

The nub of the present case related to the appeal procedure under Section 114(G). A person aggrieved by the refusal of an application for a certificate of appeal, may appeal to the general commissioners, and the jurisdiction of the commissioners is to "review" the decision. The review may include jurisdiction to review any relevant decision taken by the Board in the exercise of their powers under the provisions of the Act. The question was whether a decision made by the Board in the exercise of their powers under the provisions of the Act was more than a decision taken by an individual, a company or a firm or is not to be treated as a decision taken by the Board. The question was decided in favor of the Board. The Board had agreed to pay the taxpayer costs.

**Administrators' Solicitors' of Internal Revenue: Capstick-De & F. ners.**

[illegible]

Extra Dry: The right one. Just by itself.









# MILTON KEYNES

## A stab of a finger and a city was conceived

by John Young

Mr Fred Roche, general manager of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, tells the story of a television crew which arrived to make a documentary on the horrors of life in a new town. A million was promptly dispatched to find a "typical housewife" and bring her into the studio to be interviewed.

Arc lights glared. Cameras whirled. "Well, Mrs—", the interviewer began. "What do you think of life in Milton Keynes?"

"Absolutely smashing", was the reply. "Cut!" the producer shouted. "That's not what we came to hear."

The story is unsubstantiated, but it does exemplify a widespread antipathy to the concept of new towns, which is not easily explained. More than that, it could be said to reflect the strange eagerness of contemporary Britain to denigrate its achievements, and its reluctance to accept that its successes are what they seem.

Milton Keynes is an achievement, but not yet an unqualified success. Too much is still at the transition stage. It is less than 12 years since the development corporation was established, and the new "city" is still only between a third and half way towards its population target.

To the casual, if reasonably frequent visitor it lacks any obvious entity. Housing estates sprawl across the low Buckinghamshire hills. Roads, lined by thousands of carefully-cultivated young trees, bisect and circumnavigate each other in bewildering intervals.

There are no great shapes. The city centre looms, off-white and transparent against a foggy November sky. The views are uninspiring. It is a city of the future, low-profiled, commodious, efficient, unpretentious, lacking either the grandeur or the squalor of its forebears.

It is important to appreciate this concept. Most of the world's great urban settlements, from Glasgow to Sydney, from Hamburg to Buenos Aires, owe their existence to market forces. Milton Keynes came into being because one day a planner stabbed his finger on a map, and maybe later stood in the middle of a ploughed field, and decreed it a place where up to a

quarter of a million people might expect to live and find employment.

After a severe hiccup in the past couple of years, induced by economic recession, cuts in public expenditure, and suggestions that the plight of the inner cities was being compounded by the new towns programme, Milton Keynes is still in generally robust health. As Mr Roche sees it, the city has, in the past few months, crossed the line between being a government act of faith, a drain on public funds, to becoming a generator of industrial growth and wealth.

Its record over the past decade or so largely speaks for itself. Between March 1967, and March, 1978, its population increased from 40,000 to 81,500. In the same period the corporation built more than 3,700 houses and flats for rent, and more than 2,500 for sale. More than 4,000 others are under construction, and some 5,000 additional dwellings have been built by the local council and private developers on land outside the corporation's jurisdiction.

The city now has some 300,000 sq metres of factory space, almost equally divided between manufacturing and service industries. Office buildings, on which there has been deliberately less emphasis, total about 70,000 sq metres. The present 25,000 sq metres of shopping will be almost quintupled when the huge city centre development is opened next year.

To date the new city has "created" 23,000 jobs. Set against the immigration of about 20,000 families, it can claim to have been of overall benefit to local employment. It provides work for some 13,000 people commuting from surrounding areas, compared with about 8,000 residents who have jobs outside the city boundaries.

Statistically therefore, although unemployment in Milton Keynes is about the regional average, it can be said to have provided an economic stimulus. Moreover, it should be emphasized that, unlike new towns built in assisted areas, it has received no employment grants or other aid. It lies within the South-east economic region, although only just, and has thus been subjected to the same restrictions on industrial development, certificates and offices development permits as every other area in the region. The case for every new invest-

ment has had to be argued on its merits.

It is only fair to observe that Milton Keynes does have some decided advantages. It lies almost exactly half way along the London-Birmingham axis. It is within a mile or two of the M1 motorway. A new railway station on the main line from London to Birmingham and the North-west is scheduled to be opened in the early 1980s. Being built almost entirely on green field sites, it contains none of the detritus of an earlier industrial age; its surroundings are wholly rural and unspoilt yet, given reasonable traffic conditions it can be reached from central London in little more than an hour.

According to Mr Roche, about four fifths of commercial and industrial investment has been from private sources, and about half of those have represented foreign-based firms. Much of the industry is centred upon advanced technology. The question he asks is whether such investment would ever have occurred without the lure of Milton Keynes to attract it.

On average, one pre-built factory is let every three days. Nine tenths of the city centre shopping acreage is already let. The first main office block is fully occupied; the second, under construction, has been guaranteed a 50 per cent tenancy.



A happy young family outside their home at the new city. Right: concrete takes on a suitably rural shape to adorn the Buckinghamshire landscape. Below: the city's main centre. New transport symbols are obviously more interesting than the old.

Nationally it may not amount to all that much; in local terms, it constitutes a record which most towns and cities must envy.

But what is this sprawling agglomeration of little brick houses and concrete factories doing in the middle of an undramatic area of countryside? Is it performing any useful function that existing urban centres could not fulfil? Is its success not marred by decline elsewhere?

Such questions have already been, and doubtless will continue to be, endlessly debated. As the largest, and possibly the last, of the new towns, it has become the target of environmentalist and sociological reaction. Why induce the best and the brightest to leave Stepney and Salford, and leave only the grannies and the single-parent families to be cared for by the abandoned city councils?

As with most new ventures, such questions are not easily answered. Mr Roche's response is that the London boroughs—and Milton Keynes's essential purpose was to provide for London's overspill—are only too happy with the contribution the new city is making to easing their housing difficulties.

As for the suggestion that rural development has worsened the urban plight, he claims that some nine tenths of the exodus from the

cities in the past quarter of a century was directed to "unplanned areas". Without specific growth points, urban sprawl would have been worse than it already is.

Some of the fiercest criticisms have come from within Milton Keynes itself. Local community newspapers, largely encouraged and financed by the corporation, have highlighted residents' complaints which, in turn, have been seized upon by national newspapers and television to suggest that the great social experiment has failed. The author, Jack Trevor Story, appointed as a salaried "writer in residence", repaid his hosts with a damning indictment of life in a cultural wilderness. Corporation officials admit that the programme did untold damage.

For his part, Mr Roche takes a relaxed view. Milton Keynes is unpopular, he says, because new towns are unpopular and it happens to be the largest. Development corporations are unpopular because they are supposed to be undemocratic although, he points out, they are generally far less autocratic in their dealings with the public than most democratically elected local authorities.

New towns are unpopular also because planning is unpopular. The corporations which control them are seen by Socialists as unrepresentative and by Conservatives as interventionist. It is very hard for the man in the middle to be loved.

Unabashed, Mr Roche defends both Milton Keynes which, he suggests, will reach its target of a quarter of a million inhabitants, whether the objectors like it or not, and development corporations which, he maintains, afford far and away the best compromise between democracy and efficiency. Private investors, he says, have little confidence in local government. It is no secret that he recently turned down the job of the London Docklands "supremo", because he felt his authority would be unduly constrained. He still insists that only an unfettered development authority can convey "the personification of the mixed economy".

East London reflects, for him, the paucity of central and local government enterprise and initiative. "The Docklands have every advantage, in South East England, close to the Continent, within a few miles of central London, on the river, upstream from the largest port in Britain. The potential is fantastic."

"We started in the middle of a frozen field in Buckinghamshire. But look at the difference."

The author is Planning Reporter, The Times.



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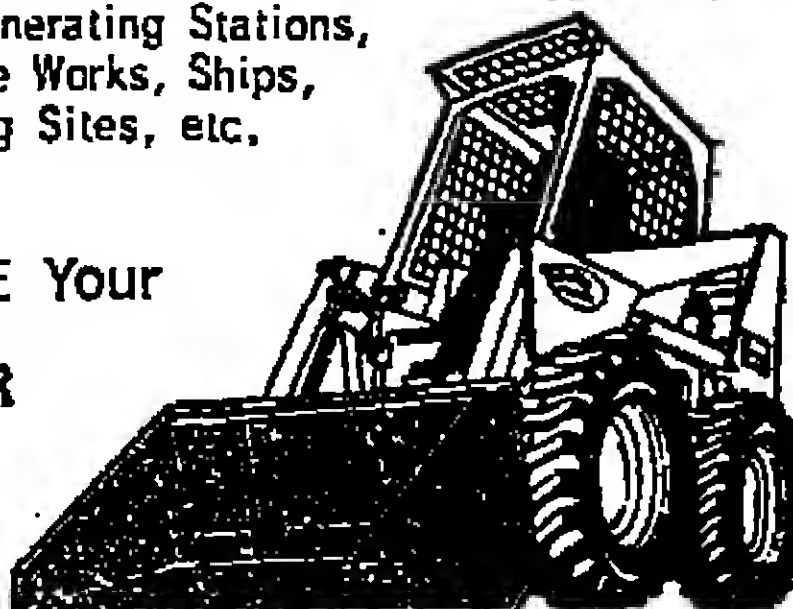
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## Creation of jobs must match population growth

by John Huxley

Rank Xerox decided earlier this year to close its factory at Milton Keynes with the eventual loss of up to 300 jobs. It was a bitter disappointment for the development corporation, for not only was the company a big employer there but it was one of the first and much-publicized companies to set up in the area.

That Rank Xerox made its decision was no reflection on Milton Keynes but was prompted by internal economics made the situation no less embarrassing. However, Milton Keynes has bounced back quickly. As an official said at the time, the loss meant only that the corporation had to work harder to sustain the flow of new employment into the city. In terms of jobs the closure has already been more than compensated for by the arrival of another big multinational company, Volkswagen (GB), which recently opened a £7.5m head-quarters and distribution centre. The project is worth 450 jobs to Milton Keynes.

Arrivals and departures of firms have also to be placed in the context of the total number of jobs generated since designation in 1967. Things happen fast in Milton Keynes, and although growth is being carefully monitored to ensure that the ingredients for success remain in the right proportions, statistics are fast overtaken by events.

The latest estimate of net employment gain is 23,500. Of these, 11,100 jobs have been generated on development corporation land.

Coca-Cola, Hoechst and Tesco are among the 200 companies which have moved to the new city in the past seven years.

It should not be thought that most of the jobs have been created at the expense of the London boroughs, many of which, especially in the inner city, are now desperately competing with single-sector of the places like Milton Keynes economy.

and the assisted areas to attract footloose industry. Indeed, only 2,400 jobs are recorded as having been moved from London.

The development corporation faces a delicate task in ensuring that the growth of employment opportunities matches the growth of population, so as to avoid labour shortages or unemployment. Unemployment in the Milton Keynes employment exchange areas is about 5.3 per cent, more than 1 percentage point higher than that for the generally prosperous South-east, but slightly lower than that for Britain as a whole.

Mr Allen Duff, the development corporation's commercial director, explained that part of the reason is the high level of commuting into the area.

"This is not unhealthy, but it is a development which has occurred much earlier than we had expected. Probably some 13,000 commuters work in the Milton Keynes, while 7,000 people live there who work elsewhere. It has meant the creation of job opportunities must run ahead of housing."

At the same time, surveys have highlighted the need to make houses available to meet the needs of employers already located in the designated area as they expand their workforce. More than 3,500 jobs have been created through the expansion of companies already established.

A further 4,200 have been created by completely new companies, while even more—probably as many as 5,000—have been generated by the growth in the number of service jobs directly associated with the growth in the city's population.

As well as coping with this complex snowballing effect, the development corporation has been careful to ensure that Milton Keynes is not dominated by single company or by companies concentrated in any one sector of the economy.

The largest single employer in the area remains the long-established railway works at Wolverton, with some 3,000. It is followed by the Open University, with the development corporation, which employs about 1,000, a close third. Otherwise, the average employer tends to be a small company. Last year's report, *Seven Years On*, said that nearly half the companies employ fewer than six people. Only 4 per cent of companies employ more than 100.

Inevitably, the biggest growth has been in the construction and service industries. Milton Keynes does not quibble with its description as "the biggest building site in Britain". Government-sponsored projects since designation have alone been worth £220m, while the construction industry has accounted for about one fifth of total population growth. The proportion of construction jobs is now twice the national average.

Mr Duff rejects the suggestion that figures for employment created have been artificially boosted by the inclusion of building workers whose stay in the area is unlikely to be permanent. Construction work, he says, can be expected to continue for the next 20 years and big contractors can expect a fair consistency of workload.

The struggle to attract new industry has rarely been harder fought. Both economically and politically the climate has not favoured a crash and breezy new era. However, as Mr Fred Lloyd Roche, its general manager, remarked recently, the development of the city has now gathered such momentum that it appears unstoppable.

"We've had the energy crisis, a change of government, change of ministers, changes in the economy, a review of new towns policy... you name it, we have survived it," he said. "It is a critical time in the city, as activity is reaching a peak and there is little

doubt that despite a continuing commitment, the Government is no longer as enthusiastic as it was about encouraging industry to go to the green fields of Buckinghamshire."

Mr Duff is unequivocal. "Every major employer who comes to Milton Keynes is under pressure to a greater or lesser extent to go elsewhere." So far, he concedes, development certificates have not been refused to companies who insist on moving to the area.

At rents of £1.20 to £2 a foot, plus the sort of flexibility in leasing that encourages companies to "grow" with Milton Keynes, factory and warehouse space is highly competitive but the city cannot offer the financial incentives of the development areas or the inner cities.

What it offers is a package, of which its location—close to the motorway and accessible both to the manufacturing centres of the Midlands and North and London, the commercial capital—is a major bait.

A steady flow of inquiries has led the development corporation to increase its factory building programme, and units ranging from 36 to 4,645 sq metres (50,000 sq ft) are available for rapid occupation on various employment areas. So far almost 200,000 sq metres of manufacturing space and 160,000 sq metres of service space have been completed on corporation land, and a further 115,000 sq metres is under construction.

The emphasis now is on attracting manufacturing industry, and meeting its needs, partly because it was perceived a few years ago that there was a danger of the city becoming too biased towards service industries.

Again, small businesses have a big role to play. At Kin Farm, the corporation has created its first small business centre, and the corporation now has the pleasant task of selecting tenants from more than 150 applicants.

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## Mixed reception for giant shopping centre

keepers in the established centres of Milton Keynes—Bletchley, Stony Stratford and Wolverton—understandably appreciate the opening year of the city centre's covered shopping area.

1,000,000 sq ft; it is most modern of its type in Europe and one of the largest in the world. The big names John Lewis, British Home Stores, Woolworth, W. H. & A., and Waitrose, to name a few, have already opened and, overall, let of 80 per cent of the space (about 30 shops) have been agreed or are near agreement.

Most is of a show-piece nature, containing a big arcade of shops, little shops, classy shops and bargain stores, and excluding traffic and weather.

The opening of the centre, which is now almost complete, has been postponed, probably until next spring. Most retailers, however, believe that a struggling series of openings is less desirable than a consolidated opening close to that of John Lewis.

Tripspective of the timing, shoppers, however, are divided only on whether the impact on their own trade will be short or long term. However, Mr Allen Duff, the commercial director of the development corporation, is confident that the new big centre will be a success—people, it is impossible to

something which requires a park a car. I heard it said city centre accounts for 93,000 sq metres.

An attractive, award-winning arcade has been created at Stony Stratford. At Wolverton, still primarily a railway town, the development corporation and the borough council have jointly financed a new local point, the Agora, incorporating shop, office and recreation space. So far, it has proved easier to fill the offices than the shops.

Comparison of shop rents is difficult. Mr Duff explained that many are linked to turnover. "We know that the shops will be successful, but we don't know just how successful." A rent review of city centre property will be made in five years' time. By then the development

Since 1967, 95 shop units, occupying 24,810 sq metres, have been completed on development corporation land. At present, 99,000 sq metres of shop-floor space is under construction, of which the

corporation will have a better idea of the success, or otherwise, of its proposed shopping hierarchy, based on the city-centre, district centres at Bletchley, Stony Stratford and Wolverton, and two new centres, and the large number of new and established local centres, which also act as a focus for community life.

Central Milton Keynes is also where the greatest concentration of office space is being provided. Over the next 10 to 15 years it is forecast that 280,000 sq metres of office space will be developed. So far, 72,000 sq metres of space has been provided on corporation land while 38,000 sq metres is under construction.

In a development area of 85 sq km (about 34 sq miles) the corporation believes it can offer an unrivalled diversity of sites aimed at meeting any requirement. In the centre alone, sites available for development can be matched to needs varying from 1,000 sq metres to space for major company headquarters.

Lloyds Court, financed by clearing bank cash, was completed last year. It comprises 10,000 sq metres. Apart from the new civic centre, nearing completion, the principal city-centre development is that funded by Norwich Union on a lease and lease-back basis.

Costing £6m, it comprises two parallel blocks, Ashton House and Norfolk House, each of approximately 6,400 sq metres. Terms have already been agreed in principle to lease banking and office premises in Ashton House—named after Mr Alan Ashton, a former director of commerce and finance with the corporation, who died 18 months ago—to one of the big four clearing banks.

Further city centre office space is planned as part of the railway station scheme announced last June. The new station, to be built on the London to Birmingham route at an estimated cost of £5m, is regarded as a key to development in the heart of the new city.

Away from the city centre a variety of sites are available. These include Eight Belles Field, Bletchley, which joins the new international headquarters of Telephone Rentals; Fox Milne, near Willen Lake and across the road from the Northfield employment area, where Coca-Cola and Nascoco are based; Linford Wood, Warren Farm and Willen Promontory. Planned development for the latter includes a hotel with conference facilities and a new sailing centre adjoining the lake.

The corporation is optimistic that private capital can be introduced on to these sites. About £50m has been attracted from private sources for speculative development alone during the past three years.

J.H.

## Public housing sets high standard

the difficulties facing towns is that they must attract public housing estates in Britain. In the market for owner-occupied houses, however, is not the only criterion of a successful housing policy. Milton Keynes has made special efforts to provide housing for old people.

But over the past decade Milton Keynes has had to struggle to maintain what it is nearly a fifth of its housing is constructed for that purpose, with particular emphasis on parents and grandparents of existing residents. The corporation's original housing target of waiting list of "grandies", a half corporation half private enterprise has not been fulfilled.

At present, out of an annual average of 2,500 severely handicapped spaces, only about 30 per cent are intended initially for sale. Mr Fred Roche, the corporation's general manager, encourages, notably in a group of former railway cottages at New Bradwell, which were renovated by the corporation and off-lease, and last summer.

A scheme, agreed with the Greater London Council, for linking the provision of housing and jobs proved a failure. It was replaced by an informal arrangement with the six London boroughs considered to contain the worst housing problems together with the Shelter Housing Aid Committee, whereby the corporation would attempt to find private builders to build for and maintain applicants. The arrangement has now been extended to all 32 London boroughs.

J.Y.

Seven years on the university is flourishing, but not without controversy. As well as undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, it also

offers a number of certificates in a range of subjects, which simply want to acquire knowledge in specialized fields or equip themselves for subsequent degree studies.

No formal qualifications are needed; applicants are required only to be over 21 and a resident in the United Kingdom. Of the 5,800 who graduated last year, fewer than a quarter began with the qualifications normally required by conventional universities.

That does not mean that the university is indiscriminate in its choice. Last year about 43,000 students completed courses, but of those who applied for admission fewer than half were accepted.

The number of places available is determined by the size of the grant from the Department of Education and Science, and is also affected because students on part-time courses may take twice as long to complete courses as their full-time counterparts. Some weeding out is afforded by a three-month trial, which allows students to decide whether they can cope with their other commitments. Roughly a quarter withdraw at this stage.

Teaching methods consist of correspondence courses linked to radio and television broadcasts, supplemented by private tutorials and summer schools. About 500 academic staff, and nearly 2,000 clerical, administrative and maintenance workers, are employed at Watton Hall, a former manor house on the southern fringe of Milton Keynes. New studios are being built for the BBC, which will soon transfer its 350 Open University workers from Alexandra Palace.

Nine tenths of the university's income comes from the Government which, in addition to a capital expenditure of about £11m, provided more than £26m last year in grants.

J.Y.

The Open University student enrolment centre. Computerized details of all past and present students are available on television screens.

## A significant educational venture



J.Y. The Open University student enrolment centre. Computerized details of all past and present students are available on television screens.

## Historic remains are uncovered in unique opportunity

business is the direction of a statutory corporation with the sort of conservation experience and financial resources that no private developer or local authority could ever hope to match.

It would be misleading to were not the first suggest that Milton Keynes state those advanced archaeological discoveries, from being virgin Long before the new town area, has been set out a number of prehistoric Anglo-Saxon and medieval developments had been found along the valleys of the rivers Ouse and Ousel, and were already classified as scheduled ancient monuments. It may be that it needed excavation was allowed to establish an archaeological section in 1971. This has since grown into a full-scale conservation department.

Among its achievements have been the discovery of a number of tumuli and earthworks; finding and excavating traces of one of the most extensive and important Roman villas in Britain; confirming the existence of an important pre-Conquest settlement; and unearthing the remains of several medieval villages which had either shrunk drastically or disappeared during the sixteenth century.

For archaeologists, probably the greatest interest has been the revelation of the extent and importance of the Roman villa at Bradwell. First discovered in 1971 after soil erosion following heavy rain, it is now claimed worthy to be classed with Lullingstone and Fishbourne. The villa is thought to have been part of an extensive residential settlement dependent for its supplies on Magiovinium to the south. Magiovinium itself has recently been excavated in connexion with the diversion of the A5.

What happens to it now has yet to be decided, since it lies within a scheduled housing zone. The ideal solution, it is said, would be to protect the site by building a museum above it, supported on pillars. That would be expensive but, it is argued, Milton Keynes needs a museum, and to condemn such outstanding relics to the bulldozer would be unforgivable.

The medieval villages are romantically fascinating in that they reflect a way of life that was suddenly and brutally disrupted. Within a short time they shrank drastically, and in some

cases, disappeared. Excavations have been concentrated on Great Ouseford, although diminished, and on Caldecote, which is little more than a ghostly memory.

In the grounds of Bradwell Abbey, formerly a Benedictine foundation and now the offices of the conservation department, is a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin which has become a revived centre of pilgrimage. It contains a number of rare medieval murals, surprisingly well preserved under the layers of dirt and plaster now being carefully removed.

The chapel is the only building in Milton Keynes which is a grade one monument, but there are nearly 400 listed grade two. Many are in Stony Stratford, which is a well preserved example of a Georgian coaching town.

The High Street is worth an hour or two of any tourist's time, and the corporation is anxious to attract visitors besides those simply interested in setting up new factories. It sees the conservation of the past as particularly important in a place such as Milton Keynes to maintain a sense of historic continuity. The corporation has strongly supported the idea of an independent historic buildings trust, but details have yet to be agreed.

Two buildings which the corporation intends to open to the public are the late seventeenth-century manor house at Great Linford, and Bradwell windmill, which is now being restored. Most of the mill machinery is in place, and in a few months' time holidaymakers on the Grand Union Canal will be able to eat stone-ground bread on their picnics.

Given the money for more restoration, visitors might one day be able to take nostalgic journeys along the disused railway that runs beside the canal, but that plan at present is no more than wishful thinking.

Excavation does not only concern prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. Recently, a new building development in Penny Stratford has revealed a large collection of nineteenth-century borders, thought to be associated with the former presence of several public houses.

J.Y.

## Community kept in touch with local affairs

by Diana Patt

Word gets around quickly in Milton Keynes.

Communication—whether by car or bus along the straight grid pattern roads which link the various communities, by the cycleways on which children can get safely to school or explore, or by the spoken or written word—is important if a new and growing city is to be welded into a whole.

To the newcomer, the description of "city" when applied to this flat and rather windswept area of North Buckinghamshire seems anomalous while it retains so much of its rural character. Composed of a number of widely-scattered communities, it stretches one could even say straggles from the villages of Stony Stratford and Wolverton in an arc through several housing developments, large and small, through the central shopping area and more housing, to the railway town of Bletchley.

So good links of communication are essential if the city is to coalesce. Luckily the Milton Keynes Development Corporation has realized the importance of a communications network and, from the moment that people make their decision to move to the town, they are kept fully informed of what the place has to offer.

The first information comes in the form of *A Guide to Your Move to Milton Keynes*, which is refreshingly frank about the problems of moving and has obviously been designed to warn the starry-eyed about the shock of their first heading bills. It gives a list of things to remember, which includes checking whether the bus service will take you to work.

Communication with the new owners or tenants continues after they have moved in with a visit from the Development Corporation arrival officer, whose job is to give help and advice about the neighbourhoods.

Some of the housing areas have a community house where new residents can get useful tips about doctors, playgroups or babysitting roasts. A skills register lists the skills residents have and would like to swap in return for a neighbour's ability in another direction. Thus a fluent French speaker could offer French lessons in exchange for embroidery lessons; a clarinetist and a rope splicer could trade their knowledge for driving or Cantonese lessons.

The town also has a communications workshop, or media centre, which houses printing presses and video equipment. It has two members of staff who can offer advice and training to individuals and organizations who want to communicate with others.

Newly-formed community associations can get their newspapers printed on the offset litho printing presses, or can send out a letter advertising a meeting. Among the enthusiastic users of the presses are the editors of community newspapers such as *The Hedge Leander*, *Noose*, *The Burrow News* and *The Springfield Rifle*. Circulation extends from 450 to 2,000. Standards vary, but contributions include short stories, poems, recipes and letters pages.

Judging by the amount of advertising they attract, the local newspapers are widely read in Milton Keynes. These are the *Bletchley and Milton Keynes Gazette*, the *Milton Keynes Express*, the *Milton Keynes Mirror* and the *Bucks Standard*.

A What's On leaflet put out by the borough council lists a wide variety of events from *Carmina Burana* to the Yetties Christmas party, and includes meetings of special interest societies such as the Bletchley Archaeological and Historical Society and the Milton Keynes Astronomical Society.

A pull-out supplement from the *Express* and the *Mirror* is *Info 78*, which lists not only entertainment in the area, but also all the pubs, churches and youth clubs. On a page devoted to welfare, it lists advice centres such as Women's Aid, Alcoholics Anonymous and the Samaritans.

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A pull-out supplement from the *Express* and the *Mirror* is *Info 78*, which lists not only entertainment in the area, but also all the pubs, churches and youth clubs. On a page devoted to welfare, it lists advice centres such as Women's Aid, Alcoholics Anonymous and the Samaritans.

But perhaps the most important experiment in communication is Channel 40—

communications network and, from the moment that people make their decision to move to the town, they are kept fully informed of what the place has to offer.

The first information comes in the form of *A Guide to Your Move to Milton Keynes*, which is refreshingly frank about the problems of moving and has obviously been designed to warn the starry-eyed about the shock of their first heading bills. It gives a list of things to remember, which includes checking whether the bus service will take you to work.

Communication with the new owners or tenants continues after they have moved in with a visit from the Development Corporation arrival officer, whose job is to give help and advice about the neighbourhoods.

Some of the housing areas have a community house where new residents can get useful tips about doctors, playgroups or babysitting roasts. A skills register lists the skills residents have and would like to swap in return for a neighbour's ability in another direction. Thus a fluent French speaker could offer French lessons in exchange for embroidery lessons; a clarinetist and a rope splicer could trade their knowledge for driving or Cantonese lessons.

The town also has a communications workshop, or media centre, which houses printing presses and video equipment. It has two members of staff who can offer advice and training to individuals and organizations who want to communicate with others.

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## ENKINS

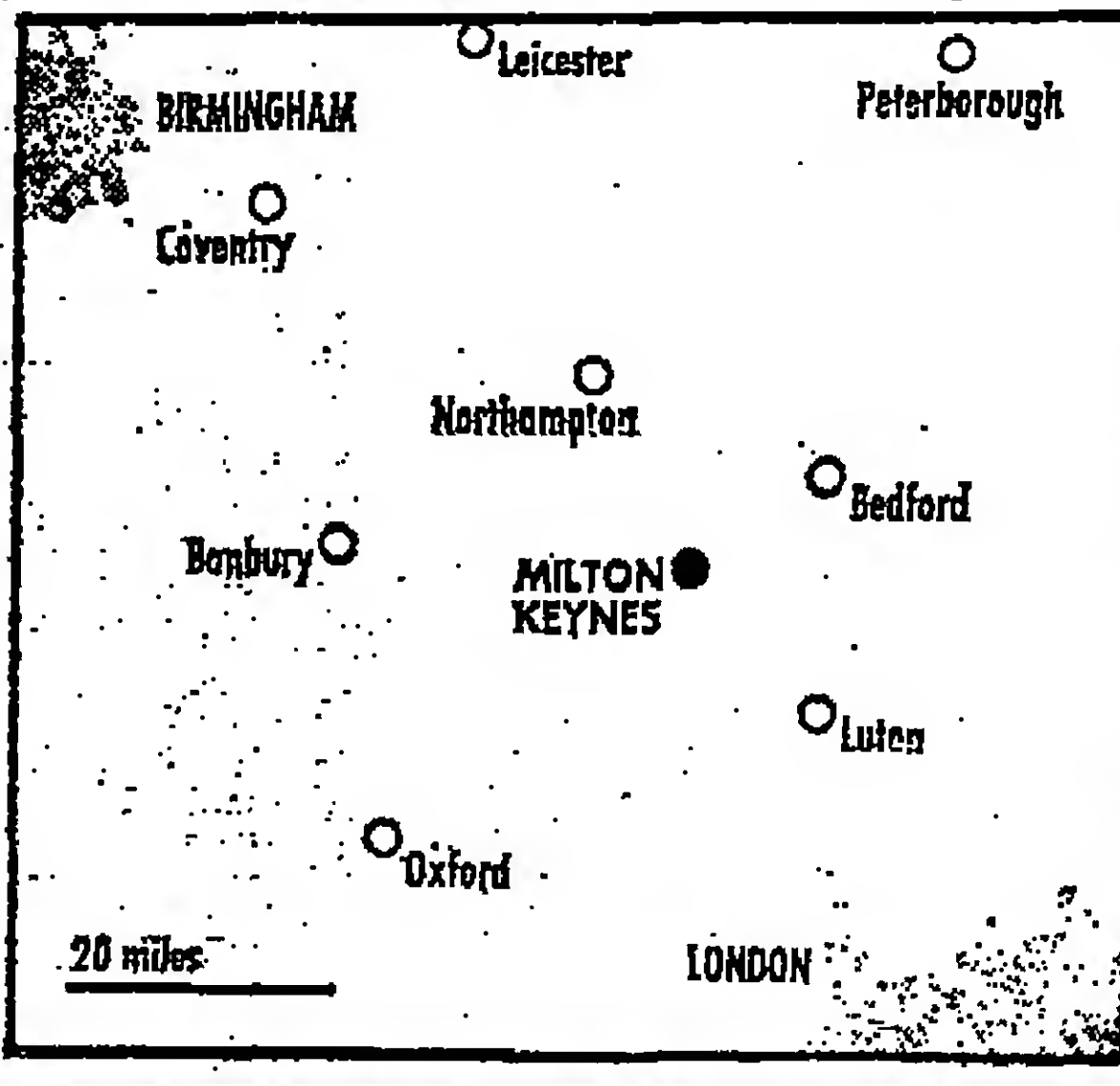
THE SPECIALISTS IN MARBLE, GRANITE, STONE & SLATE ARE PLEASED TO SUPPLY A LARGE VARIETY OF GRANITWORK TO THE MILTON KEYNES INFRASTRUCTURE & SHOPPING BUILDING.

## BSG

ALTER W. JENKINS & Co. Ltd. HEAD OFFICE, THE MARBLE WORKS, UGTON ROAD, TORQUAY (0803) 39421/4 CANNON ROAD, LONDON. 01-733 1281 LINDING SPECIALIST GROUP OF COMPANIES

## Queensway Staff Bureau Ltd.

result us about your staffing needs NOW before you move. d Office: 39/41 The Concourse, nel Centre, Bletchley, on Keynes, MK2 2ES. phone: Milton Keynes (0908) 74718 on Keynes' leading staff bureau.



## Zimmermann Hobbs Ltd

manufacturers, merchants and exporters of

perfumery compounds essential oils

perfumery raw materials

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Dawson Road, Bletchley Milton Keynes, MK1 1JR telephone: Milton Keynes 71821/6 telefax: 0255989 telegrams: Acidifen, Bletchley



Frankfurt and Paris take a day.

Hamburg, Copenhagen, a couple of days. Rome, Madrid, take a little longer: around four days.

These are typical journey times from Milton Keynes.

By truck.

For companies shipping to Europe, they make the place very attractive indeed.

You see, a truck leaving Milton Keynes on, say, Monday afternoon can be in Rotterdam on Tuesday morning.

The driver takes a rest during the night's crossing.

So when the truck rolls off the ship onto the European motorway network, he's ready for a full day's driving.

Our major link with the rest of the world is the M1. (As we're right alongside it, Southampton, Dover, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Felixstowe and the like are all under 4 hours drive away).

Naturally, the benefits are just as noticeable for air freight as for sea freight. (Small packages, for example, can be in New York in 24 hours).

And just as noticeable when it comes to supplying the home market as supplying export markets.

83% of the population of England and Wales is within a day's round journey for a truck.

Finally, it's worth pointing out that there are also plenty of attractions within Milton Keynes.

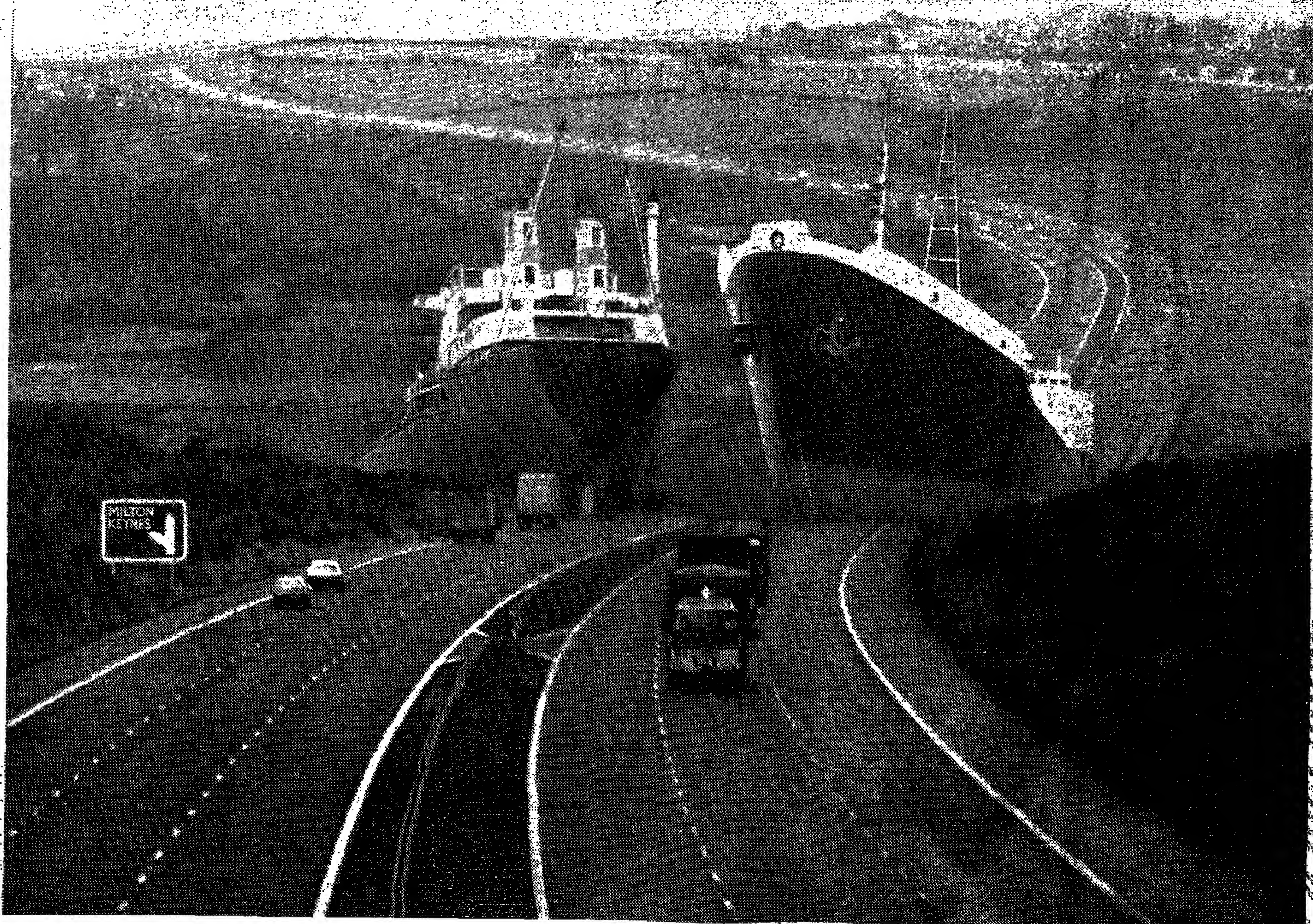
Like a superb range of ready-made commercial premises.

And a unique combination of old and new, towns and villages, highways and byways, factories and countryside.

All in all, Milton Keynes is a very good place to live, for both industry and the individual.

**MILTON  
KEYNES**

# MILTON KEYNES. ALONGSIDE THE WORLD'S SHIPPING LANES.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: COMMERCIAL DIRECTOR, MILTON KEYNES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, WAVENDON TOWER, MILTON KEYNES MK17 8LX. TEL: MILTON KEYNES (0908) 74000.

هكذا من الفضل



# AINING

LOCAL  
OR NATIONAL  
STRUCTION SERVICE

## Bank governor says unions and shareholders must bear wider responsibilities

draw Goodrich-Clark

Mr. Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, last night said that the responsibility for the health of the banking system must be shared by unions, shareholders and the government.

Richardson, who was speaking at a meeting of the Institute of Directors, said that the health of the banking system must be shared by unions, shareholders and the government.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Brentnall Beard in takeover talks

By Our Insurance Correspondent

Brentnall Beard, the insurance broker at the centre of a £7m reinsurance row at Lloyd's is involved in takeover talks.

Shares in the group, one of the smallest publicly quoted broking groups, rose 10p to 46p yesterday after it announced that preliminary discussions were taking place "which may or may not lead to an offer".

Mr S. M. Elsbury, chairman of the Shrewsbury-based group, refused to comment on the identity or nationality of the interested party or which side had made the initial approach.

Speculation has surrounded the future of Brentnall since it became involved in a complex and potentially damaging reinsurance dispute between a Lloyd's syndicate and the South American reinsurer, Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil.

The dispute concerning high claims on certain United States property business, led last year to the suspension of the Lloyd's underwriting syndicate involved, that headed by Mr Frederick Sasse.

Brentnall Beard, which had a 20 per cent stake in the American reinsurance group Den Har, responsible for producing most of the business concerned, is now the subject of a wide-ranging inquiry launched by Lloyd's in September.

Although the inquiry is understood to centre on events leading up to the dispute between the Sasse syndicate and the Brazilian reinsurer it is believed that a four-man investigating team is examining other aspects of the group's affairs.

Last night a spokesman for Lloyd's said that whatever the outcome of the takeover talks this would not affect the investigation.

Underwriters in the Sasse syndicate have been asked to put up £40,000 each to meet possible liabilities, while legal action over IKB's refusal to meet certain claims is due to come to court before the end of this year.

Brentnall Beard has maintained all along that it has made adequate provisions to cover any likely eventualities arising from the IKB dispute, although it has never quantified these provisions.

In June the group reported a 59 per cent slump in pre-tax profits to £233,000 for the six months to March 31. It attributed the fall to a fall in the value of ill-edged securities and difficult trading conditions in Canada.

Earlier this year Mr F. Brentnall Beard resigned as chairman of the group to take up the post of managing director of the reinsurance group, Mr Elsbury. Only last year Brentnall was talking of itself making a takeover of possibly a London-based firm specialising in international business.

However, the effect of the Sasse dispute on the group's rating—the shares fell to 26p at one point—frustrated the group's aims in this direction.

### Moderate boom and rising living standards forecast for early 1979

By Melvyn Westlake

The early months of next year should see Britain enjoying a moderate boom and rising living standards, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its quarterly *Economic Review*.

Inflation next year will be a little higher than in 1978, but unemployment is predicted to drop.

The forecasts, published this morning, are decidedly more optimistic about growth than the Treasury's own predictions disclosed earlier this month. This appears to arise chiefly from the Institute's view that earnings will rise a good deal faster under phase four of the Government's incomes policy than the Treasury assumes.

The Institute assumes that earnings will in fact rise by an average of 12 per cent, and it is this that will largely continue to fuel consumer spending for a time.

By contrast, the Treasury is forced, in its public forecasts, to assume that average earnings will rise by 7 per cent, in line with government policy. With earnings continuing to outstrip the rise in prices, in the institute's projections, consumer spending increases in 1979 by a further 4.4 per cent, after the very substantial increase of 5.8 per cent in 1978. This represents the strongest consumer boom for several years.

The economy is seen as expanding by some 3.8 per cent next year, following 3 per cent growth this year. But, by 1980, the growth rate is down to 2.5 per cent.

However, all these figures are not as good as they appear, even though they are more cheerful in many respects than the Treasury's forecasts. For a start, they have been boosted by a statistical change, as the base year for all income and expenditure calculations has been altered from 1970 to 1975 (this is true also for the Treasury figures).

Largely because of the influence of North Sea oil on the economy, the growth rate derived from a 1975-base is bigger than that which would have resulted from using the 1970-base. Thus on the old base, the institute's forecasts would have translated into a 21 per cent expansion this year and a 21 per cent expansion in 1979.

Moreover, even on the new base there is a marked slowdown in the later months of next year.

The result is that unemployment drops to about 1,200,000 in 1979, but rises again to around the present level of 1,300,000 in 1980. With earnings predicted to rise by 12 per cent, inflation increases to just under 10 per cent, compared with the current level of around 8 per cent. But as the economy slows down, there is an increasing surplus on the current account of the balance of payments.

However, the most alarming aspect of the *Economic Review* is the appraisal of the medium-term outlook.

This exercise is based on what the institute admires as a large number of simplifying assumptions. But its tentative conclusion is that there is little prospect of unemployment falling in the coming years if the Government sticks to orthodox policies.

Medium term look, page 26

From Peter Norman

Washington, Nov 28

Interest rates in the United States, which are already close to record levels, are set to rise again because of further credit tightening by the Federal Reserve Board.

Foreign Exchange market dealers stressed today that it was increasingly apparent that American monetary policy would have to become "much" more restrictive if the dollar was to be maintained at current levels.

The Fed's latest actions and the views of currency traders reflect in part the increasing awareness that the United States inflation rate is likely to continue rising for some months.

Today the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported an 0.8 per cent seasonally adjusted rate of consumer price rises for October, after a similar advance in September.

Currency traders said that the level of official central bank intervention to support the dollar continued to be substantial. "They cannot continue intervening at this rate for very long, and this forces them to take more anti-inflationary measures", one market operator said.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of inflation, based on the compounded data for the last three months, is now at 8.8 per cent, according to today's figures. Food prices rose last month by 0.8 per cent, the sharpest gain since June.

There is a distinct possibility, according to some economists, that the United States inflation rate will be at an annual level of more than 10 per cent within a few months. Moreover, there is a real danger, according to money market traders, that the Fed's latest efforts to tighten credit conditions will fail to produce the desired results.

The Fed started providing funds to the money market only today when the rate for federal funds reached 10 per cent, indicating a further 0.25 per cent increase in the Fed's ceiling target level for this key short-term rate.

It seems most probable that commercial banks will again soon raise their prime lending rates, which now stand at 13 1/2 per cent.

Intervention "exaggerated", page 26

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### Bonn-Irish impasse on EMS grant

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### New York rival tells Lloyd's of its plans

Formation of a New York Insurance Exchange along similar lines to the Lloyd's market was described yesterday as the biggest threat facing London insurers "for the next decade and beyond".

Mr Derek Martin of Willis Faber, a leading United Kingdom broking group, and joint managing director of US Reinsurance said that recent claims that American developments could eventually take over all of Lloyd's transatlantic business were extravagant.

However, he added that those members of the London market who had dismissed the developments as representing no significant change in the competitive environment were wrong.

Mr Martin was speaking at a conference organized by stockbrokers Laing & Cruickshank, to enable insurance chiefs to hear at first-hand from their American contemporaries details of planned changes in the New York insurance scene.

Mr Donald Kramer, one of the prime movers in setting up the New York exchange, told the conference that he expected the new market to be in operation by October next year.

Although problems particularly involving anti-trust regulations and their possible effect on competitive practices within the market had yet to be ironed out, he envisaged it becoming a legal entity by next April.

He foresaw the market starting with perhaps 20 syndicates each meeting a minimum capital requirement of more than \$3.5m. Referring to some of the reasons behind the formation of the new market, Mr Kramer said: "Lloyd's is so effective that it represents the only market available for some lines of business."

He added: "I think there is room for us (New York and Lloyd's) to cooperate. I think there will be more business with the London market than some people fear we will take away."

Mr P. R. Dugdale, managing director of Guardian Royal Exchange foresaw the strong possibility of British composite insurance groups actually launching syndicates in the New York exchange and thus competing with Lloyd's from a new standpoint.

Urging United Kingdom groups to consider wrongly buying shares in the market, he said that insurance worldwide had suffered from nationalization, expulsion from certain countries, reduction of interests in others.

He said that the opportunity to "buy a new window in what could be the last bastion of free enterprise cannot be ignored."

Sir Henry Mance, former chairman of Lloyd's said that the New York developments, including the setting up of a Free Trade Zone and a computerized reinsurance exchange, were taking place at a time when the industry was facing acute capacity problems.

Richard Allen

### TOCKLAKE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Principal U.K. subsidiaries:  
Adair & Harvey Limited  
B. Ashworth & Co. (Overseas) Limited

Results for the year ended 31st March, 1978:

Group profit before tax, including share of profit of an associated company, £1,276,000 (1977-£1,449,000).

Final dividend of 2.1153p per Ordinary Stock Unit (1977-1.8165p), making 2.8675p for the year (1977-2.5855p).

In this statement the Chairman, Major-General M. McKay, O.B.E., O.M., comments on the difficult trading conditions against which these results were achieved. Of the £173,000 reduction in profits, £106,000 was accounted for by the operation into starting of the net current assets of the Group's overseas subsidiaries. The relative strength of sterling also had an adverse effect on the competitiveness of the Group's goods. It is anticipated that this year's results will be satisfactory.

The main activities of the Group are those of export merchants, export managers, confirming and forwarding manufacturers and exporters of textiles, steel stockholders and exporters, importers and distributors of timber, footwear and agricultural machinery.

Annual General Meeting - Thursday 21st December, 1978.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, King's House, 36/37 King Street, London EC2V 8DR.

### Scandinavians form London's largest consortium-bank

Two Scandinavian-backed international banks are to consolidate their operations to form the largest consortium-bank based in London.

Nordic Bank, set up by four of the major Scandinavian commercial banks in 1971, announced plans yesterday to acquire an additional 54 per cent of the share capital of Nordfinsbank.

Through the issue of shares, Nordfinsbank will own 60 per cent of NFZ. The new group will control total assets of £1,000m and its capital employed will be £90m.

For perspective, the only other consortium bank with comparable-sized balance sheets are Orion and Midland & International banks, although in both cases capital employed is under £50m, and only three of the banking houses (Hill Samuel, Kleinwort Benson and

General Electric) remained committed to the television business and would continue to look at means to increase the volume and profitability of its television receiver operations.

Earlier today the Justice Department said in a letter to General Electric that it would challenge the proposed venture through an antitrust suit.

The Department argued that the venture would eliminate significant existing and potential competition between GE and Hitachi. It would create the third or fourth leading TV producer in America and increase concentration in that industry.

Annual Statements: British Assets Trust, Stocklake Holdings, Walter Lawrence, Yarrow.

Interim Statement: Brady Industries, English & Overseas Investments.

Business appointments: Appointments vacant, Wall Street, Bank Base Rate Table.

### In brief

Hambros will be bigger than the revamped Nordic.

After the share transfer, the four parents will own 25 per cent each in Nordic and their combined holding in NFZ will be reduced from 18.5 to 5 per cent each.

No curbs on jeans. The Price Commission, which has been investigating the retailing of jeans in the United Kingdom, is expected in its forthcoming report not to recommend any price controls.

It is understood that the commission has been impressed by the intensity of competition in the jeans market and the relatively low margins under which the leading retailers operate.

Although prices in the shops have risen considerably, suppliers have complained that this has been largely because of European Commission policy on textile imports.

The jeans market this year is expected to be worth about £350m, with total sales approaching 40 million pairs. In the last eight years, sales of jeans in West Europe have increased three-fold to about 170 million pairs.

German steel strike. Bonn, Nov 28.—About 37,000 workers in eight steel plants on the Ruhr today began a strike for more pay and a shorter working week.

Gold fell \$2.5 an ounce to close at \$185.375. The price of gold fell \$2.5 an ounce to close at \$185.375. The price of gold fell \$2.5 an ounce to close at \$185.375.



## Industry's confidence 'sapped by uncertainty'

By John Huxley

Uncertainty over pay and the threat of future industrial unrest are undermining any recovery in business confidence, according to the latest economic situation report published by the Confederation of British Industry.

Regional returns show that the general recovery in demand remains patchy, and that higher levels of activity are not being reflected in confidence.

The CBI's economic situation committee, chaired by Sir Raymond Pennock, blames "worries being generated over pay, and fears of unsettled industrial relations resulting from difficult and protracted pay negotiations".

The relative stability in sterling and increases in unit costs, which have been exceeded by only one overseas competitor, Italy, have added to the problems faced by industrialists. These have made it increasingly difficult for companies to compete, both abroad and against imports at home.

"In addition, the rise in interest rates is already reported to be jeopardizing some of the more marginal investment decisions, and is obviously especially unwelcome at a time when firms are experiencing such poor levels of profitability."

Despite increased competition, exports have remained relatively buoyant, at the expense of squeezed margins.

The CBI delivers a warning that investment and employment plans are likely to be affected adversely by falling margins, particularly at a time when the cost of finance is at an historically high level.

It adds that Britain still needs to become far more competitive—through lower unit cost inflation, which can be brought about by increased productivity and by non-inflationary pay settlements.

Despite these misgivings, which are likely to have been strengthened by fears that the Ford settlement may set the pattern for future wage deals over the coming months, the survey is not pessimistic.

While total order books remain below normal for a third of the CBI's respondents, the improvement in demand for manufacturing industry has been maintained.

The CBI says that this has been most noticeable for companies in the consumer goods industries. For those making intermediate goods and those engaged in metal manufacturing, demand remains weak. About a third of respondents expect output to increase over the next four months.

## More jobless, slower growth forecast

By Caroline Atkinson

A gloomy view of Britain's prospects for the future emerges from a look at the medium term in the latest National Institute Economic Review. This suggests that unemployment will probably rise to about two million in the next five years, even if the economy grows steadily at about 2.3 per cent a year.

The Institute makes it clear that the figures are not part of a forecast, but give an indication of what could happen to the economy, after taking into account the many changes in key variables since 1973.

The article assumes that the balance of payments will be the main constraint on growth in Britain, North Sea oil notwithstanding.

It comments on the sharp fall in growth rates of the industrialized countries since 1973, and the almost uniform failure to return to former average growth rates.

Tolerance of unemployment is thought to have been raised, as very high inflation rates in 1974 and 1975 have left a lasting mark, not least on the willingness of Governments to take reflationary policies.

The growth predicted for the United Kingdom is significantly better than the zero growth experienced between 1973 and 1977.

**Medium-term assessing**

The problems involved in medium term assessments of the economy are highlighted in another article in the Review. This reports on a post mortem carried out by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research on a book written in 1965 about the likely state of the economy 10 years later.

An assumption of faster, export-led growth in the 10 years to 1975 proved over-optimistic. Other assumptions, such as that full employment would be achieved throughout the period, also appear very dated now.

**World economy**

The industrialized economies are expected to grow at a steady rate of about 3½ per cent a year next year and the year after. The pattern will alter as the United States slows down and Western Europe speeds up, according to the National Institute's forecasts.

Unemployment is expected to remain at its generally high level over the forecast period, and inflation too will remain fairly high at 7½ per cent in 1979 for the OECD area as a whole.

World trade is expected to rise at 4½ per cent a year in 1979 and 1980, with an increasing share taken up by manufactures.

**Oil dependence**

Western Europe's dependence on oil will probably decline in the years to 1985, according to an article in the review on the European energy outlook to 1985. Overall energy demand in Europe is expected to grow at

SUMMARY OF FORECAST						
	Real GDP (per cent change year/year, 1975 prices)	Real personal disposable income (per cent change year/year)	Unemployment (fourth quarter, sterling millions)	Money supply (per cent change in sterling, fiscal years)	Consumer prices (per cent change year/year)	Public sector borrowing requirement (fiscal year, £ billion)
1978	3.0	6.5	1.3	8.9	8.0	7.8
1979	3.8	3.5	1.2	10.0	9.5	9.2
1980	2.5	2.1	1.3	10.0	9.2	9.3

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Added value—a vehicle to improve staff relations

From Sir Hector Laing,

Chairman of United Biscuits. Sir, As Adrienne Gleeson so rightly said in her introduction to the article on added value in *The Times* yesterday, November 27: "It is men that matter, not the system".

In the very nature of things, employers and employees are partners, not adversaries; their interests are common, not opposed; in the long run the success of each is dependent upon the success of the other.

Whatever the system, the most important thing we have to do in industry is to exercise effective leadership in order to win the hearts and minds of working people to the common purpose of creating, producing and maintaining the wealth on which the quality of life in our society depends.

Management have, by default, lost the leadership initiative by their failure to communicate with sufficient vision and flair the elementary facts about how wealth is created. Added value is but one "system" through which those facts can be communicated, and its usefulness lies in its simplicity. It is difficult to argue with enriched, and added value principles, and an effective vehicle through which leadership can build trust and confidence in policies designed to create more wealth.

In many manufacturing companies 90 per cent of the wealth created—the added value—goes either directly to those who work in the company or to reinvestment to keep our companies internationally competitive, upon which future security of employment depends.

This should not be a difficult message to get across, and it is clearly essential that we do so, because we cannot escape our responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today—we cannot go on paying ourselves more today by consuming tomorrow's seedcorn, and still have a better tomorrow.

**CHAIKOR LAING,**  
Chairman, United Biscuits, Sylon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex.

From Mr E. G. Wood

Sir, Ernest Jones (November 24) is right in suggesting that before any added value may plan is used as a basic financial understanding must be developed. But one of the best ways of achieving financial literacy is to use added value as a means of communicating financial information. It is much easier to explain what business is about in terms of added value than in terms of profit and loss.

The purpose of a business is to create wealth for the benefit of customers, employees, investors and the whole community. The best available measure of wealth created is added value. Unlike sales turnover it does not include the wealth created by suppliers. Unlike profit it does not exclude the wealth paid to employees (usually the major part of the wealth created).

It is an historical accident that accountants have been required to account for the profit and the capital but not for the wealth created. The accounting profession is now taking a wider view of its responsibilities and I look forward to the day when the added value statement will replace the profit and loss account. Not only is it a better way of describing performance, it also shows how the wealth created has been shared out.

Added value is a simple concept but there are dangers of over simplification, especially for those who see it as a quick way of paying more than the 10 per cent guideline. I have run many one-day seminars on added value but still regard these as no more than an appreciation of the subject. We shall shortly be repeating our seminar for people who want to take it seriously.

Yours sincerely,  
**E. G. WOOD,**  
Director,  
Centre for Innovation and Productivity,  
Sheffield City Polytechnic,  
Halifax House,  
16 Fizzalan Square,  
Sheffield S1 2BZ,  
November 25.

### Pension rights of employees changing jobs

From Mr I. J. Ferguson

Sir—There have been many cogent contributions to the valuable national debate on the rights of employees who leave company pension schemes, but in this letter (November 23) your correspondent Mr F. P. Taylor puts forward a view which, if given credence, could lead to a widespread misunderstanding of the basis and purpose of pension funding.

When assessing the contributions to be made by employer and employee to support the benefits under a pension scheme, the scheme's actuary makes allowance for the interest that will be earned on the employer's and employee's contributions (and the accumulated fund) right through to the date the benefits are paid. To put this the other way round, for a given level of contribution, the benefits—including the benefits on leaving service—are correspondingly higher on account of the interest that is earned.

Indeed, if Mr Taylor or any employee leaving a pension scheme were able to lift the cash equivalent of his pension rights, and purchase with it a deferred pension from an insurance company, the insurance company would also make allowance for the interest it would earn on the cash when quoting the amount of deferred pension.

I feel sure that employees changing their jobs would rather have the level of benefit described by Mr Taylor in his letter than the lower benefit which would be all that could be supported if allowance were not made for interest on accumulated contributions.

It is a fallacy to follow from the fundamental point which must be borne in mind by all contributors to the debate on the adequacy or otherwise of the rights of employees who change jobs, namely, that all forms of pension scheme benefits must be financed by improvements in productivity and productivity means additional costs. Yours faithfully,  
**I. J. FERGUSON,**  
Manager,  
Pensions Services,  
Barclays Unicorn Group Limited,  
Tuxon House,  
54 St Paul's Churchyard,  
London EC4M 8EH.

### Train trips to China for £1,800

For the first time for almost 30 years, people will have the opportunity next year to take a 9,000-mile train ride across the whole of Europe, Russia and China.

The 42-day journey is perhaps the most ambitious of package holidays for 1979 now on offer by the United Kingdom tour companies, and it reflects the new open-door policy of the Chinese which will allow foreign tourists access to previously closed regions.

China's tourist allocation to Britain next year—a figure governed largely by the amount of hotel accommodation available—is a meagre 2,700, of which a mere 200 will be captured by China International Travel Service, a newly formed subsidiary of Sunquest Holidays.

CITS has put together a range of nine tours which take in a total of 11 Chinese cities in a total of 42 days. The tours are interlinked and persistent travellers have managed to reach.

The most exotic of the "Central Kingdom Express" by which passengers will travel by train from London to Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow, and then on the Trans-Siberian Express across northern Russia to Mongolia and into China, visiting cities like Peking, Shanghai and Canton, and then flying home from Hong Kong.

A similar tour will be run in the opposite direction and CITS, which can take only 23 tourists on each, reckons that the two groups should be able to wave to each other somewhere near the Chinese border.

The only snag is the cost—just under £1,800—and Mr George Pottle, the Sunquest chairman, said yesterday that the takers are expected to be "probably over 50, perhaps 60 people who like a big money who have always wanted to visit China."

CITS says it has received considerable cooperation from the Chinese authorities and has been allowed to take tourists to many once-forbidden regions. The launch in London of the 1979 programme was marked by the presence of two smiling officials from the Chinese embassy, an indication of China's greater acceptance of foreign travellers.

Mr Pottle said: "China is a new world is going to affect all our lives whether we like it or not, and far more people than the Chinese can accommodate are now wishing to see the country for themselves."

CITS, Cooks and Bell's are three of the United Kingdom companies offering Chinese holidays and there are hopes that a big expansion will occur in the 1980s. In the next two or three years CITS hopes to be running tours to Tibet.

The cheapest CITS tour next year costs £899 and involves a 10-day visit to Peking and Tientsin and a final three days in Tokyo.

**Edward Townsend**

**Jetsave switches emphasis to package holidays**

Jetsave, pioneer of advanced booking charter travel across the Atlantic, is switching to package holidays to maintain growth in face of easing charter sales.

It will have 220,000 seats available for flights to North America next year, a 10 per cent increase on this year, but between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the seats are expected to go on a range of package holidays, announced yesterday.

Jetsave is introducing one to three-week holidays to 10 North American destinations from Mexico City (from £339) to Montreal (from £243). It is also organizing fly-and-drive holidays at nine destinations, a week in Texas, for instance, with unlimited mileage car rental thrown in, starting at £299. Motor camp holidays, starting at £259 are a variation.

Mr Reg Pycroft, Jetsave's chairman and managing director, forecasts that within three years, 75 per cent or more of the company's business would be in package holidays although he has no plan so far to exploit other holiday areas.

**Derek Harris**

### Shortage of electronics engineers

From Mr A. J. Ingram

Sir—As a professional electronics engineer who worked for one of Sir Robert Telford's companies (November 21) until a year ago, may I be allowed to express an opinion on this sudden apparent shortage of technical staff in our industry? I can assure your readers that it is certainly not due to any lack of graduates being turned out by the universities, as one of your correspondents (a university!) would have us believe.

During the summer of last year, graduates with several years' experience were leaving at about the rate of one a week from my company (GEC-Edison Automation, Leicester) and it was blatantly obvious that if you wanted a salary commensurate with your skills then you had to leave the large electronics companies. The pay code, of course, was the villain. So, many of my colleagues and I left, and this story was repeated up and down the country.

These losses of skilled technical personnel were only halted when "productivity deals" allowed the management to skate around the pay code and award salary increases. This was towards the end of last year.

New graduates though there were, in both quality and quantity many were missing out on much higher starting salaries than those being paid to existing graduates with many years' experience.

This, I believe, is why there appears to be a shortage at present, but it will not last long. The increasing march of progress in electronics, in particular, micro-processors, means that fewer electronics engineers will be required to implement projects. Indeed, so easy are some of the latest integrated circuits to use that electronics can almost be taught as an auxiliary subject to other branches of engineering education.

Dare I suggest that we should consider closing down some of our university electronic engineering courses?

**A. J. INGRAM,**  
15 Crofts,  
Pulworth, Preston,  
Lancashire.

**Participation in shipbuilding**

From Mr A. P. Williams

Sir, As one who is professionally concerned in creating more positive attitudes among managers at all levels towards industrial democracy and participation, I am appalled by your report (November 17) that shipbuilding union leaders have revealed details of confidential discussions with the management of British Shipbuilders about planning options which involve redundancies.

Whether the unions' case is a good one or not (I make no comment on this), they have seriously jeopardized it by their behaviour, in the long-term if not in the short.

They have made it most unlikely that the management will trust them with any more confidential information for a long time to come, and they have greatly strengthened the hands of those backwoodsmen in managerial ranks who pour scorn on all attempts to "manage other than by autocratic methods."

I find this tragic.  
**A. P. WILLIAMS,**  
Management Consultant,  
85 Gower Street,  
London, WC1.

**Pension options**

From Mr S. J. Jackson

Sir, As chairman of the British Insurance Association and chief executive of the Legal & General, Mr Ron Peet is right to highlight the dangers of government intervention in the investment affairs of the major institutions, but his support of the contracting-out option under the earnings-related state scheme is quite out of line with his own logic. Contracting-out has brought more government control not less.

The Occupational Pensions board—a Quango by any other name—now has wide powers to direct and manage occupational pension funds to a degree which ought to be unacceptable to the pensions industry as a whole but to which Mr Peet, apparently, has given his wholehearted approval.

**S. J. JACKSON,**  
Managing Director,  
Towry Law,  
Towry Law House,  
High Street, Windsor.

Business Perspectives in association with The Times present a conference:

## CHINA'S INDUSTRIALISATION — THE ROLE FOR BRITAIN

Chairman:  
**Lord Roll, Chairman of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

Speakers will include:

**Mr. David Bonavia, Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong.**  
**Sir John Buckley, Chairman, Davy International Ltd.**  
**Mr. B. Buckman, Vice-President, Sino-British Trade Council**  
**Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman, National Coal Board.**  
**Mr. Derek Kingsbury, Deputy Chief Executive, Dowty Group**  
**Mr. Louis Kawan, E.E.C. Commission, Brussels.**

This conference will enable companies engaged in or considering doing business with The People's Republic of China to obtain a balanced assessment of the dramatic changes now taking place in this important market.

The areas which will be covered include products and the industries from which China will purchase, the trading terms and considerations, the degree and nature of international competition, the "new" developments in finance, etc.

The Grosvenor House Hotel, London 6th February, 1979

### BOOKING FORM

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Please reserve place(s) at CHINA'S INDUSTRIALISATION — THE ROLE FOR BRITAIN  
Please invoice company (£90 + VAT). Please send further information.

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

هنا من الاصحاح

## THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

### Notice to the Society's Borrowers and Investors

#### Variation of Interest Rates

The Directors of The Halifax Building Society announce that the rates of interest charged to borrowers and paid to investors will be increased as provided by the terms of this notice.

#### BORROWERS

In accordance with the Society's Rules and the conditions and provisions applicable to its mortgages the rates of interest charged on mortgage accounts will be increased as follows:-

on mortgages now charged interest at 8.75 per cent per annum to 11.75 per cent per annum  
on mortgages now charged interest at 10.00 per cent per annum to 12.00 per cent per annum

The rates of interest payable by option mortgage borrowers will be increased by a maximum of £1.40 per cent per annum and those borrowers will be notified individually of the new rates of interest which they will be required to pay.

The new rates of interest will take effect:-  
on mortgages based on existing mortgages having all numbers A 2483900-8 and upwards on 1st December 1978

on mortgages having all numbers from A 1756000-89452483999-9 (both numbers inclusive) on 1st January 1979

on other mortgages on dates to be notified individually to the borrowers concerned

Borrowers will be notified individually of the new monthly payments they should make.

#### INVESTORS

The Society will pay the undiminished rates of interest on the following kinds of investments from 1st December 1978 on both new and existing accounts:-

Paid-Up Shares—£8.00 per cent per annum  
Deposits—£7.75 per cent per annum  
Monthly Savings—£9.25 per cent per annum

The rate of interest on Term Shares will be increased by £1.30 per cent per annum with effect from the same date. The rates mentioned above will not apply to investors whose investments (including shares in joint investments) exceed £15,000 or are held by a limited company, corporate body or discretionary or accumulating trust. For these accounts the Paid-Up Share and Deposit departments. The rate of interest will be £6.50 per cent per annum.

Details of the rates of interest payable on investments in other departments will be available at branches and agencies before 1st December 1978.

Trinity Road, Halifax November 1978



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A prescription from the Governor

points of particular interest emerge from the thought-provoking speech which Mr. Richardson delivered last night to the Institute of Directors. In the first following to some extent the train of thought developed by Mr. Peter Moody of a couple of weeks ago, he takes a view on the responsibilities of directors in respect of the company in which they are directors. Where Mr. Moody was tentative, Mr. Richardson has been emphatic. He has been able to ensure that the directors of companies are doing a good job; and if they are not, he says, they should be replaced. This is the case they are not to confine their response to a sale of shares. They should, he says, or explanations and expect to receive. And if in the end they are dissatisfied, they should take steps to change the composition of the board.

These are strong words, strong enough to some of the more controversial of institutional moves—the fight to have justified its purchase of Lyons, for example, look mild by comparison. Nevertheless, they are in a form which allows a switch of power from private to institutional shareholders, what has always been a precept of English company law, that the directors of a company are principally as guardians of the interest of the owners. To this end, too, is the of Mr. Richardson's observations.

In a company, he says, "the responsibility for good performance lies firmly with the directors." But where those directors are involved in the managerial and financial functions of the company, he says, must be dangers that they will be of divorcing themselves sufficiently from the considerations proper to the exercise of their functions. Mr. Richardson, in fact, is down firmly in favour of the separation of the non-executive director. The Governor reflects, but again, is emphatic from what has slowly emerging as a tide of public opinion in the City. At the beginning of this the non-executive director's position is commonly recognized as something of a joke, but since then the advantages of a detached and disinterested director have become obvious. A company's auditors, of course, the obvious source to which for that external and detached help, but quite apart from the independence, there are very good reasons in which they would have the regular contact required to a consistent check and balance to the management. Mr. Richardson's solution to the of providing that check in a form detached and knowledgeable is to the idea of the audit committee.

### ing volume th

Radiovision Services has emerged as beneficiary of the consumer upturn, the extra week in the period, its at £6.3m were up by 62.5 per cent sales rose by 47 per cent. After inflation and physical growth, it lies a volume increase of around 25 per cent, a performance which has pushed market share up from 5 per cent to 10 per cent during the year. The latter figure is the one that is now largest in the calculations. For the relentless progress of Comet's share has now prompted some on which has put pressure on market in the longer term it raises the of exactly how much of the market can take. There are two possibilities: either it will reach its ceiling at around 8-9 per cent then move more broadly, in line with general level of consumer spending; the next downturn will prompt competition which will eliminate the companies in the sector. The second it depends crucially on the view of the sector is sufficiently oversupplied to prompt a significant shakeout when it comes time Comet is well able to its bets. The experiment with its in Scotland in wholly new lines velvety has proved successful and is evidently now poised to bring its uture and marketing methods to areas in which other retailers have

traditionally enjoyed comfortably wide margins. So Comet is evidently in the process of changing into a different and more broadly-based group. For investors the question is whether it can do this smoothly and quickly enough to offset the effects of the next downturn, probably in the latter part of next year. On balance there can be little downside risk now that the p/e ratio is below 9 at 142p and the yield up to 3.8 per cent thanks to the 50 per cent dividend increase this time.



● Genting proved to be a thorn in the side of Harrison & Crosfield last year when it bid for Golden Hope, prompting a counter offer from H & C which has since been followed by a series of other protective bids by H & C for its Far Eastern associates. H & C, headed by Mr. Thomas Prentice (above), is now bidding for the 40.9 per cent of Sabah Timber it does not already own and Genting has popped up as the buyer of 31 per cent of Sabah at between 63p and 65p a share. At these prices Sabah is clearly being viewed as a cheap way into H & C, whose offer last night was worth 69p. The significant point, though, is that Genting seems determined that its present 11.3 per cent of H & C should not be too heavily diluted by new issues of H & C paper.

Genting's long-term purpose is not clear. Its market capitalization is less than a third of H & C's so a straight bid seems ruled out, although the possibility of a consortium bid with partners such as Sime Darby and Parnis is frequently mooted. But, despite the bid for Harrison's Malaysian Estates earlier this year, the restructuring of H & C's empire seems far from complete.

### LME Aluminium Awaiting spot trading

Aluminium has traded remarkably steadily since a three-month contract was first offered by the London Metal Exchange. On October 2, when the market opened, the first fix was £585.75 a tonne; yesterday it was £609.50. In between there have been no violent fluctuations, though £612.25 was reached early this month in the aftermath of President Carter's attempts to prop up the dollar.

This offers a clue to the prospects of the LME aluminium market. America produces about 90 per cent of world primary aluminium (excluding China, North Korea and Eastern Europe). The free market price of the metal is around 45 cents a pound, while producer prices are higher. Alcan's export price, for example, is now 55 cents a pound. So during the dollar's collapse there was outside demand for LME aluminium as a hedge.

This source of buying has tailed off, but the LME is still being used by American firms, and indeed others, for arbitraging metal around the world. If an aluminium shortage were to develop arbitraging aluminium on the exchange could grow, assisted by the absence of aluminium stocks on the LME. If, by contrast, a surplus emerges, the producers may come to see the LME as a way of supporting the price much as it does at the moment for copper. But what will give LME aluminium trading encouragement in the near future is starting spot quotations in January. Spot prices may be expected to mirror movements in the free market. Since forecasts suggest that next year's primary production of about 12.6 million tonnes will barely meet demand and that 1980's output will fall short, the supply tightness could show through in LME spot prices quickly.

Recent trade figures, revealing sharp fluctuations between surplus and deficit, despite very large and increasing trade benefits from North Sea oil and gas, again raise questions about the role of the EEC in Britain's performance. It is pointed out that last year the United Kingdom had a visible trade deficit with the EEC of £1,735m, compared with a visible trade surplus with the rest of the world of £24m.

Only a gain of some £3,000m net from North Sea oil and gas brought our visible trade balance into surplus. It is true that the United Kingdom has had a trade deficit with the EEC over the past four years of around, or in excess of, £2,000m annually. But it is obviously nonsense to suggest that, because the United Kingdom had a surplus with the EEC in 1970 and now a deficit of over £2,000m, entry into the EEC is therefore to blame for the overall position. But perhaps the relevant question is rather: has United Kingdom trade with the EEC improved or worsened more than United Kingdom trade in general has improved or worsened over the period? On that, the evidence is reasonably clear and not what is generally believed.

On the visible trade side the most appropriate way to answer the question is probably in terms of export-import ratios. Otherwise, if absolute figures are used, inflation distorts the size of trade movements over time, whether in the direction of surplus or deficit. On this basis, while the United Kingdom crude trade balance with the EEC improved slightly from a deficit of £2,340m in 1975 to a surplus of £2,033m in 1977, the export-import ratio rose steadily over the same period from 73 per cent to 86 per cent. Indeed, in the third quarter of last year it reached 88 per cent, though

Michael Meacher examines Britain's record since entry

## Has the EEC damaged Britain's trade?

It has since fallen back to average 85 per cent in the first three quarters of this year.

The relevance of these figures, from the point of view of assessing the impact of trade with the EEC on Britain, lies in comparisons with United Kingdom export-import ratios with other major trading areas. Thus the equivalent figure last year for United Kingdom trade with the United States was 84 per cent, and with Japan 44 per cent. So in the most recent year our exports have covered imports in our EEC trade slightly better than they have done in respect of our trade with these other areas.

However, by contrast, our trade with the rest of Western Europe reveals an export-import ratio of 100 per cent, a very much healthier position than our trade with the EEC. These comparisons concern the overall position. But perhaps the fullest and most relevant answer to the question of the impact of the EEC on our trade can be derived from comparisons of our changing export-import ratios with each of the major trading areas over the five years after entry to the EEC (1973-77).

### Improvement

This approach also avoids some of the problems inherent in using the trade balance, the effect of the switch in the sourcing of our agricultural imports on trade balances with particular areas. Department of Trade analysis shows that, in the five years after entry to the EEC, the export-import ratio for manufactured goods (excluding North Sea oil and gas and precious stones) has been a marginal improvement in our export-import ratio with the EEC over this period (from 87 per cent to 90 per

cent). This compares with a fall in our trade with the United States (from 96 per cent to 82 per cent) and a bigger fall even from much lower base in respect of our trade with Japan (from 48 per cent to 35 per cent). By contrast, our export-import ratio in trade in manufactures with the rest of Western Europe improved over the same period from 99 per cent to 119 per cent.

The picture varies considerably for particular product groups. Textiles, for example, show a broadly the pattern for manufactures as a whole. In this case, our export-import ratio has improved (at about 100 per cent) while it has improved substantially with the United States (from 49 per cent to 88 per cent) and is well significantly even with the trading areas where we are in large surplus. In most of our trading position has deteriorated in all areas.

For other semi-manufactures, our ratio with the EEC has fallen back from 100 per cent to 88 per cent, though fluctuating quite sharply, while in other trading areas our ratio has improved. In electrical machinery our export-import ratio has improved markedly for each of the main areas of our trade. For machinery other than electrical a small improvement in our trade ratio with the EEC is balanced by a worsening of the ratio with the United States and Japan, and a slight improvement with the rest of Western Europe.

These figures suggest two main conclusions which contradict widely held impressions. First, there are wide differences between product groups, both in our trade with the EEC and elsewhere.

Secondly, leaving aside these wide sectoral differences and

looking at the position overall, the movement in the export-import ratio of our trade with the EEC has not over the period as a whole, varied much from that for our total trade with the whole world, though it is true to say that the recovery in our trading position since 1974 has been rather better in our non-EEC trade than in our EEC trade. This mainly reflects the large improvement in trade with the oil exporting countries.

Of course, this analysis cannot show what would have been the picture if Britain had not entered the EEC in 1973, but the available evidence does suggest that accession has not had the disastrous effects, in visible trade at least, that are sometimes alleged.

### 'Invisible trade'

The record on invisible trade is another matter. In 1973 Britain had a surplus on invisibles with the EEC of £259m, falling to a deficit of £297m in 1977. But the overall picture marks two contrasting movements—an improvement in the net earnings of the private sector (including public corporations) and a substantial increase in government deficits, reflecting not only increases in our contributions to the EEC budget, but also higher military expenditure in Germany and the rising cost of servicing government borrowing.

On investment, there were forecasts before entry that accession to the EEC would lead to a sucking out of investment from Britain towards the Golden Triangle of the Ruhr, Rotterdam and Turin. In fact, over 1974-76, the three-year period for which information is available, the adverse balance in direct investment was 3:1; in other words, three times more investment was made in the EEC by British companies than

was made in Britain by EEC companies. But this disadvantageous situation needs to be viewed in comparison with the situation before the downturn in entry spent in investment when it was 2:1 on average for the period 1968-70.

All these points need to be taken into account for a synthetic view, and, of course, an assessment of trade effects is inevitably distorted by adversative factors. These include such contingencies as the drought in 1976 in increasing United Kingdom imports of cereals and vegetables and the situation before the downturn in entry spent in investment when it was 2:1 on average for the period 1968-70.

In the longer term the effect of any common market must depend strongly on the distribution of international specialization in capital goods. Whether the United Kingdom receives more or less than its share in this respect would be one or two decades to be determined, though the movements in the current balance of manufacturing investment between the United Kingdom and the EEC are not at present very encouraging.

Apart from that, the whole question of the removal of tariffs needs to be put into perspective. It is true that the United Kingdom tariffs in 1977 averaged 11 per cent, while EEC tariffs after averaged 10 per cent, so that joint abolition favoured the EEC. But, regarding this, it is the fact that more important than such relative small differences are the much less correlated effects deriving from changes in rate changes, including oil price rises, and the various impact of oil price rises. The author is Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade.

Derek Harris

## Keeping up standards in the franchising industry

Britain's fledgling franchise industry, which accounts for less than 2 per cent of retail sales compared with the 30 per cent attributed to the sector in the United States is still trying to improve the bad image which it got in the days of pyramid selling.

The bid for respectability started in earnest a year ago when the British Franchise Association was started with eight founder members. Its first chairman was Keith Tarry, chairman of the United States-based Ziebart rust-proofing franchise.

Tomorrow the association will bring out a report on its first year of operation which shows that membership is now up to 23 with a few would-be members refused entry because they did not measure up to the association's standards of ethical practice. The association is particularly hard on operations which want to charge unrealistically high introduction fees to franchisees and a fixed level of subsequent royalties which bears no relation to actual turnover in a franchise.

The association's members are still discussing with the Office of Fair Trading possible difficulties with regard to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. This arises because franchisees involve the granting of exclusive territories to franchisees normally undertake only to offer the services laid down by the franchisor. A franchisee may well also have to buy all supplies from the franchisor.

Despite these problems the association's first year of the industry is expected to show consistent growth in the past two years of as much as nearly 20 per cent a year in terms of

sales. This year the growth in franchising turnover could well be running as much as 7 per cent, ahead of growth in gross retail sales, with the main expansion being in fast-food franchises, of which the Wimpy chain, now part of United Biscuits, is probably the best known as well as the largest example.

The same pattern of growth looks likely next year. The franchising industry's turnover—this year is about £250m through some 2,000 outlets.

This year the growth in franchising turnover could well be running as much as 7 per cent ahead of growth in gross retail sales

These figures, in fact, cover only what are now described as second-generation franchises; like the earlier forms of franchising, like the tied public houses, petrol stations and car distributorships, are excluded.

If these earlier forms of franchising—which virtually began with the British tied pubs system in the eighteenth century—were taken into account, together with the voluntary grocery groups like VG and Spar, the number of franchise outlets in the United Kingdom would probably add up to more than 100,000.

There are those in the industry who foresee a doubling of second-generation franchise turnover within the next three years, with much of the impetus



The United States-based Kentucky Fried Chicken chain and Britain's Wimpy restaurants are familiar examples of franchising: strong growth in the industry is expected to continue

for growth coming in the short term from the big United States franchise companies. David Acheson, chairman and managing director of the Kentucky Fried Chicken operation in Britain, believes that there is a portent for Europe, including Britain, in the fact that in Japan as many as 20 different United States fast-food chains have already been established.

With United States operations like McDonald's, Burger King and Pizza Hut already establishing a foothold in Britain—so far on company-owned and operated sites, but with franchising in prospect—it seems likely that this sort of pattern could be repeated in the United Kingdom.

According to the latest figures from the United States Chamber of Commerce Britain is already the second major target for expansionist American franchise companies. There are more than 3,000 United States franchise offshoots in Canada and 1,793 in Britain, with slightly fewer than the United Kingdom total in Japan.

But there are already a large number of home-grown franchises in this country; nearly half the members of the Franchise Association are British companies. Trust Houses Forte (THF), in the fast-food sector, is expanding its Little Chef and Kardomah restaurants through franchising. A new entrant, due to join the association, is the Happy Eater chain established by Michael Pickard, formerly managing director of THF and now chairman of Gratton Mail Order, among other company interests.

The British-based operations include GKN's Servotonic central heating franchise chain and Toppy's hairdressing salons.



Building, contracting and engineering group

Duncan Whitfield claims that his Home Tune franchise, unique when launched in 1968, is still the world's largest mobile engineering service.

The cost to would-be franchisees of buying the security of what is often a nationally known product and what should be a proved system of selling it varies widely. Mr. Whitfield reckons that his franchisees need at least £2,500 in capital, preferably with another £1,000 as a safety margin. The £3,000 cost of a vehicle and tuning equipment can be met, if necessary, by leasing.

The average cost of getting into a fast-food franchise, in-

cluding fitting costs, is probably about £30,000, although a McDonald's style outlet is much more likely to cost well over £200,000.

With more people looking for ways to invest in redundancy settlements, together with other pressures caused by unemployment, there could well be an increasing number of people interested in franchises. That could, of course, present a potential killing for the confidence tricksters, who in the past have never been far from the fringe of the franchising industry. That will be a key problem for the franchise association to deal with.

## Walter LAWRENCE

Building, contracting and engineering group

## Diversification bears fruit

- ★ 51% of profits now derive from manufacturing and engineering
- ★ Pre-tax profit £1,131,000
- ★ Turnover nears £40 million
- ★ Total dividend up by maximum permitted to 7.29p per share against 6.5p
- ★ Scrip issue of 1 for 4
- ★ "Board looks forward with confidence"

Copies of the report and accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Walter Lawrence Ltd., Lawrence House, Sun Street, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, CM21 9LX.

## ENGLISH & OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS LTD.

INTERIM RESULTS FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1978 (Unaudited)

	Half Year 30th September 1978	Half Year 30th September 1977	Year to 31st March 1978
Group Turnover	£3,488,000	£2,300,000	£5,406,000
Pre-Tax Profit	£252,792	£147,316	£316,073
Estimated Tax	Nil	£7,000	Nil
Profit attributable to Shareholders	£252,792	£140,316	£316,073
Earnings per Share	2.46p	1.36p	3.07p
Dividend per Share	0.93p	0.35p	0.70p

Group turnover for half year up by 51.6%. Profit attributable to shareholders up by 80.15%. Interim Dividend of 0.93p per share declared payable 19th February, 1979. It is anticipated that pre-tax profits for the current year should substantially exceed those for last year. Copies of the Interim Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, 6 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7JY.

Ross Davies

## Business Diary: Stag hunt • Fish or fail?

age left, a new European Norman Stag, 58, general secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union sponsored "to the seat in the European Parliament."

makes his candidature a note is that Stag is already seriously ill. He is working on two seats in the South Midlands, where his support him financially allowable kind of guarantee, wake of Labour Party. Ron Hayward's insistence there is no money in y to fight the direct elections, should be a possibility.

happens, as well as his direct political representation in Europe, Stag has an enviable part-time European representative general Council of Trade Unions (Soyho). From is to advise the large union centre in the out the political, industrial and economic affairs of Europe.



Reforming the EEC from within: Union of Post Office Workers' Norman Stag.

That is only a part-time job, but it demonstrates that Stag is already seriously ill. He is working on two seats in the South Midlands, where his support him financially allowable kind of guarantee, wake of Labour Party. Ron Hayward's insistence there is no money in y to fight the direct elections, should be a possibility. happens, as well as his direct political representation in Europe, Stag has an enviable part-time European representative general Council of Trade Unions (Soyho). From is to advise the large union centre in the out the political, industrial and economic affairs of Europe.

stranger to the rostrum at TUC and Labour Party conferences. A former telegraph operator who insists that he aspires to nothing higher than his present office, he is well equipped to take the common Market Safeguards campaign into the heart of the enemy camp.

But what will Tom Jackson, chairman of the TUC and hoping to devote his service to that task full-time from mid-summer, do without his able Cockney lieutenant?

English fishermen get a first chance this Saturday to display their disappointment with the collapse in Brussels of bargaining about the fate of their craft. The National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations is to hold a special meeting at which the fish policy of the EEC will be "debated".

Although the inshore men account for only a minority of the British catch, they feel that the 12,000 bulls which died in Spain's bull rings and village squares this year did not expire in vain—so far as certain bull-fight promoters are concerned. Behind the glamour and the gorings, the bravery and the bloodletting, the corrida is a multimillion-pound cash business in which there are even cheerers for the bulls and fewer for the matadors.

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## ANCIAL NEWS

Meccano offshoot problems  
take toll of Airfix Inds

Maughan  
nuing problems in the  
subsidiary threaten to  
at almost all the im-  
that Airfix Industries  
ave anticipated from a  
oyant Christmas period.  
Christmas season out  
the toy trade has  
s chairman Mr Ralph  
s admits, a "disaster"  
fits for the year to en-  
last slumped from  
to £2.65m. With the  
this time of the best  
as for the last three  
Airfix might reasonably  
pected to pull back  
that shortfall has  
s past problems con-  
sit like an "albatross"  
group's corporate  
After an overall  
n from £1.1m to  
at the interim stage,  
that the group can not  
is that "the results

.8m bid  
ntation

5.8m take-over bid for  
Holdings from Mer-  
Holding Berhad, which  
led by Malay Chinese,  
unconditional follow-  
merely by outside share-  
representing 1.85 per  
plantation Holdings. The  
s assured of success  
HS and another group  
concern already held  
cent of the equity.  
source is an agency re-  
porters of Plantation Hold-  
writing within a few  
shareholders who are  
urged in the mean-  
time no action.  
The offer is still conditional  
of their being no  
to the Monopolies  
on.



all of Hale (pictured  
chairman of Consoli-  
d Fields, told share-  
holders yesterday that  
the "long-term faith-  
in an investment" and  
containing substantial  
from gold mining,  
also described Gold  
an increasingly diver-  
sified company with a "rol-  
l" of assets.  
Directors, Lord Erroll  
re looking at ways of  
Gold Fields' share  
into line with  
asset value. But he  
expects a dividend  
by way of another  
se.  
te-off in the accounts  
Jane was £5.5m. The  
has no intention of  
g its other mining  
ventures.  
from many lessons  
se", Lord Erroll said,  
hope we can apply  
the future."

## Briefly

OF BIRMINGHAM  
are suspended on the  
change yesterday fol-  
8p rise to 35p in the  
The shares were  
at the company's  
siding an announce-

CARBONISING  
am and Midlands  
Trust, the investment  
Mr Graham Ferguson,  
Mr R. McBride, have  
1.52 per cent stake in  
Carbonising, whose  
11p to 47p yester-

d announced yesterday  
approach has been  
which may or may not  
offer being made for  
y.

ALL TTN  
raised from 183p to  
for year to September  
er, £1.55m (£1.65m).  
4,000 (£480,000) after  
s a share, 55.6p (50p).

DEBS IN TRUST  
company for year to Octo-  
2.42m (£2.0m). EPS  
1m (£90,000). EPS  
9p. Dividend 3.5p  
8p.

TEA  
p a share in new form  
p, equal to 8p per £1  
crop year to Septem-  
70m (£3.6m) kilos of  
m kilos sold at net  
3p of 46.07p. Final  
ce for total crop will  
ally improved."

CONVERSION  
exercising its right to  
version of the outstand-  
10 per cent con-  
convertible preference

LEARED  
between Ben-  
t & Sons (Holdings)  
Wright & Rowland is  
referred to the Mono-  
mission.

BONDS  
on this week's local  
onds is raised from 111  
11 1/2 per cent.

DUSTRIES  
for half year to Sep-  
3.8m (£2.5m). Group  
0 (£29,000) after tax.  
7p). No interim divi-  
dends.

US to sell mark-  
denominated bonds

The United States soon will  
launch an important part of  
its dollar-raising operation by  
flooding West German mark-  
denominated bonds in Germany valued at  
the equivalent of between \$1,300m  
and \$1,500m.

The issue is to be offered in  
early or mid-December, will be  
sold primarily to banks, insur-  
ance companies and other  
institutional investors, according  
to international monetary  
sources attending a two-day  
meeting of the Organisation for  
Economic Cooperation &  
Development.

Monetary sources said the  
bond issue in Germany, to be  
followed next year by similar  
issues in Switzerland and  
Japan, would not be sold to  
central banks, or to OPEC oil-  
producing countries. The pur-  
pose, the sources explained, is  
to raise marks to aid interven-  
tion in defence of the dollar  
on exchange markets.

## NORSK HYDRO

Norsk Hydro AS plans to  
offer \$50m bonds, 1994, in the  
Eurobond market with an  
annual interest coupon expected  
to be 8 1/2 per cent. Market con-  
ditions indicate pricing at a  
discount.

## EUROPEAN INV BANK

The European Investment  
Bank plans to make a private  
placement of a maximum 75m  
florins of 8 per cent seven-year  
Eurobonds at 99 per cent, the  
joint syndicate leader, Amster-

Grovebell offshoot  
sells estate site

Property investment company  
Grovebell Ltd, a wholly-owned  
subsidiary of Grovebell Group,  
has exchanged contracts for the  
sale of its only property, an  
industrial estate at Farnham,  
Surrey. The consideration for  
the sale is some £480,000 cash  
payable on December 20. The  
estate has a book value of  
about £363,000 and in the year  
to November 30, 1977, contrib-  
uted £8,000 to group pre-tax  
profit.

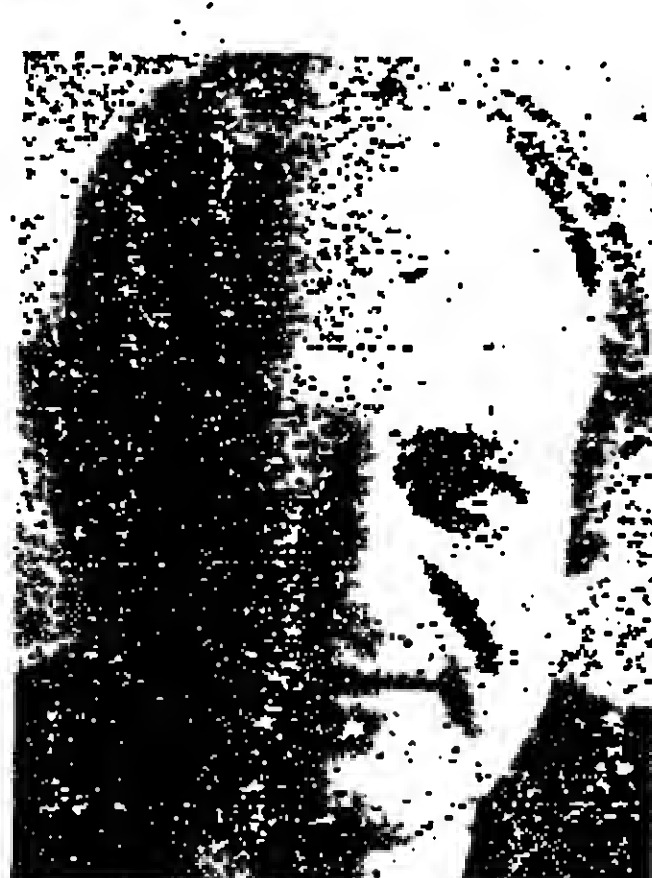
Parkland Textile  
on firm footing

Bradford-based worsted com-  
bers and spinners Parkland  
Textile (Holdings), in reporting  
a successful half-year to Sep-  
tember 1, also proposes a scrip  
issue of some 634,000 shares  
on a one-for-10 basis.  
Topping £2m pre-tax for the  
first time in the preceding full  
year, it turns in profit before  
tax and all charges up to  
£1.01m to £1.16m for the latest  
half. This was on turnover  
raised from £13.3m to £14.9m.  
It pays an interim dividend of  
1.50p against 1.26p besides pro-  
posing a final dividend of  
0.0275p for the year to March  
3, 1978.

Sumrie manages  
a 36 pc advance

On the back of a 17 per cent  
rise in turnover at Sumrie  
Clothes to £22.7m, pre-tax profit  
went up 36 per cent to £72,000  
for the six months to Septem-  
ber 30. The board says that the  
increase in turnover has been  
held to date.

Following the recent reor-  
ganization of production, the  
group now has the capacity to  
increase its output. Providing  
the present level of activity in



Mr. Douglas Hartley, chairman  
and managing director of Airfix  
Interim dividend, however, is  
lifted from 1.8615p to 2.0476p  
per share.

Downing  
stays strong  
after  
opening £1m

By Tony May  
Profits at G. H. Downing have  
exceeded £1m for the first time  
in a half year and the board of  
the clay products, refractories,  
and roadstone aggregates group  
looks forward with "reason-  
able confidence" to the second  
half.

Turnover for the six months  
to September 30 went up nearly  
17 per cent to £6.9m, while pre-  
tax profit rose by a similar  
amount to £1.05m. Earnings a  
share were 15.75p against  
10.10p adjusted for last year's  
scrip issue.

Mr Douglas Hartley, the chair-  
man, considers the result to be  
satisfactory. The building prod-  
ucts division, which accounts  
for half of the group's profits,  
brought in only £555,000,  
against £580,000. But this re-  
flects the disruption to produc-  
tion caused by the work on a  
new plant. This is now nearing  
completion and full production  
is expected to resume  
before the end of the current  
financial year.

The other divisions increased  
their profits. The refractories  
division went up from £90,000  
to £170,000. Over 1977-78 this  
division had a hard time.  
Demand dropped heavily with  
the severe worldwide recession  
in steel making.

## Euromarkets

dam-Rotterdam Bank NV, said  
in Amsterdam. The notes, in  
denomination of 10,000 florins,  
will be redeemed on January 1,  
1986, with no early redemption  
allowed.

## LEEDS—

Leeds & District Dyers and  
Finishers increased profits from  
£1m to £1.1m in the year to  
September 30 on turnover up  
from £7.5m to £8m. This pushes  
earnings per share up from  
9.2p to 10.1p and the total divi-  
dends are 2.52p gross.

The board says the rebuild-  
ing and re-equipment at Scott  
and Rhodes following the fire  
in November last year will con-  
tinue throughout the present  
year and the inevitable disruption  
of production will lead to  
lower profit at this branch.

## TOKAI BANK

Tokai Bank's International  
department general manager,  
Mr Zeizo Sugura, said in Singa-  
pore he expected further dis-  
cussions soon between United  
States treasury officials and the  
Japanese Government on the  
possible issue of yen-denominated  
bonds by the United States  
Administration.

Disruptions hit  
Transparent Paper

Poor market conditions and  
industrial disruptions have had  
their effect on the half-year  
profits of Lancashire-based  
Transparent Paper.

Mr N. W. Dewar and Mr G.  
P. H. James have been elected to  
the boards of both Electrolux and  
Electrolux Associated Companies  
from January 1. Sir Kenneth  
Allen retires from both boards at  
the end of this year.

Metallgesellschaft expects  
to pay a lower dividend

Metallgesellschaft AG expects  
to pay a lower dividend for  
1977-78, after last year's DM5  
payout, because of lower pro-  
visional domestic group earn-  
ings.

He gave no details. Generally  
the outlook for next year is  
viewed with scepticism, al-  
though it is not expected to be  
bad.

In a shareholders' letter giv-  
ing provisional results, the  
company said domestic group  
sales to third parties in the  
year ended September 30 rose  
2 per cent to DM 7,050m, with  
domestic sales down 5 per cent  
at DM 3,680m and exports up  
11 per cent at DM 3,390m.

Domestic turnover was hit by  
unsatisfactory economic con-  
ditions, by falling metal prices in  
the first half and by the fall  
of the dollar, the company ex-  
plained.

The company said the rise in  
sales abroad was because of the  
expansion of international trad-  
ing activities.  
While order levels in the

the third quarter, it earned  
\$735,000 compared with  
\$725,000 in the 1977 quarter.  
Revenues in the quarter  
amounted to \$12.1m, up \$2.7m  
from the year-ago period.—  
Reuters.

## Paribas expects to match 1977 profits

Consolidated earnings of Cie  
Financiere de Paris et des Pays-  
Bas, the holding company for  
the major private banking  
group, should not be lower than  
the 411.1m francs of 1977,  
according to its president, M  
Pierre Moussa.

He said that the company's  
non-consolidated profits should  
show a slight improvement  
over the 186.59m francs for last  
year. M Moussa pointed out  
that the company's net assets  
had increased by about 1,000m  
francs since the beginning of  
this year, thus increasing the  
estimated value of its share to  
about 430 francs compared with  
361 francs at the end of 1977.  
—AP-DJ.

## American SE

The American Stock Ex-  
change earned \$1.6m in the  
first nine months of 1978, up  
from \$800,000 last year.  
Revenues in the nine-month  
period totalled \$33.1m, an  
increase of \$5.6m from 1977. In

the six months to Septem-  
ber 30 last, pre-tax profits  
dipped by over a third from  
£510,000 to £311,000 on turn-  
over up 12 per cent to £12.45m.  
The labour problems resulted  
from the Government pay  
guidelines but, with this behind  
them, the group report that  
prospects for the second half  
are more favourable. Under-  
lining this confidence, the in-  
terim dividend has been raised  
by 10 per cent to 2.795p gross.

## Societe Generale

Societe Generale de Belgique  
SA's dividend for 1978 should  
not be lower than the 140 francs  
a share paid in 1977, the hold-  
ing company's president, M  
Paul-Emile Cochin, told the  
annual meeting. This reaffirmed  
the company's half-year assess-  
ment, given in July.

Income from the holding  
company's subsidiaries will  
show a slight rise this year, due  
to the financial and service  
sectors as most other sectors,  
especially steel and non-ferrous  
metals, are affected by difficult  
economic conditions.

## SUTER ELECTRICAL

Pre-tax profits increased by 46  
per cent to £73,085 in the half  
year to September 30. The ex-  
ceptional profit of £48,000 against  
a debit of £15,000. Turnover rose 43  
per cent to £1.18m. Earnings per  
share were 1.04p against 0.81p a  
share.

## KIMBER

Accounts will not be ready for  
the audit on December 28. It is  
intended to hold an egn early next  
year and audited accounts are  
ready.

AN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS  
The current year looks brighter  
with the wages problem settled  
and with a good order book, the  
chairman told the agm.

## HUDSON'S BAY

Net earnings for nine months  
ended October 31 of \$21.72m or  
78c a share, compared with  
\$21.07m (restated), or 76c a  
share for comparable period.

## Business appointments

Mr N. W. Dewar and Mr G.  
P. H. James have been elected to  
the boards of both Electrolux and  
Electrolux Associated Companies  
from January 1. Sir Kenneth  
Allen retires from both boards at  
the end of this year.

Dr Edward McIver, managing  
director of Carpenters International  
(Northern), has been appointed to  
the board of Carpenters International  
from January 1.

Mr N. Macaulay, joint managing  
director of Federated Land and  
Building, will be retiring at the  
end of December. Mr J. Meyer,  
chairman and joint managing direc-  
tor, will then become sole manag-  
ing director.

Mr John Trenchard has been made  
chairman of the industrial elec-  
trical equipment sector working  
party of the National Economic  
Development Office.

Mr N. G. W. FitzGerald has  
Reduction.

Metallgesellschaft expects  
to pay a lower dividend

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1977-78, after last year's DM5  
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He gave no details. Generally  
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company said domestic group  
sales to third parties in the  
year ended September 30 rose  
2 per cent to DM 7,050m, with  
domestic sales down 5 per cent  
at DM 3,680m and exports up  
11 per cent at DM 3,390m.

Domestic turnover was hit by  
unsatisfactory economic con-  
ditions, by falling metal prices in  
the first half and by the fall  
of the dollar, the company ex-  
plained.

The company said the rise in  
sales abroad was because of the  
expansion of international trad-  
ing activities.  
While order levels in the

the third quarter, it earned  
\$735,000 compared with  
\$725,000 in the 1977 quarter.  
Revenues in the quarter  
amounted to \$12.1m, up \$2.7m  
from the year-ago period.—  
Reuters.

## Bendix buoyant

Bendix Corporation expect  
the company to produce record  
earnings in the year to Septem-  
ber 30, 1979, but the little  
overall change in sales.  
In the year ended September  
30, 1978, Bendix's net income  
totalled \$129.6m on sales of  
\$3,600m with a per share  
income of \$5.74.

Bendix's debt ratio at the end  
of September was some 31 per  
cent, having been as high as  
35 per cent in the year, and  
that this is believed about right  
for maintaining its bond  
ratings.

The company's forestry divi-  
sion profit is likely to be down  
in the current year, reflecting  
a decline in United States hous-  
ing starts and rising United

States interest rates. The aero-  
space electronics division  
should be increasingly strong  
over the next few years, and  
an improved profit is expected  
from the industrial energy divi-  
sion.—Reuters.

ABN per-share rise  
Algemene Bank Nederland  
said that developments in the  
first nine months of this year  
point toward an increase in its  
per-share profit compared with  
its year-earlier result. The bank  
made a profit of 48.69 florins  
per 100 florins nominal share  
in 1977.

The forecast was contained  
in the prospectus for the bank's  
new 150m florin bond issue.  
The issue is due in 1985-89 and  
carries a coupon of 8.50 per  
cent. The issue price will be  
today.

The bank also said that its  
net profit in the 1978 first half  
on a balance sheet total rose  
22 per cent to 120.8m florins  
from 99.1m a year earlier.

## American SE

The American Stock Ex-  
change earned \$1.6m in the  
first nine months of 1978, up  
from \$800,000 last year.  
Revenues in the nine-month  
period totalled \$33.1m, an  
increase of \$5.6m from 1977. In

the six months to Septem-  
ber 30 last, pre-tax profits  
dipped by over a third from  
£510,000 to £311,000 on turn-  
over up 12 per cent to £12.45m.  
The labour problems resulted  
from the Government pay  
guidelines but, with this behind  
them, the group report that  
prospects for the second half  
are more favourable. Under-  
lining this confidence, the in-  
terim dividend has been raised  
by 10 per cent to 2.795p gross.

## Societe Generale

Societe Generale de Belgique  
SA's dividend for 1978 should  
not be lower than the 140 francs  
a share paid in 1977, the hold-  
ing company's president, M  
Paul-Emile Cochin, told the  
annual meeting. This reaffirmed  
the company's half-year assess-  
ment, given in July.

Income from the holding  
company's subsidiaries will  
show a slight rise this year, due  
to the financial and service  
sectors as most other sectors,  
especially steel and non-ferrous  
metals, are affected by difficult  
economic conditions.

## SUTER ELECTRICAL

Pre-tax profits increased by 46  
per cent to £73,085 in the half  
year to September 30. The ex-  
ceptional profit of £48,000 against  
a debit of £15,000. Turnover rose 43  
per cent to £1.18m. Earnings per  
share were 1.04p against 0.81p a  
share.

## KIMBER

Accounts will not be ready for  
the audit on December 28. It is  
intended to hold an egn early next  
year and audited accounts are  
ready.

## AN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The current year looks brighter  
with the wages problem settled  
and with a good order book, the  
chairman told the agm.

HUDSON'S BAY  
Net earnings for nine months  
ended October 31 of \$21.72m or  
78c a share, compared with  
\$21.07m (restated), or 76c a  
share for comparable period.

## Business appointments

Mr N. W. Dewar and Mr G.  
P. H. James have been elected to  
the boards of both Electrolux and  
Electrolux Associated Companies  
from January 1. Sir Kenneth  
Allen retires from both boards at  
the end of this year.

Dr Edward McIver, managing  
director of Carpenters International  
(Northern), has been appointed to  
the board of Carpenters International  
from January 1.

Mr N. Macaulay, joint managing  
director of Federated Land and  
Building, will be retiring at the  
end of December. Mr J. Meyer,  
chairman and joint managing direc-  
tor, will then become sole manag-  
ing director.

Mr John Trenchard has been made  
chairman of the industrial elec-  
trical equipment sector working  
party of the National Economic  
Development Office.

Mr N. G. W. FitzGerald has  
Reduction.

Shell stake  
in Brazil  
aluminium

The Shell Group has de-  
clared a firm intention to take  
a 35 per cent share in the  
\$120m capital of Valeul  
Aluminio SA, an 85,000-tonne-  
a-year aluminium production  
project near Rio de Janeiro.  
Shell's participation should be  
formalized by mid-January.

Valeul has been negotiating  
with Billiton Metals Interna-  
tional, the Shell subsidiary, but  
the share will actually be held  
by Shell Brasil SA.

Of the remainder of the cap-  
ital, Reynolds International Inc.,  
the technology supplier for the  
project, holds 5 per cent, and  
Brazil's state mining concern  
Cia Vale do Rio Doce, 60 per  
cent.

The intention is that CVRD  
should pass 20 per cent of the  
capital to private Brazilian  
companies.

The rest of the \$300m in-  
vestment needs will come from  
an \$30m 10-year loan from  
Chase Manhattan Bank, a  
\$75m loan from the World  
Bank, and a \$25m Brazilian  
Government loan.

Mannesmann see  
good results

Mannesmann AG said in  
Duesseldorf it expects total  
group results will be satisfac-  
tory in 1978 after group sales  
to third parties in the first nine  
months rose to 12 per cent to  
DM3,350m from DM7,440m in  
the same period.

Turnover by domestic group  
companies in the nine months  
rose to DM7,040m from 6,300m  
while exports of domestic com-  
panies rose to DM4,230m from  
DM3,280m.

Overall, the share of exports  
from domestic plant rose to 60  
per cent from 52 per cent. But  
final deliveries of some pre-  
viously received orders are  
bringing unsatisfactory earnings  
returns in the group's pipe divi-  
sions.

The group's foreign sub-  
sidiaries registered sales of  
DM2,220m in the first nine  
months of 1978 compared with  
DM1,810m while the group's  
activities in Brazil were adver-  
sely affected by the lower value  
of the cruzeiro.—Reuters.

## YARROW

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Statement by the Chairman

Sir Eric Yarrow, M.B.E., D.L.

## GENERAL

The Group has had a satisfactory year with pre-tax  
profit amounting to £1.4 million before extraordinary  
items. This pre-tax profit figure is understated by an  
amount representing interest on compensation stock which  
cannot be quantified until such time as a final settlement  
is reached in respect of the amount of compensation to be  
received for the nationalization of Yarrow (Shipbuilders)  
Limited. This important matter is commented upon further,  
later in this statement.

An interim dividend of 1.7 pence per share was paid in  
June, 1978, and a final dividend of 3.45 pence per share  
will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. The two  
payments will bring the total annual dividend to the maxi-  
mum permitted under existing legislation. It is to be hoped  
that dividend restriction will be relaxed in the years ahead.

Since the end of the financial year under review, Mr  
P. L. Blackstone has retired from the Board of Directors  
on reaching retirement age. He has undertaken difficult assign-  
ments with great determination and I wish him well for  
many years of happy retirement.

Mr J. Neumann, Managing Director of Y-ARD Limited,  
has been appointed a Director of Yarrow and Company  
Limited. His engineering knowledge and wide experience  
both in this country and overseas will be of great benefit  
to the Board.

I have decided to relinquish my position as Chairman  
of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited, a fully owned subsidiary  
company of British Shipbuilders, on 31st March, 1979. As a  
result I shall be available to devote more of my time to  
the affairs of Yarrow and Company Limited and its sub-  
sidiary companies at this important stage in the Company's  
history.

COMPENSATION FOR YARROW (SHIPBUILDERS)  
LIMITED

I had hoped that, in this year's Statement, it would have  
been possible to give shareholders some indication of the  
amount of compensation likely to be received for our former  
shipbuilding subsidiary company which was nationalized on  
1st July, 1977. Unfortunately, this cannot yet be done and  
so instead I feel it is right that an explanation should be  
given to shareholders of the events which have taken place  
and the position which has now been reached.

A valuation of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited was pre-  
pared in the months following nationalization and this com-  
prehensive document together with a formal claim was  
presented to the Department of Industry on 31st March,  
1978, by the Stockholders' Representative Mr David C.  
Hobson, F.C.A., senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand,  
Chartered Accountants. At the same time we received from  
the Department of Industry their own initial valuation of  
Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited.

Since that date negotiations have continued between  
the Stockholders' Representative and the Department of  
Industry at several meetings. It was agreed at the outset  
that these negotiations should be conducted on a confidential  
and "without prejudice" basis. These difficult negotia-  
tions are still continuing and therefore I cannot say any-  
thing at this stage about the progress which has been made  
during the discussions.

Your Board believes that it is in the interests of the  
Yarrow shareholders to explore every possibility of achiev-  
ing a fair and reasonable settlement as was promised by  
the Government but if this cannot be negotiated there will  
be no alternative but to submit the matter to an Arbitration  
Tribunal as provided for in the nationalisation Act, which  
would be a lengthy procedure.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th  
June, 1978 includes interest on the Treasury Stock already  
received on account of compensation but we are unable to  
take credit for the further interest which has been accruing  
since 1st July, 1977, as we cannot estimate the final amount



## MARKET REPORTS

## Foreign Exchange

Currencies generally fluctuated within narrow limits in extremely quiet trading yesterday. Sterling retained a firm appearance throughout, however, and closed near the best of the day at 1.990 to the dollar, a gain of 55 points. The effective exchange rate index rose 0.2 to 62.6.

Dealers said few operators were willing to take a view ahead of the United States trade figures today. The dollar did pick up for a short while immediately following comments made by Japan's Prime Minister, suggesting that the amount of currency swaps involved in the dollar-swap measures announced early this month be increased from \$30,000 to \$100,000. But late squaring of books in New York for the end of the month saw the dollar turn down again at the close.

Gold fell by \$2.5 an ounce to close at \$195.375 in London.

## Spot Position of Sterling

	1977/78	1977/78	1977/78
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
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100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00

## Forward Levels

	1977/78	1977/78	1977/78
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
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## Wall Street

New York, Oct. 28.—The New York stock market opened sharply lower today.

Prior to the market's opening, the Government reported that consumer prices in October rose at an adjusted annual rate of 9.6 per cent, the same as in the previous month. The continuing steep rise showed that inflationary pressures continued unabated.

About 910 issues declined with some 535 issues higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 9.70 points to 804.14. Volume totalled about 22,850,000 shares, compared with 19,790,000 shares on Monday.

## All US metals down

New York, Nov. 28.—Silver futures, gold and most other metals fell sharply before the close on stepped up speculation that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates. The market for metals futures was also affected by a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates.

The market for metals futures was also affected by a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates.

## Forward Levels

	1977/78	1977/78	1977/78
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199.00
100 Sterling	199.00	199.00	199



# John Foord

plant and machinery valuers

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

[illegible]



























## HOME NEWS

# Mr Healey promises early vote on EMS exchange rate if Government obtains concessions

By Hugh Noyes

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised in the Commons yesterday that if concessions were made in the next few days enabling Britain to join the exchange rate regime of the proposed European Monetary System the Government would submit the issue to the House on a vote of confidence before the regime came into operation on January 1.

But he said that although the Government would not act like a dog in a manger, there was little likelihood of the other countries concerned opening the way for full British participation.

The Chancellor later told the House that the Irish Republic joined the regime and Britain stayed outside the currency union between the two countries would come to an end and exchange controls would have to be introduced. From the Tory front bench Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, said that that would be a tragic consequence of the negotiations.

He added that if the Chancellor was unable to get entry on the right terms there would be anxiety about ceding the leadership of the new system to a Franco-German axis. That would seriously reduce Britain's power to achieve those objectives that the Chancellor had said were necessary, including reforms in the common agricultural policy and a reduction in the net transfer of resources.

Mr Healey told MPs that unless there were movements by other countries, the system that seemed to be in prospect would not give Britain advantages commensurate with the disadvantages that would be risked by joining the regime.

Mr Healey said it did not appear that the first decision would be taken at the European Council meeting of heads of government on December 4 and 5 in Brussels on anything but the exchange rate regime, and a decision might not be taken even on that.

Britain, Mr Healey said, would require any new regime

to impose similar obligations on strong and weak countries. There must also be a commitment to concerted action to lower inflation and increase growth.

The Government had to decide whether exchange rate stability was likely to cost less inside than outside the system. Although, he emphasized, the Government remained vitally concerned with the wider aspects of the EMS, Britain was determined to play a full part in the negotiations that would follow.

For the Tories, Sir Geoffrey Howe urged a vote of confidence in the system. The Government had only itself to blame for the fact that Britain had nearly been excluded from the early initiatives on the EMS, he said.

Conservatives were attracted to the scheme because if it was well designed it would commit Britain to a standard of monetary discipline that had served Germany well.

Thomson appeal, page 5  
Parliamentary report, page 8

## Research on injuries in motor cycle accidents

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

A three-month research project into motor cycle accidents was launched yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition. She said she hoped the benefits of the research would be widely distributed.

The project, which will examine crash helmet design in particular, is being conducted by a team at the London Hospital Medical College under Professor J. Malcolm Cameron, President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences.

There has been a sharp rise in motor cycle casualties. Last year 1,182 riders and their passengers were killed, an increase of 17 per cent, and more than 20,000 were seriously injured. About three-fifths of deaths were from head injuries, although the victims were wearing crash helmets.

The researchers are using a specially equipped Ford Fiesta car on 24-hour call which will be able to reach the scene of an accident quickly. With police cooperation, they will be able to assess injuries and the type, age and condition of helmets. Up to 300 accidents will be studied.

In a short ceremony at the



Mrs Margaret Thatcher, wearing a police crash helmet, with Barry Sheene, the racing motorcyclist, in London yesterday.

London Hospital, Mrs Thatcher handed over the car to Professor Cameron. In the presence of senior Metropolitan Police officers. Earlier the research team met the Duke of

Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. By examining the correlation between head injuries and helmet design, the researchers hope to draw lessons that can be

applied to other types of helmet such as those worn by sportsmen and industrial workers. The project is being financed by a £5,000 grant from The Observer.

## Pay strike threat by Shell tanker drivers

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

A serious threat to oil petrol supplies in the new emerged yesterday when 1,500 tanker drivers gave warning strike action from January unless the company improve annual pay offer.

Union officials indicated they expected similar conditions to be offered to the 4,000 tanker drivers representing about 10 per cent of the 40 main oil companies to side on for similar action.

The Transport and General Workers' Union says the players' offer is well within government pay limit of 5 per cent. That is in response to a claim that the union puts between 25 and 40 per cent earnings, an estimate denied by Shell last night and "carative".

Mr Jack Ashwell, TG senior road haulage negotiator, said the company's offer would increase the rate payable for calculation of overtime pay and shift work from £5 to £6.50 a week.

According to the union would not even honour the wage commitment to face the calculator rate to £7.50 by the oil companies in February as part of the settlement that ended the drivers' overtime and work-to-rule.

## Warning on students from abroad

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Universities have been warned that the funds they receive from the Government might be cut because of their failure to reduce the intake of overseas students in accordance with government policy.

The University Grants Committee has written to each university expressing concern that the number of overseas students accepted has continued to rise over the past two years, despite the Government's request that the total number in higher education should be cut to the 1975-76 level.

The number of overseas undergraduates rose from 14,000 in 1975-76 to 15,100 in the present academic year, and that of postgraduates from 17,200 to 18,400. Of the 288,800 students in British universities, 12.6 per cent are from overseas.

Mr Edward Parkes, the new chairman of the grants committee, has warned the universities of "a distinct possibility" that the provisional grant for 1981-82 would be reduced.

The committee recognizes that neither it nor the Government can enforce compliance with government policy. Mr Laurie Sanger, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said yesterday that the warning constituted an attack on the autonomy of the universities.

## Universities call for mandatory research grants

A financial crisis is developing in university research, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals stated yesterday. It blames the big increase in tuition fees for postgraduate students and calls for some form of mandatory grant to cover fees of home postgraduates.

Tuition fees for home postgraduate students rose from £182 in 1975-76 to £750 in 1978-79. As a result postgraduate student numbers fell from 33,300 in 1975-76 to 30,800 in this academic year, the committee says. Many well qualified postgraduate candidates are finding it increasingly difficult to finance their tuition and maintenance.

## Land inquiry delay

Evidence due to have been submitted yesterday by the British Gas Corporation in a public inquiry into the future of Rockton, in the London docklands, was postponed until next week.

## Ulster pig body is declared illegal

A preliminary judgment from the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg yesterday that Northern Ireland's statutory pig marketing board as constituted is illegal, has thrown into disarray its intensive pig production industry.

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and representatives of the Northern Ireland Marketing Board and Ulster's Department of Agriculture met in Whitehall last night to discuss the matter.

Although the judgment is still being studied, it seems certain that the board will have to be reconstituted as a producers' cooperatives rather than as a statutory body enjoying Government support. It also clear that it will lose its monopoly position in buying pigs from farms.

Pig production is the prime source of income for about nine thousand of Northern Ireland's 33,000 farmers, and accounts for about a ninth by value of Ulster's agricultural output. P production last year was valued at more than £50m.

Those monopoly purchasing powers which it has had since being reconstituted in 1954

were found by the European court to violate the 1957 Treaty of Rome.

The preliminary judgment was given after a reference by a resident magistrate in Armagh of a case in which Mr Raymond Redmond, a farmer, of co Armagh, was charged with illegally transporting 75 bacon pigs into the Irish Republic this year. The case is sub judice, having been referred back to the magistrate. But the board, the Ulster Farmers' Union and the Ulster Curers' Association moved quickly yesterday to allay fears that the whole marketing structure might collapse.

The board would continue to buy all pigs offered by both contracting and non-contracting producers, the organizations said in a joint statement. It would continue to distribute on a wide market those pigs.

"The marketing structure remains unimpaired", they said. The Department of Agriculture would say nothing more than that the judgment was being studied. It was apparent, however, that there is a bar to pig producers selling their beasts as and where they will.

## Police power to detain for questioning in Scots Bill

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Limited powers for the police to detain suspects and witnesses for questioning on the street and to detain suspects for up to four hours at a police station are among changes in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, which was published yesterday.

Power to detain in any public place where a crime has been committed or is suspected to have been committed, or to a friend or relative in addition to the existing right to have a solicitor notified.

Clause four empowers a constable to take a drunken person to a police station or other place designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland, rather than to arrest him. That is intended to cope with the habitual drunken offender, for whom a police call is no more than a refuge for the night.

Proposals on detention centres are under consideration by local authorities. At present a person is either arrested on a criminal charge or freed; the police have no power to detain on suspicion or for questioning, but can invite a suspect to come voluntarily to a police station.

One clause of the Bill gives a person detained or arrested the right to have one person,

reasonably named by him, informed of his detention and his whereabouts; but the police can delay sending the information if they regard that as necessary in the interests of justice.

There is a similar provision in the Criminal Law Act, 1977, for England and Wales, relating to arrest only. The right to have information passed to a friend or relative is in addition to the existing right to have a solicitor notified.

Clause four empowers a constable to take a drunken person to a police station or other place designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland, rather than to arrest him. That is intended to cope with the habitual drunken offender, for whom a police call is no more than a refuge for the night.

Proposals on detention centres are under consideration by local authorities. At present a person is either arrested on a criminal charge or freed; the police have no power to detain on suspicion or for questioning, but can invite a suspect to come voluntarily to a police station.

## NGA hints at action over 'Times'

Continued from page 1

To the question, "If suspension were very long, could there come a time when restarting became impossible?" the management replied: "Yes, but permanent closure is not our aim. Clearly, the company would not go on paying staff for ever, if no money were coming in." But if the proposals were accepted there would be better pay and fringe benefits and "a very safe and prosperous future".

The period of suspension will open with industrial relations at a low ebb. Only two of the 54 trade union bargaining units at Times Newspapers have signed the comprehensive agreement on dispute procedure, manning and new technology required by the management, although negotiations with the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), which represents publishing room staff, were said to be going well. There was a deadlock with the NGA and the position was hardly better with Napsop.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Napsop, said yesterday: "The irresponsible action of Times Newspapers is not limited to suspension of their own publications. If they persist in pursuing their present course it could cause considerable problems for the publication of *The Guardian*, which for many years has been produced in *The Times* machine room.

"*The Guardian* is now being forced to leave the machine room and when the wild men of *The Times* persist in suspension of their publications, it is ironic that *The Guardian*, produced in the same machine room as *The Times* over a lengthy period, has not had one industrial dispute. There is a real risk."

Leaders of the NGA are not due to meet until next Wednesday to review their strategy in the light of events. Hitherto, the craft union has refused to negotiate until the threat of suspension is lifted and the management drops its insistence on journalists and advertising staff being able to use computer keyboards to set copy, a job traditionally done by NGA men.

The NGA has made threats of sympathetic action against Thomson Regional Newspapers. It is collecting money from members other Fleet Street newspapers to support a dispute fund.

## Statement by Lord Thomson of Fleet

The following statement was issued yesterday by Lord Thomson of Fleet, chairman of International Thomson Organisation and president of Times Newspapers Ltd:

I am most distressed that it now seems probable that publication of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* will be suspended tomorrow. The events leading up to this decision are tragic. To be informed almost every day, as I have been for the past two years, of unofficial disputes which are not only disruptive but also a constant drain on the staff is a most unpleasant experience and I am very sorry that we could not get general agreement to put an end to it. Surely almost everything on the staff is sick of what has been happening. It has been a nightmare. Suspension of publication is a drastic step. One cannot, however, allow the papers to be slowly bled to death. There is absolutely no intention of permanent closure or their sale. It is nonsense to suggest that I have ever been in my mind or in the minds of my colleagues. I have not asked for deliberately structured compensation to put an end to the papers to save money. The truth is that due to immense

efforts by management, the editors and most of the staff *The Times* had become financially viable last year and this year, and the commercial position of *The Times* supplements and *The Sunday Times* was secure. The management and the editors were looking forward to operating without any further subsidy but, of course, it would still be necessary to provide them with the many millions of pounds required for further development and expansion so that they would retain their pre-eminent position as world-famous newspapers.

That money is still available and I hope we will be spending it soon. Newspapers in Fleet Street are fiercely competitive and must be constantly nourished if they are to survive. I have never asked for maximum profits in the short term but I do expect the papers to stand on their own feet.

In view of my strong personal commitment I hope that the suspension will be for the minimum time. I am very proud of these great newspapers and I care for them very deeply, as did my father, and I have nothing but gratitude, warmth and good will for the talented staff who create them.

Leading article and letters, page 1

## League's first year

The Anti-Nazi League celebrated its first year of existence yesterday by saying it had severely reduced the electoral successes of the National Front

## Gasmen seek 20 rise

Leaders of 40,000 manual workers yesterday put in a claim for a pay increase approaching 20 per cent as the British Gas Corporation.

## Court 'clearly ruled that Colonel B stays anonymous'

By Craig Selton

A magistrates' court has clearly ruled that an army witness in the Official Secrets Act case should remain anonymous and that the identity of the witness should not be published.

Lord Rawlinson, appearing for the Attorney General, was conducting an argument in the House of Lords by two radical journalists and a former soldier on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

The court had the power to make the ruling it made, "anybody who thwarts that purpose, it was that the witness should keep anonymous, is guilty contempt."

Earlier, Mr Stephen Sedcole for the magistrates, the meaning of contempt interference with the administration of justice, but it not follow that anything that interfered with the witness or his witness was contempt.

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## Safety check on Triumphs

BL Cars is using the Government's driver and vehicle licensing computer in Swansea to find the owners of 16,000 Triumph Spitfire Mark Four sports cars so that a safety check may be made on a fuel hose connection.

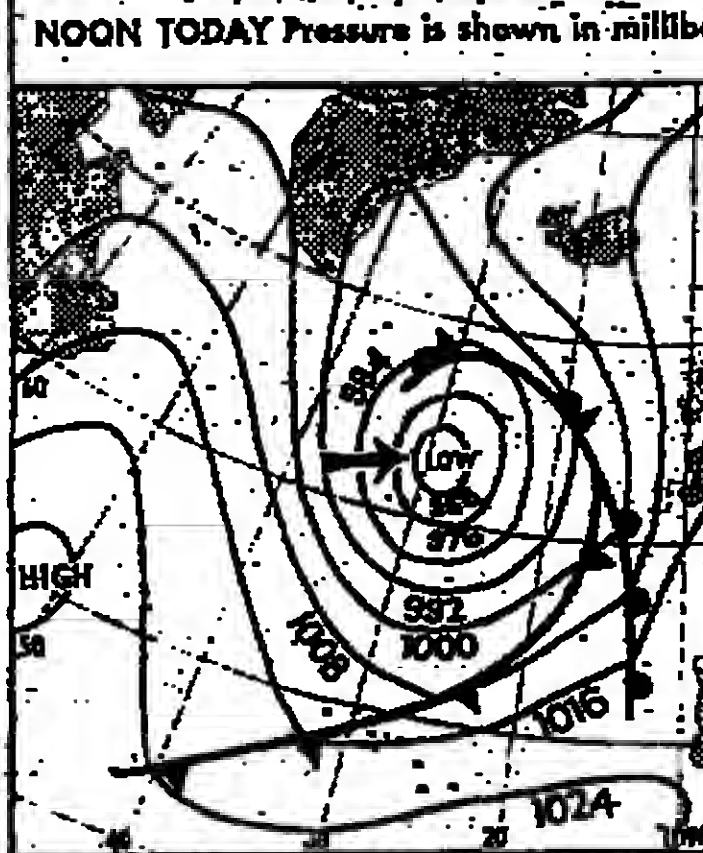
It has been found that the material used for the hoses could crack after a time. The cars were built between 1971 and 1974.

## 3 on murder charge

Three Londoners, David Ewin, aged 22, of Sandway Avenue, Shepherd's Bush; Stephen Potter, aged 22, of Portobello Road, Notting Hill; and John Simmons-Boyd, aged 24, of Regent's Park, Hackney, were remanded in custody for a week at Acton Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr John Potter, a Securix guard, at Northfields Underground station last month.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. WINDS are in miles per hour. Clouds are in eighths.



**Today**  
Sun rises: 7.42 am  
Sun sets: 5.56 pm  
Moon rises: 12.20 am  
Moon sets: 4.38 pm  
New moon: 8.19 am  
Lighting up: 4.25 pm to 7.13 am  
High water: London Bridge, 1.14 am, 7.31 am (24.0ft); 1.31 pm, 7.31 am (24.1ft); Aramouth, 6.57 am, 13.31 am (43.8ft); 7.17 pm, 13.41 am (44.0ft); Dover, 10.34 am, 6.71 am (22.1ft); 10.53 am, 6.81 am (22.2ft); Hull, 5.39 am, 7.31 am (23.9ft); 6.31 pm, 7.41 am (24.4ft); Liverpool, 10.53 am, 9.51 am (31.2ft); 11.12 pm, 9.41 am (31.0ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist over Britain, with a trough of low pressure moving slowly over W districts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:  
London, East Angles, central SE, E, central N, NE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, bright spells, freezing fog in places; wind SE, light; max temp 4°C (39°F); frost.

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain or sleet; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain, snow on high ground, drizzle later with sunny intervals; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: E districts will be cold but dry, with occasional frost and a few fog patches; less cold in W, with variable cloud and rain or sleet.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Small Clever, English Channel (SI): Wind E to SE light; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S moderate; sea moderate.

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## Why do doctors connect breathlessness with heart disease?

Our understanding of the body could make no real progress until the connection between the heart, the lungs and the blood had been appreciated.

Jonathan Miller continues his series 'The Body in Question', repeating some of the classic 17th century experiments that revealed why breathing is as important as eating and drinking.

## How tolerant are Christian leaders?

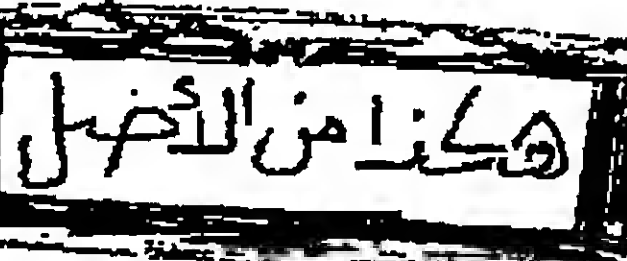
In his fifth Reith Lecture, Dr Edward Norman takes the view that modern Christian leaders are full of tolerance when it comes to departures from traditional religious doctrine.

But they are ferocious when it comes to departures from the canons of political liberalism.

Also in this week's issue: Lord Rothschild's Richard Dimbleby Lecture on 'Risks'.

## The Listener

Out today, 25p.





## E NEWS

Civil servants to  
face implications  
open government

femessy  
society of First  
civil servants, which  
about 10 thousand  
the most senior  
a Whitehall, has  
a committee to  
he implications for  
of open govern-

man of the com-  
fr Stephen Linstead  
t secretary at the  
t of Prices and Con-  
stitution. His report  
sday by the end of

submitted to the  
s executive com-  
mittee will decide  
publish it. A copy  
to a Cabinet com-  
missioner, the  
Prime Minister,  
ministers on possible  
of openness, under  
inship of Mr George  
deputy secretary at  
service Department  
said mem-  
concerned about the  
between ministers  
events. The inquiry  
ply that the associa-  
tion to a freedom  
tion Act. The pur-  
examine the impli-  
such legislation for  
donal relationship  
ministers and senior  
officials advice by  
on the possibilities  
light, if published,  
litical labels being  
them the associa-

ad's committee will  
implications for  
vice of possibilities  
sidered by Mr  
team, including a  
office on openness to  
the Parliamentary  
er for Administra-



Mr Stephen Linstead: Examining the implications of the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr Linstead, who  
would treat unjustified refusals  
to disclose information as  
maladministration. Mr Lin-  
stead's group will consider  
whether the law of libel would  
be applicable if such judgments  
were made against named civil  
servants.

The recommendations of the  
Commons Select Committee on  
Procedure on reform of the  
select committee system will  
also be on the agenda. Other  
items include the effect of  
special advisers appointed  
from outside Whitehall by  
ministers, the work of senior  
civil servants and the impli-  
cations of senior officials being  
appointed to the boards of  
nationalized industries.

Like Mr Linstead's com-  
mittee, Mr Linstead's group  
will study freedom of infor-  
mation practice abroad, particu-  
larly in the United States and  
Sweden.

Rds review body is  
to take evidence

reporter  
nities appointed by  
hancellor to review  
ds policy, under the  
p of Sir Duncan  
announced its readi-  
ness to take evidence  
from bodies and indi-

m Aylett, Secretary  
ette, in a letter to  
says the committee  
"specific evidence  
ings of the public  
em" which fall in-  
re of reference.

se arrangements for  
to those provisions  
Records Act, 1958

and 1967, that relate to the selec-  
tion of records for permanent  
preservation and to subsequent  
public access to them in the light  
of the requirements of public  
business and historical and other  
researchers; and of other users  
of public records generally, for an  
efficient record service.

2. The volume of records gener-  
ated by government departments.  
3. Technological changes in the  
format and storage of records.  
4. The staff and accommodation  
costs of maintaining public records  
and the need for economy in the  
use of resources; and to make  
recommendations.

Correspondence should be  
addressed to the Public Records  
Committee, 38 Parliament  
Street, London, SW1A 2NA.

Opposition  
promises  
election aid  
to unions

By Christopher Thomas,  
Labour Reporter

Mr James Prior, the Opposi-  
tion spokesman on employ-  
ment, said yesterday that a  
government would give funds to unions to  
cover the expense of postal  
ballots for elections to union  
office.

He said in a Conservative  
News: "Let us be clear that I  
am not talking about legisla-  
tion and compulsion; I am  
talking about the encourag-  
ement of collective respon-  
sibility within our trade  
unions, which I am convinced  
is what their members, and in-  
deed the whole nation, want."

His aim came as a moderate  
swing in the Civil and Public  
Service Association, the Big-  
gest Civil Service union, launched  
a campaign for secret postal  
ballots among its 230,000 mem-  
bers in electing national  
executive and other national  
officers.

The union is electing a new  
executive after the previous  
one was dismissed because  
some branches had breached  
union rules during the elec-  
tions last year, although it was  
said there was no deliberate  
malpractice.

Mrs Kate Losinska, vice-  
president and a right-winger,  
said: "The election is being  
carried out under the same  
block-voting procedures, open  
to similar errors, faults and  
malpractices. It is our belief  
that until this situation has  
changed, the results will never  
be able truly to reflect the  
wishes of the majority." She  
emphasized that she was speak-  
ing in her personal capacity.

Mr Prior said there had  
been a dramatic change in  
recent years in attitudes and  
aspirations on the shop floor.  
"Where once there was blind  
acceptance there is now ques-  
tioning; people are now con-  
scious of their individual  
roles."

The actions of union leaders  
today, for example over pay  
claims or strike action or the  
acceptance of new techniques  
were of such vital importance  
to the whole nation that they  
had to represent fully the  
views of their members, and  
be seen to do so.

He knew all the difficulties.  
Postal ballots, for example,  
could be costly, which was why  
a Conservative government  
would make funds available.  
Employers could help by let-  
ting unions hold meetings of  
reasonable length during work-  
ing hours and on the  
employer's premises.

Some reports of recent mass  
meetings at Vauxhall and Ford  
suggested that there was a lot  
to be learned by any reason-  
able yardstick of what was  
democratic.

Farmers seek fresh  
cut in green pound

By Hugh Clayton,  
Agricultural Correspondent

British beef output in 1979  
will fall for the fourth suc-  
cessive year and not start to rise  
until 1981, the Meat and Live-  
stock Commission said yester-  
day.

At a press conference in  
London Mr Walter Johnstone,  
the chairman, called for a fur-  
ther devaluation of the green  
pound, the device by which  
EEC farm prices are expressed  
in sterling, at whatever level is  
negotiable "to provide the in-  
centive". British agriculture  
would help farmers by increas-  
ing the sterling value of EEC  
farm prices.

Mr Johnstone said after pub-  
lication of the commission's  
annual report that the whole  
industry was suffering from  
the EEC system of green cur-  
rency.

He complained that EEC sub-  
sidized beef from the Republic  
of Ireland was reaching the  
British market in quantities  
large enough to depress the  
wholesale price of meat.

That in turn kept down  
returns to producers to levels  
below those in other EEC  
countries. As a result beef out-  
put would fall because the

BRITISH BEEF OUTPUT (10,000s)	
1975	1,215,500
1976	1,058,500
1977	1,031,500
1978	1,015,000
1979	960,000

Source: Meat and Livestock Commission

breeding herd had been  
reduced.

Cardie farmers had not recov-  
ered confidence since the  
disastrous slump of 1974, when  
there had been no government  
intervention to protect their  
returns.

Both the Country Land-  
owners' Association and the  
Scottish Landowners' Federa-  
tion have asked for a derajus-  
tion of the green pound. Simi-  
lar appeals can be expected  
from rural organizations in a  
concerted campaign to ensure  
that British farmers escape the  
squeeze on common EEC  
prices expected when Com-  
munity ministers fix new rates  
next year.

Mr Roger Paul, CLA presi-  
dent, urged the Government to  
abandon any wealth tax propo-  
sals, "to enhance the confi-  
dence of farmers and land-  
owners with a view to promot-  
ing investment".

Consumer groups want to  
ban uncompetitive deals

By Robin Young

Consumer organizations yester-  
day called on the Govern-  
ment to make it illegal for  
manufacturers to discourage  
retailers from selling rivals' products.

In a joint response to the  
Government's Green Paper on  
monopolies and merger policy,  
the National Consumer Council,  
Consumers' Association and the  
National Federation of Con-  
sumer Groups suggest a legal ban  
on "uncompetitive practices",  
which, they say, are "clearly  
against the public and consumer  
interest".

The practices include restric-  
tions on the sale of competitors' goods,  
uncompetitive discount  
schemes, tying sales of one pro-

duct to the sale of another, and  
obliging dealers to stock a full  
range of products.

The organizations say it  
should be made easier for  
people harmed by uncompeti-  
tive practices to sue for  
compensation, and that there  
should be legislation to enable  
consumer organizations to take  
action in the civil courts on  
behalf of groups of consumers.

The three bodies complain of  
insufficient attention to con-  
sumers' interests in approval of  
mergers. Government-backed  
mergers should be scrutinized  
by a Review of Monopolies and  
Merger Policy (National Consumer  
Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London, SW1A 2AA, or Consumers' As-  
sociation, 14 Buckingham Street,  
London, WC2B 3BP).

THE LANCIA BETA SALOON.  
The car you buy for your  
family and drive for yourself.

Most car manufacturers today either cater  
for the driver at the expense of his  
passengers or they build cars that are very  
comfortable, but not very exciting to drive.  
Thankfully there is an exception: the  
Lancia Beta Saloon 2000, pictured here.  
Its stylish, refined lines are unmistakably  
those of a Lancia. Inside you will find all the  
comforts of home.  
Plush, cloth upholstered seats. Room to  
take five with leg and head room to spare.  
Deep pile fitted carpets throughout.  
Headrests on the reclining front seats.  
And an independently controlled heating  
and ventilation system for passengers in  
the back.  
For you the driver, there's a twin overhead  
cam engine with performance to match.  
Plus a five speed all synchromesh gearbox.

There's also Lancia's legendary front wheel  
drive and all round independent suspension  
so that handling is uncannily responsive  
and roadholding is exceptionally precise.  
Then there's a steering column that can be  
adjusted to your height and your most  
comfortable driving position.  
Once seated, before you is an impressive  
array of instruments and controls. These  
include electronic rev counter, warning  
lights for brake fluid and padwear,  
intermittent windscreen wipers, even a  
cigar lighter.  
At the back is an enormous 18 cu. ft. of  
luggage space. While for everyone's peace  
of mind, there's a passenger safety cell, anti  
corrosion treatment on the entire body and  
servo assisted disc brakes on all four wheels.  
It amounts to an extraordinary family saloon.

Fortunately, it can be bought for practically  
the same price as an ordinary one.  
You can also buy it in a 1300 and 1600cc  
version or, for those of you with an eye for  
something extra special, there's the  
2000ES, complete with sliding steel  
sunroof and alloy wheels.  
Such cars as these can only be found in one  
place: at your local Lancia dealer.  
He'll be delighted to arrange a test drive for  
both you and your family.  
Because, at last, here's a car that will please  
everyone.

**LANCIA**  
The most Italian car.  
Lancia England Ltd., Alport, Middlesbrough.  
Tel: 01-995 5555. 24-hour sales enquiry service.

ged 17 is  
of  
her lover

son, aged 17, was  
yesterday of murder-  
r, aged 60, who died  
struck in a wood.  
r uncles, Thomas  
aged 33, was also  
of murdering Mr  
ght.

ffith-Jones told the  
Central Criminal  
Court not guilty ver-  
dicts after legal submis-  
sions of the prose-  
cution.

charge against  
e George Robinson,  
Woodgate Avenue,  
London, remains,  
of guilty to murder-  
light of Fair Oak  
ington. A new jury  
to try him.  
nson, of Woodgate  
Cheshington, and  
nson, of The Cres-  
alden, London, now  
inspiring to assault  
and will be sent  
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St wavelength protests  
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who have gained an  
almost unaware of

Low fines for petty crime  
'due to high unemployment'

A Home Office Research Unit  
study published today says that  
high unemployment is respon-  
sible for the generally low level  
of fines being imposed on petty  
criminals by magistrates.

The report, *Fines in Magi-  
strates' Courts*, shows that in  
1974 most fines for indictable  
offences were £20 or less. Most  
fines imposed in 1977 were £20  
or less.

The study is based on a  
national sample of 3,240 people,  
almost two fifths of whom were

unemployed at the time of their  
conviction.

The study suggests that a big  
increase in fines would be in-  
appropriate if courts are to  
consider offenders' ability to  
pay.

Action was taken against  
about half of the 2,536 offend-  
ers who did not pay fines or  
other penalties. About 13 per  
cent (341) had a prison term  
set as an alternative and 5 per  
cent (119) were jailed in default  
of payment.

Some reports of recent mass  
meetings at Vauxhall and Ford  
suggested that there was a lot  
to be learned by any reason-  
able yardstick of what was  
democratic.

The actions of union leaders  
today, for example over pay  
claims or strike action or the  
acceptance of new techniques  
were of such vital importance  
to the whole nation that they  
had to represent fully the  
views of their members, and  
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be seen to do so.

Lakeside club  
reopens tonight

The Lakeside Country Club at  
Frimley, Elm, Surrey, the  
main building of which was  
burnt down last Friday, will  
reopen tonight in an adjacent  
squash centre. However, it will  
hold only 250.

Cambridge CID, which is  
investigating the cause of the  
fire, is awaiting a scientific  
report.

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## onal Theatre to resume touring

Huckery  
porter.

ational Theatre, an-  
sternity that regional  
ould resume in Feb-  
1 Arts Council had  
productions have  
nched for the coming  
Sir Michael Red-  
ning to the National  
st time in 15 years.  
ices *Rendered*, by  
Laughlin, which has  
sen in London since  
last Leeds, Glasgow,  
ingham, Cardiff, Nor-  
verhampton, Man-  
d Brighton. It will  
ondon in May. In  
ford will see the

current production of Shaw's  
*The Philanderer*.

The National Theatre said it  
hoped to run regular tours.  
Another later in the year is  
being planned.  
At the Lyttelton Theatre on  
the South Bank there will be a  
new play by Simon Gray, *Close  
of Play*, directed by Harold  
Pinter, with Sir Michael Red-  
grave and Dame Peggy Ash-  
croft in the cast.  
A *Pair of Queens*, a Jacobean  
drama by Thomas Middleton  
and William Rowley, will open  
in the large Olivier Theatre on  
February 8. William Gaskill will  
direct. *Toys of the Fruits of  
Enlightenment*, in a new trans-

lation by Michael Frayn, will  
open in March, with Sir Ralph  
Richardson in the cast. It will  
be followed in May by the  
British stage premiere of *The  
Open Country*, a 1911 tragi-  
comedy by Arthur Schnitzler  
in a new version by Tom  
Stoppard.

Later in the year a new  
translation by Tony Harrison of  
Aeschylus's trilogy *The Oresteia*  
will be presented as a single  
performance one night a week  
in the Olivier. Peter Hall will  
direct.  
Alan Ayckbourn's *Bedroom  
Farce*, which was recently trans-  
ferred to the West End, will  
have its run there extended.







## HOME NEWS



Student photographed during yesterday's press visit to Normansfield Hospital.

## Morale improves at Normansfield

Mr Wood was addressing a group of journalists invited by the Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority to visit the hospital yesterday. The visit was the first since the hospital was taken over by the health authority. Mr Wood said he thought that in three months there would be a great improvement in standards.

A tour of premises and day rooms showed them to be clean, uncrowded and with fairly bright decorations. The hospital is on a 35-acre site on the busy Kingston Road. The main building was formerly the residence of Dr J. L. R. Down, who gave his name to the syndrome of mongolism, which he described in 1866.

Dr Joan Bicknell, consultant psychiatrist with the task force, said its aim was to improve the quality of life for

the long-stay residents among the two hundred patients. Standards of accommodation, dress, equipment, furnishing, food and cleanliness had to be good.

The aim was that all residents, however handicapped, should take part in daily activities and not be left in their rooms all day, she said.

The inquiry found that many of Normansfield's difficulties sprang from hostility between Dr Lawlor and almost all the staff.

The staff was beginning to work as a team, she said, and agreed that some had felt unfairly criticized and part of the work of the task force had been to prevent morale from falling further.

Mr Wood said that some of the severely disturbed residents ideally needed individual nursing. He estimated that 62 nurses should be added to the 100 nursing staff.

## Hospital is to investigate death

Our Correspondent

North Staffordshire Infirmary is to hold an inquest into the death of a boy aged ten, who died after being admitted to hospital with mainly chest burns after coffee was tipped over him in a restaurant.

Deputy Woolmer, the Staffordshire district administrator, said yesterday: "The rigorous inquiry will be carried out immediately and we shall be able to give a full understanding of what happened."

## Group to sue firm over hormone pregnancy tests

By Annabel Ferriman

The Association for Children Damaged by Hormone Pregnancy Tests is to start legal proceedings against Schering Chemicals Ltd, the West German-based maker of the drug Primodos, which has been linked with congenital abnormalities in babies.

The association, which represents 450 families, intends to sue on behalf of four children who have heart defects. Their mothers were prescribed Primodos as a hormone pregnancy test.

The drug was widely used for pregnancy testing between 1958 and 1975, when the Committee on the Safety of Medicines issued a yellow warning advising general practitioners not to prescribe it for that use. In January this year, the manufacturer ceased to sell it in Britain, but existing supplies were not withdrawn.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, has repeatedly called for a public inquiry into the use of the drug, but at his last meeting with Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security,

he was told that more evidence was needed.

Mr Ashley and the association say they have since produced more evidence and an analysis of studies on the drug. They hope that the minister will agree to an inquiry at their next meeting in December.

Mr Robin Hayes, secretary of the association, said yesterday that the association thought it would take a year for the cases to come to court because preliminary steps were likely to be slow. But he said that the cases would be issued shortly against the company.

"The children who have these heart defects cannot live a normal life," he said. "My own child, for example, can walk only a short distance at a time, cannot play outside, and in cold weather cannot even go outside. He has been in and out of hospital and the damage is irreparable. The quality of his life is poor in the extreme."

The four children concerned in the proceedings are aged between four and ten; two come from London, one from Purbeck, Dorset, and one from Norwich.

## Support pledged for national heritage

By Young

Believers in the historic houses of England are to receive support and advice from two separate sources.

Norman St John-Stevens, Conservative spokesman for arts, repeated his pledge to reduce taxes and Mr Clive Jenkins, Secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, promised to urge on his TUC colleagues the need for a national fund, with an initial of at least £100m.

delegates to the annual meeting in London of the Historic Houses Association, the speeches were welcomed by the Government.

is steadily being forced on to the defensive on the whole issue.

In outlining a "stipend" "charter" Mr St John-Stevens reaffirmed and expanded upon the proposals made in a party discussion paper last month for safeguarding continuity of ownership.

By far the loudest applause, however, was reserved for Mr Jenkins, who managed to convey the impression that the aristocracy and the trade unions were united in opposition to a "philistine" government.

He strongly supported the establishment of a national heritage fund, under the administration of independent trustees. The idea was being resisted by the Government,

but he did not believe the Treasury was the appropriate body to supervise such a fund.

Moreover, instead of the £50m to £60m which the Commons select committee want, restored from the National Land Fund, Mr Jenkins suggested a minimum of £100m.

While he was in favour of buying works of art for the nation, he said, it was scandalous that so many were hidden away in the vaults and cellars of museums. He saw no reason why they should not be displayed in private houses open to the public.

"The work you do as guardians of the heritage should be assisted," he said, and an audience almost beside itself with delight.

Science report  
Zoology: How a shark swims

Staff of Nature

Sharks swim by sweeping their tail side to side, but what makes it so efficient? Until now it was assumed that muscles on each side of the tail provided the necessary force. However, according to S. A. Wainwright, Dr P. R. H. Hebrank, of University, North Carolina, in plays an important role in swimming motion. Apparently, a shark swims by its skin and muscles attached to it are thus able to drive the

The Duke University investigators measured the internal body pressure of a metre-long lemon shark by inserting a hypodermic needle attached to a gauge through the skin. They found that the pressure increased when the shark swam and that the faster the shark swam the greater the pressure became.

The cause of the pressure increase is still unknown but its effect is to stretch the skin and make it stiffer. The force of the locomotor muscles that are attached to the skin can then be transmitted to the tail. Since the backbone resists compressive forces, that would reduce the length of the shark's tail and the locomotor muscles causes the fish to bend rather than to shorten.

Extended muscles such as those on the convex side of the tail have less pulling power than muscles that are only partly extended. However, as a result of the skin's

ness of the skin, considerable energy is stored in the extended skin on the convex side of the tail, and that energy produces an elastic recoil which helps the tail to swing back just as the muscles on that side of the tail start to contract.

The skin of a shark can therefore be considered to be a large tendon covering the whole body. Although the skin of most animals does not normally function as a tendon, shark skin is well adapted to this role. For example, the angle of the fibres in the skin near the tail is such that the skin resists the twisting movement that tends to occur as the tail is swept back and forth. That is important, since, if the tail twisted as it moved, the power of each stroke would be reduced.

Source: Science November 17 (Vol 202, p 747, 1978).  
© Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

## WEST EUROPE

## Germans agree legal definition of border between east and west

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Nov 29

East and West German representatives today signed a document defining for the first time the legal and physical border which runs between their two countries, keeping Germans from Germans.

Few borders are as visible or as physically indisputable as the death strip which runs from Lubek on the Baltic to a point south of Hof in Bavaria. Probably the most forbidding barrier between humans since the Great Wall of China, it is one long minefield flanked with barbed wire fences, watchtowers, floodlights, trip-mines which set off automatic machine-guns. It is guarded by fierce German dogs, and thousands of East German soldiers with orders to shoot anyone who comes near.

But in fact the exact legal location of the border has long been unclear in various places. The occupation armies, the Russians in the east and the British, French and Americans in the west, followed old pre-1914 boundaries which were indistinct in some spots. The armies sometimes simply exchanged slices of territory for the sake of convenience.

The matter was further confused as the East Germans set up the death strip, often cutting awkward corners or laying the fortifications some way back from the actual boundary.

After six years of negotiations the two sides have formally laid down its course

in all but two still-disputed places, a stretch of the Elbe river and a small area in the Harz mountains. They have also agreed to elaborate on problems that the division is constantly creating for local people.

Forest fires, for instance, do not respect borders, and telephones will link East and West border posts so that out side can warn the other in case of danger. West German fishermen will be able to put out fires in eastern territory where the death strip is set far back, without danger of being shot.

The East Germans have agreed to dredge and keep tidy streams which, since the population on their side has been moved away, have silted up and caused floods which affect the western side as well.

The Lübeck fishermen who, since the times of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa have had the right to fish in the eastern part of the Bight of Lübeck—now East German waters—will be able to do so again. East German fishermen are not allowed to fish there for fear they might slip over to the west.

The East German Government would have liked the form of a state treaty, but the West Germans resisted anything which would seem to be a formal act agreeing to the division of Germany. Today's document is regarded here simply as the legal definition of the unfortunate status quo.

## Danish tax rebel loses his appeal

Copenhagen, Nov 29.—The Danish High Court has rejected an appeal by Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax rebel and MP, for suspension of a four-year tax evasion charge.

Mr Glistrup, leader of the opposition Progress Party, had asked for the case against him to be shelved pending the outcome of petitions he wrote earlier this month.

## E Germans flee in light aircraft

Hanover, Nov 29.—An East German couple, flying low to evade radar controls, escaped to the West yesterday in a crop-spraying aircraft.

They landed the aircraft on a frozen meadow in the town of Bad Lauterberg near here, 167 miles from their home in Karl-Marx-Stadt, formerly Chemnitz.—UPI.

## Britain must 'get into monetary plan early'

If Britain finds itself unable to join the European Monetary System in December, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, former EEC Commissioner, hopes decisions would be reached in Brussels next week "in a way that keeps the option of entry fully open until next year's general election".

Lord Thomson is now chairman of the British Council of the European Movement.

Delivering the Sir Winston Churchill memorial lecture in Luxembourg, last night, he commented that the instinctive compulsion in Britain to wait and see if the terms were right revealed a fundamental misconception of the nature of the European Community.

"The best way," he said, "to ensure that the terms of any new Community development take account of a country's needs and interests is to show wholehearted belief in making a success of the development of the Community."

"The best way to ensure that EMS takes proper account of British needs is to be in there on the ground floor shaping the monetary union from the beginning."

Many Community problems connected with British membership arose because Britain was outside when the Six shaped the Community to meet their own needs. Because of late entry Britain was not there to help shape the common agricultural policy and budget policies.

Lord Thomson said that EMS was "as full of potential as the commitments made at Messina" when the Economic Community came into being.

Outside the system Britain would become the founder member of a second division in the European league: "We should have chosen a role of standing on the sidelines grumbling at the impact on us of arrangements we have refused to share in shaping". EMS was a political challenge, not a technical problem.

He spoke against the Commission's grandmotherly bureaucratic interference

## Terrorism now main crisis in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Nov 29

A new aspect of the Italian crisis is shown in the choice for the public whether political terrorism or common violence is the more serious form of crime. Problem of law and order is overtaking the economic issue as the worst aspect of the crisis.

An unexpected reminder of the strength of terrorism in the country has come from Signor Flaminio Piccoli, national chairman of the governing Christian Democrat Party. His remarks on terrorism "hiding around the corner" were made just as a new batch of letters, allegedly written by Aldo Moro while a prisoner of the terrorists, were published. Moro was Signor Piccoli's predecessor as Christian Democrat chairman and his killing in May still haunts the party.

Signor Piccoli's remarks were made at a party meeting in Genoa at the weekend. The more surprising of them were spontaneous comments and he has since sought to take some of the drama out of his phraseology, particularly comments suggesting terrorist infiltration in the armed forces. But his principal point remained clear: he intended drawing attention to the gravity of the issue of public order because he was alarmed at the way political parties were quarrelling instead of facing up to the crisis.

Signor Piccoli believes that the parliamentary alliances based on collaboration between Christian Democrats and Communists is running the risk of falling apart before it has been properly put to the test of facing the emergency.

He said that the alliance was sealed on the day Moro was kidnapped but throughout the 35 days of his captivity the Government was severely hindered. Then came the summer and the deaths of two Popes. There had been little time to govern. His object was to call the parties to order.

The Communists accept his judgment on the dangers of the position but differ on the conclusions to be drawn. They say Signor Piccoli should be

talking not only of perils but of condemning resistance to an effective policy from within the Christian Democrat Party itself.

An indication of the disquiet into which the state is seen to have fallen is provided by the controversy over the Milan public prosecutor's decision to confiscate 2,500m lire (about £1,750,000) allegedly destined for kidnappers as ransom money.

The case has particular emotional appeal because the victim is a young woman seven months pregnant who has been in captivity a month and a half. It was thought she was about to be released when the kidnappers heard that the payment had been intercepted. The family recalled bitterly that when the son of an eminent Socialist politician was kidnapped in Naples there was no attempt to stop ransom payment.

Conservative opinion, as represented by the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, sees the family's point that the rule of law should not be sacrificed in favour of expediency.

The case in which the state did stand firm against all demands from kidnappers was, of course, that of Aldo Moro himself.

The latest letters ascribed to him, published by *Panorama* magazine, show him proposing a special law under which he would have been moved from captivity and placed in one of the high-security prisons designed for terrorists where he would have stayed until a decision on his future which would also have benefited other prisoners. The Government refused any bargaining.

One of the reasons why the state fails to evoke confidence is implicit in the trial approaching its end in Catanzaro of the accused allegedly involved in the bomb attack on a Milan bank in December, 1969, which cost 16 lives and marked the beginning of serious political terrorism in Italy. One of the principal accused worked for the Ministry of Defence's counter-intelligence service and two former officers in the service are also among the accused.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## The tragedy that made Olivier 'act'

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But there's a continuing tragedy in life that seldom makes headlines, and that is 'poverty'. And because it's a continuing problem Oxfam's help has to be on a continuing basis. Which is why Lord Olivier decided to help. He took out a covenant pledging a fixed sum to Oxfam each year.

Like all money raised by Oxfam, it's used to provide practical help on an everyday basis for the poor overseas.

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That's how we helped farmers in Southern Niger, a drought stricken country in West Africa. Traditionally they fish in the lakes in the agricultural slack season. The fish they catch provide a useful source of income and a valuable supplement to the protein in their diet. But their fishing techniques were pitifully inefficient. Their equipment poor and their catches low.

By introducing these farmers to new techniques and teaching them how to make better nets and lines, Oxfam has helped them increase the size of their catches.

It may not seem an outstanding achievement in this country, where training and education are as natural as daybreak. But for the farmers of Southern Niger it opened up a whole new way of life.

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## OVERSEAS

## Teng says Peking meeting will not move any top leader

By Georges Bianchi  
Paris, France-Press  
Nov 29

Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, said that the political meeting held here would be held to remove any from the politburo, not Mr. Wu Teh, the former of Peking who has been criticized lately, according to Japanese sources. Teng made the remark at a meeting with Mr. Tsu Takeiri, head of the opposition Komeito party.

Mr. Teng also confirmed state-made earlier this week that Mr. Peng Teh-huai, the Defence Minister, would be dismissed posthumously. Teng said the meeting would be held to remove any from the politburo, not Mr. Wu Teh, the former of Peking who has been criticized lately, according to Japanese sources.

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## mes' events baffle torn Beirut press

By Robert Fisk  
Beirut, Nov 29

As nowhere else in the world, the crisis at New House Square caused a blend of curiosity and fear in the city of Beirut where more than 25 employees—printers, boys, van drivers and so—have died violently in the past three weeks.

More than 15 reporters and photographers have been killed by sniper and shellfire. One photographer died when he was taking pictures of the capture of the Golden Sun hotel by Palestinians. He was hit in the face by an expanding bullet.

Another died when he was sitting on his balcony at home, apparently having refused to leave once he had seen some film of a shooting incident: three men in a car sprayed him on the balcony with machine-gun fire.

One of the city's best known correspondents was killed as he drove past the museum on the Beirut front line, returning to the west of the city to use the only working telex machine: a sniper shot him in the head at about 400 yds.

So far the Beirut press has not publicly taken *The Times* to task—it could be a very humbling experience. But private feelings are a different thing. One deputy editor, a Muslim who still nurses a deep hatred for the British, said: "The *Times* correspondent in Lebanon."

Three of Beirut's daily papers suffered temporary closure during the week because of shell damage. The remaining eight never missed an edition.

less bathing at Bondi beach

Nov 29—Aussies at Bondi Beach, in Sydney, are allowing a local approved topless bathing south end of the beach, day scores of bathers.

Then talk to the people who can explain them at

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## Thailand's new constitution approved

By Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, Nov 29

Thailand's new constitution, designed to restore democracy, is to be promulgated by the end of December and elections will take place in March or April.

Despite widespread complaints that it is undemocratic, unfair, and "politically vulnerable", its 131 articles have been approved by the appointed National Assembly.

The authors of the constitution say that it offers a large measure of democracy and national stability.

The new Parliament will consist of a House of Representatives of 238 members elected for four years and an appointed Senate of 224 members.

The military leaders who have governed Thailand for all but three of the past 46 years, will appoint the senators whose powers will be virtually the same as those of elected members.

Both Houses will sit and vote together on all important measures, including the budget and matters concerning the national economy, the monarchy and national security.

Neither the Prime Minister nor any of his 44 Cabinet ministers need be elected but may be appointed from the Senate or outside Parliament.

The two Houses voted together will elect the Prime Minister from a list of nominations. The Prime Minister will appoint the ministers.

Government officials may be appointed as ministers. The minimum age for those seeking election is 25.

Appointed senators must be 35 and voters 20.

The Prime Minister will lose the power to impose summary punishments on suspected offenders but will still hold great personal power including that of imposing martial law without parliamentary approval.

The National Policy Council, through which the military leaders have been exercising their power, will be dissolved.

The constitution does not guarantee all listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of which Thailand is a signatory. Women are not guaranteed equal rights.

The Government can close newspapers without court order. The police who have a list of proscribed publications, last week raided a house in Chiang Rai in search of pro-communist books.

Mr. Pridi Banomyong, the veteran politician who drafted Thailand's first constitution after the overthrow of the absolute monarchy in 1932, has declined a government invitation to return home after 31 years in exile.

From his home in Paris he said that he respected General Kriangsak Chavanond, the Prime Minister, but had many doubts about future governments.

Mr. Pridi had directed the Free Thai resistance to the Japanese in the Second World War and later became Prime Minister. An army coup in 1947 threatened his life but a British destroyer, called up the Chao Phraya river, and took him to safety.

US will take 21,875 more refugees from Indo-China

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Nov 29

The United States has decided to double the number of refugees it allows into the country during the coming months. Mr. Griffin Bell, the Attorney-General, has announced.

Because of what he described as "crisis circumstances" in South-East Asia, the administration will admit up to an extra 21,875 people from Indo-China, three-quarters of them so-called "boat people" from Vietnam and the refugees from Cambodia, Mr. Bell said.

In addition the country was prepared to receive about 3,000 political prisoners from Cuba, if they would come to the United States and provided they passed various screening tests. A further 1,000 victims of the Lebanese war were also being considered for possible admission.

The proposed entry permits for Indo-Chinese are in addition to the 25,000 people whose entry was authorized last June. They include many of the 2,500 Vietnamese on board the cargo ship *Hai Hong*, which was turned away by the Malaysians, as well as 15,000 other boat people who have been given temporary refuge in such countries as Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

Japan to buy £5m worth of European works of art

From Our Own Correspondent  
Tokyo, Nov 29

The Japanese Government has decided to reduce the country's huge trade surplus by purchasing £5.2m worth of works of art and books from Europe.

Japan's Cultural Affairs Agency is to spend £2.5m to acquire some restored paintings and statues. Another £2.5m is to be spent on a collection of rare and valuable books from Europe.

A West European diplomat said tonight that while the Government admitted Japan's interest in European art, the purchases would not reduce the trade balance by any significant margin or create jobs.

Officials said tonight that the highest priced work on the Government's list was Henri



A fibre glass killer whale designed to frighten dolphin away from Japanese fishing grounds being tested in the waters of Taiji Bay.

## Party reluctant to speak frankly or tolerate other centres of power

## Failure to consult threatens Polish success

By Richard Davy

Poland's problems are not only technical and economic.

Mr. Gierk, the party leader, started out by making very earnest efforts to improve communication and trust between Government and people. The strikes of 1976 showed that his personal efforts were not enough to compensate for the inadequate institutional channels of communication.

The strikes were in part the result of a failure to consult and to be frank at an earlier stage with the people about the real situation in the country and its vulnerability to world trends. The Hungarian press was much more honest with its people and the regime was able to raise prices without trouble.

Curiously, the Polish regime repeated the mistake this year when it provoked opposition among peasants by failing to consult them properly about a well-intentioned pension scheme, and by tacking on over-valued incentives to get the peasants to sell to the state. Protest was, as officials point out, local, but it has been sufficiently vociferous to send the scheme back to the drawing board.

The Polish system is now nearer the mark on several occasions. Peasants have shown themselves capable of organized and articulate protest. Students can be brought on to the streets fairly easily.

The Roman Catholic Church is the main centre of alternative power, with its huge influence on the minds of the people, now enhanced by the election of a Polish Pope.

The church supports public order, morals and economic development but vigorously condemns censorship, for instance, and puts a protective arm around those sections of the intellectual opposition which regards as representing the nation's cultural heritage and a true concern for human rights.

In particular it has fiercely defended its right to offer accommodation to the so-called "flying university" which organizes unofficial lectures on Polish culture and history. (The opening of the new term has been severely harassed by police.)

The intellectual opposition is now a fact of life in Poland with which the regime has to live uneasily. After rallying round workers victimized for the strikes of 1976 it branched in different directions following the amnesty of 1977.

One branch calling itself the Movement for the Defence of Human Rights represents a relatively conservative national trend with little interest in Western contacts and a loose (some might say disintegrating) organization.

More significant, and descending directly from the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (it still clings to the initials KOR) is the Social Self-Defence Committee.

Mostly left-liberal, it tries to organize constraint pressure on the regime around specific issues and is in constant communication with the West. Its links with workers have become weaker since the amnesty but this year it helped organize the peasants' protest.

It is associated with the "flying university" and is also involved in many of the 25 or so unofficial publications that now circulate fairly openly.

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One branch calling itself the Movement for the Defence of Human Rights represents a relatively conservative national trend with little interest in Western contacts and a loose (some might say disintegrating) organization.

More significant, and descending directly from the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (it still clings to the initials KOR) is the Social Self-Defence Committee.

Mostly left-liberal, it tries to organize constraint pressure on the regime around specific issues and is in constant communication with the West. Its links with workers have become weaker since the amnesty but this year it helped organize the peasants' protest.

It is associated with the "flying university" and is also involved in many of the 25 or so unofficial publications that now circulate fairly openly.

The church supports public order, morals and economic development but vigorously condemns censorship, for instance, and puts a protective arm around those sections of the intellectual opposition which regards as representing the nation's cultural heritage and a true concern for human rights.

In particular it has fiercely defended its right to offer accommodation to the so-called "flying university" which organizes unofficial lectures on Polish culture and history. (The opening of the new term has been severely harassed by police.)

The intellectual opposition is now a fact of life in Poland with which the regime has to live uneasily. After rallying round workers victimized for the strikes of 1976 it branched in different directions following the amnesty of 1977.

aud, because they claim to be perfectly legal, carry the full names of authors and publishers.

The regime avoids direct confrontation with these activities but wages a sort of guerrilla war against them, harassing individuals, detaining people in prison for 48 hours at a time, denying passports, confiscating driving licences, and trying to isolate stragglers with threats or promises of privilege. The aim, it seems, is to contain the opposition and demonstrate that anyone who joins it must expect an uncomfortable life.

Some officials like to dismiss the opposition as a negligible nuisance blown up by the foreign press. Other reactions inside the party are more complex.

In some quarters there is quiet support not for everything the opposition does because it draws attention to genuine issues—it has, for instance, done some serious work in the economy—and because it creates valuable breathing space in the system where ideas and information can circulate beyond the reach of censors.

On the other hand some of the opposition's young radicals cause resentment among liberals by claiming a monopoly of virtue and despising those who struggle with less publicity to bring about change from inside the system.

There is also worry that the opposition could inhibit internal reforms by provoking a nervous and defensive mentality in the regime and making party reformers afraid to stick their necks out. Some people also argue that there is so much discussion inside the party that opposition is superfluous.

Opposition leaders reply that party reformers have had

several chances since 1956 but the system has always defeated them. Of course there has been some limited progress, they say, but most of it has been wrung from a reluctant regime, not freely granted.

For the moment the regime cares too much about its foreign image and foreign creditors to destroy the opposition. Nor does it want to risk trouble at home.

Technocrats hope that economic success will gradually leave the intellectuals with fewer issues to exploit, but it's type of thinking has always been one of the flaws in Mr. Gierk's approach. Once people are better off they are likely to think more and demand more.

It would be unfair to forget the very real improvements that Mr. Gierk's regime has brought since 1970. More than 2,500,000 jobs have been created, the industry has expanded and modernized at breathtaking speed; the standard of living has risen; travel to the West is freer; relations with the church are much improved. Poland is now a freer, more modern and more open place than it was 10 years ago.

Andrzej Wajda's remarkable new film *Man of Marble*, just shown at the London Film Festival, illustrates both the progress and its limits. Its release was delayed, it was attacked in the central committee, there were no reviews and a vital sequence was cut. But it was made, shown and exported.

The regime might even get credit for tolerating a certain level of opposition if it could come nearer to admitting that dissenting views, whether inside or outside the party, are necessary motors of development.

Concluded

Japanese paper's staff call off lunch-hour strike

From Our Own Correspondent  
Tokyo, Nov 29

Symbolic of Japan's economic success, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the country's largest newspaper, will publish seven million copies tomorrow. It has never lost a day's publication.

But the staff of this astonishing newspaper threatened to go on strike for 15 minutes during the official lunch hour at noon tomorrow, a period which cannot affect publication. The paper's morning edition is printed at night and the afternoon edition long after noon.

The strike threat, a symbolic gesture against the management, but never against the company according to Japanese rules, was lifted tonight 12 hours before the 15-minute protest was due to begin.

The house union, representing the collective will of all trades and professions, agreed on that after the management offered tonight to increase the winter bonus.

The union had demanded a winter bonus of £2,336 in addition to wages. The *Asahi Shimbun* management offered today to pay a bonus of £2,022. The union accepted that and called off the strike.

Supreme Court today ordered Mrs Gandhi to make a statement before the Delhi High Court on December 8 in answer to the Shah Commission's complaint that she refused to give evidence before it.

After claiming on Monday the masses had "now realized their mistake" which she blamed for "an almost humiliating defeat" in March last year, Mrs Gandhi yesterday told reporters her younger son, Sanjay, has not given up politics at all.

The woeful law and order situation in Bihar came up in Parliament today, obliging Mr. Desai to promise protesting Congress and Janata MPs stern punishment for those responsible for what he called a "dastardly" attack on Harijans (formerly the Untouchables).

According to the Home Ministry, 30 to 400 "muscle men" allegedly hired by a former local landowner, on November 15, burnt down 60 houses belonging to Harijan farm labourers in one village in the state, using firearms to terrorize them and killing one man. They also allegedly made off with about 400 head of cattle.

The Supreme Court today ordered Mrs Gandhi to make a statement before the Delhi High Court on December 8 in answer to the Shah Commission's complaint that she refused to give evidence before it.

## Man tells of \$50,000 offer to kill Dr King

From David Cross  
Washington, Nov 29

A former co-dealer from St Louis, Missouri, told a Congressional hearing here today that he was offered, but refused, \$50,000 to kill Dr Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader.

Mr. Russell Byers, who was giving evidence to the subcommittee of the House of Representatives, said the offer was made by two Missouri business executives, several months before Dr King was shot in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968. He was told the money would be provided by a "secret" Western organization and understood the offer to be a "dead serious" one.

He named the businessmen as Mr. John Kaufmann, whom he described as a "big, fat, dealer and drug manufacturer," and Mr. John Sullivan, a patent lawyer. Both men are now dead but their names have been mentioned in the past by other witnesses.

Mr. Byers' story came 19 months after the death of Dr King and the subsequent conviction of James Earl Ray, the suspected assassin. Years later he mentioned the offer to his lawyers who advised him to keep quiet about it.

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# Fashion: 1

by Prudence Glynn

## Janus

Not long ago I was rash enough to make a promise to fall down in a faint if anyone mentioned the words "retrospective" or "nostalgia" to me *à propos* current fashion. It looks like being a week at the horizontal. Biba has opened again, I have discovered a designer who believes in simplicity and quality, a knitter who makes everything by hand to patterns of the Forties and Fifties, and a shop designed expressly to please the men who buy expensive clothes for the ladies in their lives. None of this, however, convinces me that fashion is only looking back and not forward. After all, there is going to be a night club opened on the roof of Derry and Toms.

Biba, haven of the personalized shopper at the turn of the decade, has re-opened at 22 Conduit Street, W1. Barbara Hulanicki, the inventive genius of the original, is still out in Rio and has nothing to do with the new venture, which is the work of her sister who, just to confuse you, was the one called Biba. Sequined handbags, lamé blazers, crêpes in sludge colours, hair slides, jewelled masks, teeny beany masks, all is recreated in devoted Biba style, and the devotees were packing the shop.

The designer I have discovered is Victor Edelstein (83-84 Longacre, WC2, telephone 01-836 3392; stocked at Lucienne Phillips, Chic of Hampstead, Robell of Baker Street) who makes just simply beautiful pure silk crêpe de chine dresses. As any expert will know, to make in crêpe de chine allows little room for mistakes, and Edelstein makes none. Classic, elegant and infinitely desirable. He was trained at St

Martins School of Art, and by coincidence worked at Biba when it was in Church Street, Kensington. A stint with Christian Dior, London, gave him the expertise to start up on his own two seasons ago.

Betti Shaw is betrayed by her windows, which cause passers-by to mistake her shop (56 Chiltern Street, London, W1, telephone 01-935 2404) for a massage parlour and regular customers to take fright. I must say that I find the yards of pink tulle and the discreet screens misleading, for inside this tiny boutique you can find, and have made, some of the most original and stylish clothes in London. They are very expensive, or rather, I should say that they cost a lot of money, since expensive implies that they are not value.

Betti Shaw has a small workroom of the highest quality and I have yet to see better tailoring. Many women like the tailored look but hate the masculinity of the cut you usually find. Betti Shaw's tailor cuts skirts which curve, waistcoats which fit as neatly as a robin's and the most beautiful jackets which actually accommodate a bust. Most of the designs are one off because the fabric is so special. My favourites: a green velvet evening dress ruched all over with a cream gathering, and a magnificent evening suit, cut to within an inch of your life in cheviot worsted with the lapels embroidered in silver bugle beads.

"I'm just a glorified outworker," says Sandra Hyer, designer and co-proprietor of Hyerarchy. She is too modest. Starting 18 months ago with her husband "dipped" into the business, she now numbers her hand knitters in hundreds, can claim an export ratio of 80 per cent and makes very, very nice knitted clothes. They

do look back in fashion, because that is what her customers—primarily Ralph Lauren of New York, who was mentioned on this page recently—want. "I'm not really a designer, I work with the buyers. I'll take along an idea. They may like it, and for instance Harrods will order in dozens. Or they may want a lot changed. I'm not too grand to change. I believe in giving the customer what they want."

"A slipover takes about six weeks to knit, by hand. It does sound slow but the interesting thing is how much involved the knitters have become. How do I find them? By publicity for my work and by word of mouth. Many of them are pensioners, or young wives with children who cannot be left."

Hyerarchy is at 62 Wynchgate, Southgate, London, N14, telephone 01-886 2625.

So why do I say that fashion is not retrospective? Because the next decade I think will be ruled by movement. Dance will be the motivating force in fashion—hence all the legs currently coming into view in the most subtle ways. Disco is one end of the spectrum, with maximum expression of individuality and athleticism. Jogging is the other end, so look out for a new generation of sports clothes by designers such as, Vanessa Keegan and Fred Spurr. Somewhere in the middle come you and I in graceful, pretty dresses (sorry about the cobwebs on the adjectives), and somewhere else in the middle come amazing fancy dress clothes by designers such as Paul Peacock which require the wearer to stand still and be admired to an accompaniment of what is called robot music. Without doubt, fashion is facing both ways.



The new Biba shop

at 22 Conduit Street, London, W1

Above: Punk meets pin

and fashion looks both ways.

Top: Comforting nostalgia,

a display at Biba which makes the

last five years fade away.

Photographs by David Jones

Write for free brochure showing all our ranges to: Thos. Webb & Sons, Dept. 17, 32 Hatton Garden, London, EC1N 8DT. Tel: 01-405 0811

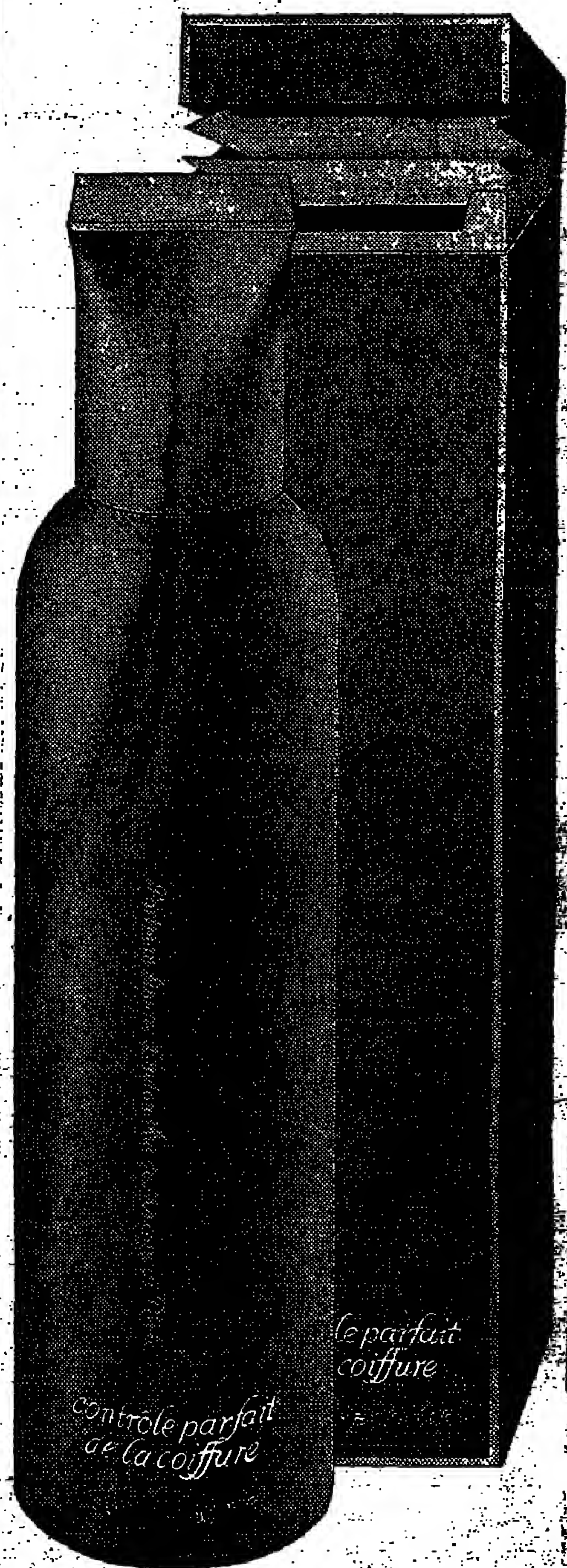


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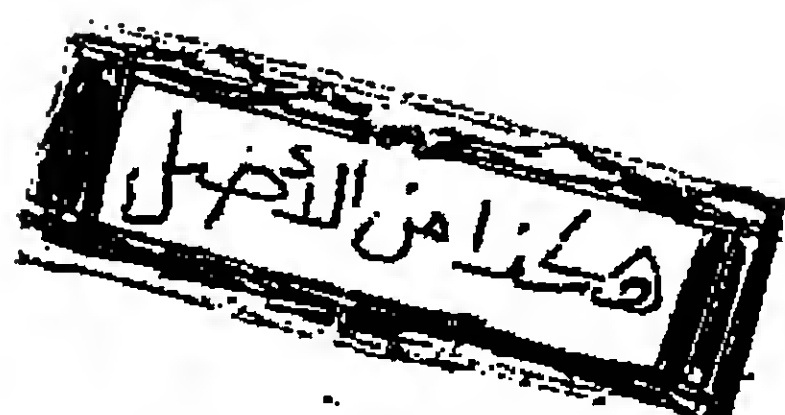
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## Fashion: 2

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Serge Krougloff

## SPORT

Cricket

## England resist temptation to play extra fast bowler in first Test

From John Wondcock  
Cricket Correspondent  
Brisbane, Nov 29

The one thing upon which all Test cricketers are agreed is that nothing the game has to offer can compare with playing for one's country. The thought, therefore, even of those who have chosen to seek their fortune with Mr Packer, will be centred upon Brisbane's Woodroffe ground when the first Test match between England and Australia starts there on Friday.

"There is no other occasion", Jack Nicklaus said at Muirfield in 1972, "when I feel so proud or so nervous as when I step on the tee in the Ryder Cup." Tracey Austin said after being beaten earlier this month in the Wightman Cup: "I guess it had a lot to do with a new kind of pressure." Yesterday's "spectacular" at the Sydney Cricket ground—the "great contest" as one newspaperman has called it this morning—though devastatingly effective in its way had none of the natural tension of a Test match or of the Ryder Cup or the Wightman Cup.

It is, then, a different sort of cricket that we return to now, in which rivalry has no need to be contrived. You will not hear anyone saying in Brisbane, as a former Australian cricketer now with World Series Cricket said to me in Sydney last night, "We need Australia to lose some wickets, to make a better finish of it." Australians, anyway, believe they will lose in Brisbane, more I think because they underestimate their own side than overrate England's.

Among the England team named this evening are eight players who have been victorious over more famous Australian sides than this latest one. They bowl well enough to have won one of their last 17 Test matches, against Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan—and to have lost only one of them. They are as good a holding side as in and day out as England can ever have had. Their batting, though, is more vulnerable. Too often for comfort they find themselves 30 for two or 50 for three.

For the first time since Greg Chappell's losing side in England defeated in such numbers to Mr Packer, Australia will be setting out without an old hand at the helm. Until now the new school have had Simpson to look after them. The captaincy has passed from Simpson to Yallop, who is one of five specialists between, all in their early or middle twenties with the advantage of a torrid West Indian tour behind them.

After some hesitation, Wood and Tooty have signed the contracts which give the Australian Cricket Board first call on their services for this Australian season and the next. There is enough money (conceivably over £20,000 a year) to be made from holding a regular place in the Australian side to provide their best players with a handsome living, from cricket alone. With a job thrown in—Tooley, for example, works for the brewery that bears his name—Australia's "establishment" cricketers have the chance these days to become rich.



Hurst: could cause England some early problems

The pitch for Friday is thickly grassed. All this week it has been growing fast, having been dressed as recently as last Friday and regularly watered since. Now that the curator at the Gabba no longer hares it with a scythe as he would have done until not many years ago, it seems sure to start "green". I can envisage the side batting first having a difficult time on the first day, whether it be England against Hogg and Hurst or Australia against Willis, Old and Botham.

With the pitch as it is, England thought, if only briefly, of discarding Miller and including Hendrick or Lever. England have not won in Brisbane since 1936-37. Of the eight Test matches played here since the war they have lost five and drawn three. As though it was only last week, I can hear the rain pounding down in the middle of the night in 1950-51 on to an uncovered pitch after England had done remarkably well to bowl Australia out on the first day for 228. That was the last Test match ever to be played on one of Australia's notorious "sticky" wickets. In one abbreviated day's cricket, England subsequently declared at 68 for seven, before Australia in their second innings declared at 32 for seven, and England going in again made 30 for six.

How we suffered, too, in 1954-55, when Australia, having been put in to bat, declared at 601 for eight and won by an innings and 154 runs; in 1958-59 when, with a fistful of household names, England lost to an emerging Australian side by eight wickets, and

again four years ago, when Thomson came in to bat. Without any previous reputation Thomson battered England in the first of several painful defeats.

On Friday, a new era begins. Where cricket is going no one can be sure. In a glib world I may be in a minority, but to me a proper Test match, however doubtful, is preferable to numerous night charades. One day, perhaps, the two will live happily together.

ENGLAND (in batting order): G. Boycott, G. A. Gooch, D. W. Randall, M. J. Gressley (captain), D. I. Gower, G. Miller, I. T. Botham, R. W. Taylor, P. H. Edwards, C. Old, R. C. D. Willis. Twelfth man: J. K. Lever.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. J. Cosier, G. Wood, P. M. Topley, G. Yallop (captain), K. J. Hughes, P. H. Carlson, J. Laughlin, B. Yardley, J. A. Macdonald, R. Huss, A. G. Hurst, J. D. Higgs.

## Kent prices may rise

Members of Kent, the winners of last season's county championship and Benson and Hedges Cup, may have to pay more to watch their side next year. The club has called a special general meeting to review subscriptions for next year, and, if thought fit, revise them. The present basic single membership at Kent is £6, which the club say is probably the lowest in the country.

## WSC caught out by size of night crowd

Sydney, Nov 29.—Cricket followers were on their best behaviour at the second World Series Cricket night game at the Sydney Cricket Ground here today. The scene was in direct contrast to last night when an estimated 30,000 stood at the opening match sometimes out of hand. There were test and beer can fights on the infamous Hill and regular incursions of the pack.

Thirteen people were arrested by police, who surmised that they were unprepared for such a large crowd. Today WSC, worried about the trouble, brought in extra police, and private security staff were also increased.

Sydney Cricket Ground officials restricted the amount of liquor allowed into the ground. With tonight's crowd only about half of last night's, there were no ugly incidents.

An Australian XI beat a World XI on Friday evening in its 50-over international Cup match. A heavy thunderstorm just before 9 pm ended the game early, but by then the Australians had the match "thin their area" after an entertaining display. WSC officials were happy with the audience.

The Australians scored 223 for 14 in 50 overs; the World XI could manage only 99 for four off 29.3 overs in reply before the rain started.

Greg Chappell and Rod Marsh opened the Australian innings with a brisk partnership of 45 and useful contributions from Ian Chappell, Davis, Hawke, Trevor Chappell and Rod Marsh followed.

Ian Chappell won the man of the match award for a glorious 96, including nine fours, in 81 minutes off 61 balls.

England's batting order: G. Boycott, G. A. Gooch, D. W. Randall, M. J. Gressley (captain), D. I. Gower, G. Miller, I. T. Botham, R. W. Taylor, P. H. Edwards, C. Old, R. C. D. Willis. Twelfth man: J. K. Lever.

## Steele may be new captain at Derby

David Steele, England's successful answer to the bouncers of the Australians and West Indies in 1972 and 1976, Northamptonshire captain of Derbyshire in succession to Eddie Barlow, who has returned to South Africa. Northamptonshire have given him permission to approach him.

"Every effort has been made to persuade Steele to stay with us," Peter Arnold, Northamptonshire's chairman, said. "But he wishes to take the chance of discussions with Derbyshire, a permission has been given."

Steele, grey-haired and bespectacled, became a hero when he stood firm against Lillee and Thomson, then Holding, Daniel and Kohli. Northamptonshire offered him his captaincy at the time but he turned it down, saying that he wanted to concentrate on his efforts as a player.

## London Weekend Television presenting new plays by Alan Bennett...



ME, I'M AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF, will be the first of the six new plays by Alan Bennett to be premiered by LWT, this Saturday on ITV.

... Four other new LWT programmes for the ITV network started this Autumn...



BRUCE FORSYTH'S BIG NIGHT, the new look for Saturday night on ITV with comedy, music, games, stars and Bruce Forsyth.



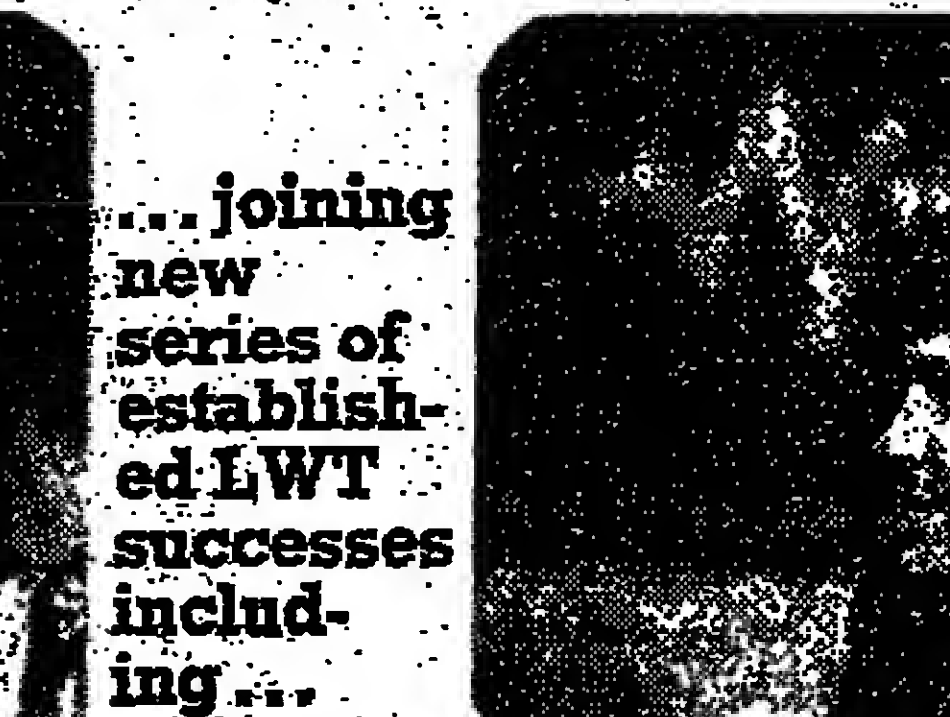
LILLIE, the life, loves, career and adventures of Lillie Langtry, starring Francesca Annis as Lillie.



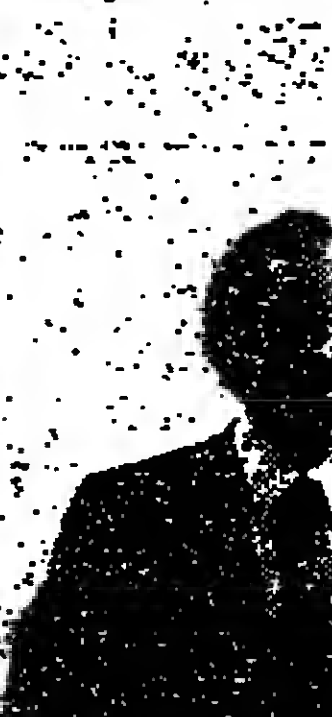
BLESS ME FATHER, a new comedy series, adapted by Peter De Rosa from his best selling book of the same name and starring Arthur Lowe.



... joining new series of established LWT successes including...



THE SOUTH BANK SHOW, LWT's weekly programme about the arts, winner of the Public Affairs Award for MACMILLAN'S MAYERLING; edited and presented by Melvyn Bragg.



WEEKEND WORLD, the weekly, hour-long, current affairs programme presented by Brian Walden, pictured with Marilyn Rees, the Home Secretary.



WORLD OF SPORT, produced for the ITV network every Saturday and introduced by Dickie Davies.



THE RAG TRADE, one of television's most popular comedy series, with Miriam Karlin and Peter Jones.



MIXED BLESSINGS, warm-hearted comedy about a black and white marriage, with Christopher Blake and Maudie Oatman.



MIND YOUR LANGUAGE, with Barry Evans as the eager young optimist teaching foreigners to speak English.



... and regular LWT series for London region viewers, including...



THE BIG MATCH, the Sunday afternoon soccer special, with Britain's top soccer commentator Brian Moore.



SATURDAY NIGHT PEOPLE, an irreverent lampoon on television institutions, with Russell Harty, Janet Street Porter and Clive James.



LONDON PROGRAMME, LWT's own current affairs programme, edited by Godfrey Hodgson.



LOOK HERE, a regular opportunity for people to put their views on television to the television audience, presented by Andrew Neil.



THOMAS AND SARAH, John Alderton and Farina Collins in a new drama series set in the years just prior to World War I.

All produced by London Weekend Television, the ITV station on air in the London area every weekend from 7 pm Friday until close-down on Sunday.

LWT London Weekend Television







## Motor racing

# Frenchman fills Renault vacancy

mitted across the border from the Territory, Derek Doyle, a talented Irishman, remains with the Englishman, and Alan Jones will continue to head for Frank Williams' camp. The latter is expected to arrive in 1949 for Clay Regazzoni, who has left the Shadow team.

Squadron will be running on a tight schedule. Jack Brabham, a Dutchman, and another for France, Olivier will see his American racing commitments so not conflict a race in the United States. The American has yet to be announced.

The Arrive team will consist of a driver, Patrick, who has been in so why leave him for the young Gunnar Nilsson, and he has been joined by Inchen Stuck, who has been with the team since he has placed to Hans Stuck, and Michael Becken will be a member of the team.

Arturo Merzario will persevere again with his own car. Patrick Neeve makes a grand first start in the new German formula unit and will finish with the team.

With American: Hector Nazzari will be a member of the team in an ex-works Lotus. Hector Nazzari is aiming to win the 1949 championship.

It is a similar drive.

It can be said, however, that the world of many changes, and in which the world is changing.

## Organisers' refusal to increase prize money

and they are the fiercest international competition is coming from England, Scotland, France and the U.S. and Japan.

England have Howard Clark and Mark James, who both finished in the top 10 in the world in the order of merit; Scotland are represented by Ken Brown, who was runner-up in the world last year. Even without Seacrest's Ballerinas, Spain are not without top players. They have a new world title with Antonio Garrido, who was in the team that won the world title in 1976. Manuel Pinedo also played in 1976.

For Mexico there are Victor Roldan, who was runner-up in the year of the American tour, and the 1976 individual champion Ernesto Acosta. Japan have a new player to put out next year. Its top 15 players were already committed to a major domestic event in 1977. They have a lot of mind and has Sert Neri, Suzuki and Shigeru Uchida, who

female partnership tournament, she is paired with Curtis Strange and victory in that with her unofficial earnings from pro-ams

Japan's involvement was caused by the Japanese government's desire to help Ireland to meet the world's demand for Irish goods. The Irish government said it would not allow South African players into the country. The change in dates from July to November caused problems for several of the top players who already had other commitments. Gary Player, whose job is to coach the South Africans, is playing in their own country's PGA championship.

There is one more note. Jeanne Garraude, of France, is setting a record just by being here: this is her twenty-second World Cup. Cluse, of Belgium, has won the Cup 19 times. Mousa, of Egypt, appearing for the twentieth time.—Reuter.

## Swimming Revenge chance for East German women

New York, Nov. 28.—East German women soundly defeated their Western counterparts in the world championships in Berlin last summer will have the opportunity of revenge at the Harvard University chess club women's meeting on January 6 to 7.

The East Germans have accepted the American invitation and will send a strong team. It includes Barbara Krause, the world 100 meters free-style record holder, the butterfly record holder, and the 200 meters Freestyle record holder, and Ulrike Tauber.

The United States will be led by the quadruple gold medalist, Freda Hodge. Other members of the Woodhead, the 200 meters free-style world record holder, Britain, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Honduras, France, and also sending competitors in the first international meeting of 1970.

San Antonio, Nov. 28.—Cordell Hall, the world well-known American in Berlin, will be the coach of his country's team to the trials of the world championships in June, 1980. Aubin was used for trials for this year's world championships.

Mr. Haines will be backed up at Moscow by Mark Schubert, of

## Table tennis

# Klampar is in the money after Bletchley success

Two of the three remaining qualifying events are on Douglas's territory. The Norwich Union International is at Euron in January and the Welsh open at Cardiff the following month. Douglas is teamed with Nicky Lawrie in Sunday's invitation tournament at Brintree in Essex. Overseas players include Jochen Leiss (West Germany), Dragutin Surbek (Yugoslavia) and the two leading Czechoslovaks, Milan Orliwsky and Jindric Pansky.

ment. In all he can earn over £2,000, which is a lot of money for a sport that only a short time

King George have chosen 31 winners for the European League match against Czechoslovakia at Batley, West Yorkshire on December 5. The team is: Men: D. Douglas (Warwickshire), N. Jarvis (Cleveland), P. Day (Cambridgeshire), J. Hilton (Lancashire). Women: J. Hammersley (Buckinghamshire) and L. Howard (Surrey).

and Swiss Maid each received two votes, Fair Salinia and Sea Pigeon one each.

Autumn King, Bachelor Hall, Banner  
 Number Ben Neale, Orange Pawn,  
 Captain Christy Chumson, Crookshank  
 Ebenezerdouble, Even In, Fisher-  
 mans Col, Fort Devon Gay Sparrow,  
 Golden Wren, Grand Calvary Harlequin,  
 Jack of Trumps, Mace Chaper, Master  
 H. Midnight Court, Orilla Purple Red  
 Earl, Royal Ace, Royal Fringe, Royal  
 Mail Royal Marshall & Snare Protocol,  
 Strombolus, Sunked, and, The Chemo,  
 Three Aces, Tick Cottage, Uncle Sing.



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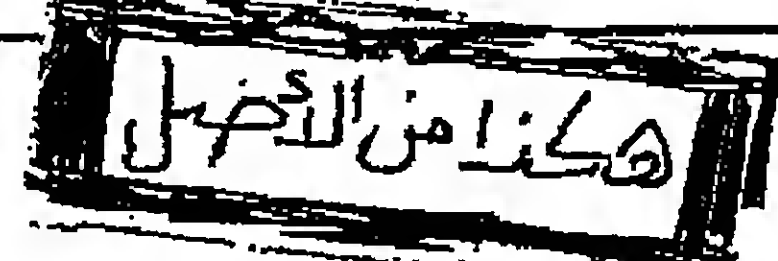
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## Ominous pause

Born for Opposition  
By John Hemming  
Volume 1: 1821  
Edited by Leslie A. Marchand  
(John Murray £7.50)

Throughout the year 1821 Lord Byron continues to appear as Lucifer in exile, nursing his wounds and musing bitterly on home. London was livid with enemies: fighting his battles from Ravenna, Byron found that not only was he always misrepresented in the Press but that even his youthful swimming of the Hellespont had been challenged in print.

Marino Faliero, the dramatic poem "written for the closet," was cut and staged at Drury Lane against his fervently repeated wishes; proofs of *Don Juan* did not reach Italy on time; corrections were not made: his publisher, variously described as lazy, shuffling and parvenu, ignored his question; and transmitted opinion of any kind on his work disturbed him. He found composition "a great pain," he told Murray, and had never aimed at popular taste. Yet he continued, of course, to write; he added to *Don Juan*, and followed Faliero with three further journeys into the territory of "mental torture" off the mainsteam of English dramatic tradition: *The Two Foscari*, *Sardanapalus* and *Cain*. "I can never get people to understand that poetry is the expression of excited passion," he told his best loved correspondent, Thomas Moore, "and that there is no such thing as a continuous earthquake, or an eternal fever which would ever shave themselves in such a state."

To which one might reasonably object that the women to whom Byron was referring—"It is by one of these," he wrote in a superbly disingenuous letter to his half-sister, "that all my fairs are such romantic people, and always daggering or divorcing, or making scenes"—were not required to shave with the daily and dispassionate precision of George, Lord Byron.

That he was still, protectively, in love with Teresa Guiccioli, "the last attachment," was perhaps a little because she had obtained a Papal decree of separation from her husband, and Byron wished to avoid further dramas of daggering and

divorcing, and even more because Teresa's violent impulsiveness, unlike that of, say, Lady Caroline Lamb or Lady Byron, remained well within Byron's control as many affectionate and calming letters to "Eccellenza Petregola" ("Gossip Excellence") here reveal. She never forfeited his respect by "bad" public behaviour. He was also fond of her father and brother, of whom he saw a good deal and whose liberal republican politics he warmly shared.

Byron encouraged, in every way short of direct participation, the revolutionary aims of the Carbonari movement in the Romagna where he was living. His faith in the Italian dream of liberty in no way collapsed when the Austrians combined with Neapolitan incompetence to crush the incipient revolution of 1821. If he despised the English and loathed the Swiss, he hated the Austrians most of all, and since his letters were, for home, he recorded the progress of political events in 1821 in a 50-page *Ravenna Diary* with which volume eight of Leslie Marchand's exhilarating edition begins.

When Teresa's father and brother were proscribed after the abortive revolt and Teresa threatened with a convent unless she followed her father into exile, it was Byron who made all the arrangements, insisted they settle in Tuscany, not Geneva, and it was Shelley who, under Byron's instructions, arranged the letting of the Villa Diodati in Pisa. Professor Marchand ends with Byron's long-awaited departure for Pisa, thus clearing the stage for the three remaining dramas to come: the comic confusion of life with the Shelleys and the Leigh Hunts in the Villa; the drowning of Shelley; and Byron's final journey to Greece.

With hindsight, and with all its sense of the hero out of touch and a grand life running its full prescribed course to an early end, *Born for Opposition* illuminates an ominous pause in Byron's career and makes us hold our breath for what is to come. Volume One is the best place for beginners to pick up this brilliant series, but those already familiar with its joys will need no further urging to add volume eight, Christmas or not, to the rest.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Majestic illustrator

Francis Barlow  
First master of English book illustration  
By Edward Hodnett  
(Scolar Press, £17.50)

In the histories of graphic art the name of Francis Barlow gravitates towards footnotes and the final sentences of paragraphs. He seems to be an also-ran—a shadowy figure on the edge of the bustling comings-and-goings of Restoration England. Even the basic facts of his birth (in 1626? in Lincolnshire?) and his career as a well-wisher to the Art of Painting rely heavily on conjecture.

How unexpected therefore that Edward Hodnett designates him "the first master of English book illustration" and sees as a justification for a book on him that "there should be one and there is none." Has Dr Hodnett set out to inflate a reputation from next to nothing, or has he unearthed some startling new evidence?

He has done neither of these things. Instead he has brought his deep understanding of the early history of English illustration to bear on a small group of books produced in the last half of the seventeenth century, and, simply by using his eyes, he has uncovered agencies and relationships that reveal Francis Barlow as indeed a majestic illustrator. In a number of minor works: *Theophila* (1652), *Seuerall*

*Wages of Hunting* (1671), *The Gentleman's Recreation* (1686), and in two major editions of Aesop's *Fables* (1666 and 1687), Barlow brought new insight and fluency to an art which had previously veered between crude vigor and marmoreal chilliness—and which in England had almost always been dominated by Continental practice.

It would be misleading however to say that Francis Barlow is altogether about Francis Barlow. Dr Hodnett is rightly concerned that the illustrator's greatest achievement, the *Fables* should be recognized for the very remarkable book it is and this leads him to spend much time in preparing his case. On the one hand the reader must be shown Barlow's special qualities as a portrait of animal life as a graphic artist whose work is particularly favoured by etching; and on the other hand it is necessary to show how much he modified the European tradition of fable illustration. With erudition and relentless logic Dr Hodnett explains and clarifies these interlocking facts so that by the time we arrive at Barlow's Aesop, three quarters of the way through the book, we are able to see it in full reproduction of the real of Third Squad's activities in the mountains and the lakes and the paddy fields?

Nor is this careful delineation of the book's place undertaken solely for historical or technical reasons. For it is central to Dr Hodnett's argument that Barlow was a great illus-



Besant, a Chicago Tribune cartoon of the 1880s.

## The blessed Walter

Authors by Profession  
Volume One  
By Victor Bonham-Carter  
(Society of Authors, 84 Drayton Gardens, SW10, £5.95 and £2.95)

As a novelist Walter Besant may be forgotten, but as the standard bearer of authors' rights he deserves canonisation. He founded the Society of Authors to fight for a fair deal, to campaign for copyright and to encourage "the maintenance of friendly relations between authors and publishers."

What Victor Bonham-Carter shows is just how necessary this was. Authors were exploited. Unscrupulous publishers—of which there were many—exploited the vanity of budding authors by demanding payment for publishing their manuscripts. Pirating of books was common particularly in the United States. Authorship as a profession simply wasn't to be taken seriously.

Bonham-Carter backs up his

assertions with figures. His book shows, precisely what Dickens, Trollope, George Eliot, Walter Scott among many others, received for their work. The deals were varied. Books were sold outright, for royalties, for co-operative deals, but no matter how successful a particular title, in the end—more often than not—the publisher earned far more than the author. Plus ça change.

It is a fascinating story, not least towards the end—Mr Bonham-Carter takes the 1911 Copyright Act as his natural break before Volume II—when Shaw makes his entrance and rapidly dominates the proceedings. That more than half a century later one basic right, that of PLR, has still to be enacted shows how in general views on authorship have been slow to change. But Messrs Spinal, Monte and English, your time is surely nigh.

Ion Trewin

## Novelist's novelists

The Realists  
Portraits of Eight Novelists  
By C. P. Snow  
(Macmillan, £6.95)

"What do we read novels for?" asks C. P. Snow, in the preface to this book of literary lives and works. The answer is "for various kinds of pleasure." He himself has given us a great deal of pleasure in his own work as a novelist, and it is pleasant to read the reflections of one realist on the work of eight more. These are Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky, Galdos, Henry James, Proust, Stendhal and Tolstoy. Some critics are badly becoming ever more acidulous; C. P. Snow has mellowed. The spiteful comment, the quick stab between the ribs, is not for him. He loves his fellow novelists; and communicates this love to us.

What did they have in common? Not very much, or in the words of the author, "It is a very helpful to discover that they were nearly all very short, fat men, uncommonly bad at mathematics (exceptions—yes to height—Galdos; as to mathematics, Stendhal). He has doubts about Dickens, in that he was not 'realistic' in the way that the others were, but only, by courtesy. Readers will be delighted to be introduced to

## Golden lunacy

The Search for El Dorado  
By John Hemming  
(Michael Joseph, £8.50)  
The Gold of El Dorado  
By Victor Wolfgang von Hagen  
(Granada, £2.50)

Thanks to the Royal Academy—and to certain distinguished sponsors—we can all look forward to the winter of gold, and specifically of El Dorado, in London. The package-tour will be all the more agreeable for some excellent pre-publicity, including newspaper features of more than ephemeral quality, and now these two timely and evocative books.

The theme and departure-point of both these chronicles is identical—what von Hagen terms the "golden lunacy" of the century following on Columbus's fatalist isodol of Thursday, October 2, 1492. Engendered by Charles V's German bankers, it was implemented in the frenzy of its high noon, by far the most part Spanish treasure-hunters, though an Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh, exemplifies in both books the melancholia of its twilight.

Hemming takes a firmly Western Hemisphere view of his theme, and embarks on a brisk narrative of the Conquest as a whole. Though he follows it with the detailed odysseys and itineraries of various conquistadores, major and minor, he does not lose sight of the European phenomenon that does von Hagen, and far more as a South American. Where von Hagen's vision is primarily of the splendours and mysteries of European explorers, Hemming's conversely is of their impact on Indians and the sufferings and injustices inflicted on them. He in no way neglects or diminishes the achievements of the Spaniards, who performed prodigies of endurance, often against terrifying ill-luck. Some convincing came within striking distance of Lake Gatavita, the only true cure of the eventual legend, when they may have learned in time to slip its lethal persistence in the bud, that El Dorado was not a fabled city but just a most gilded man.

Jimenez de Quesada barely bears his rivals to it, thanks to his lawyer astuteness. We read, how, by a brilliant feat of terrestrial navigation, he simply followed his nose, and the salt-trail, till he came to the site of the barter between the mountain Indians who had salt, and those of the hot-lands who had sweat, along with a surfeit of sweet, had gold and the skills to work it.

Hemming is eminently readable, and the occasional unleashing of his full descriptive powers has impressive results; his account of Pizarro's men blundering through the equatorial jungle will make any reader itch and sweat. His illustrations too are quite beautiful, lavishly displaying both the golden "rings" of the Academy exhibit and scenes of their homeland. Here von Hagen suffers by the comparison that his book is a paperback updating of his earlier and sumptuous *The Golden Man*. The former simply does not leave elbowroom for the number and splendour of Hemming's illustrations. But von Hagen's maps are clear and precise, where Hemming's otherwise faultless presentation here shows a minor but irritating blemish. To bring out the liberal ups-and-downs of their terrible ordeals his maps indicate relief by shading, but with a heavy hand which effectively blacks out many of the most significant place-names.

So minor a lapse from grace cannot impair the merit of a book which simultaneously fulfils exceptional historical, geographical and even sociological functions. Where von Hagen's paperback will embellish many an overnight bag, to think of his book as a coffee-table book, even the saddest motel-guest, Hemming's book is to be rehomed slowly, say from a veranda into a study, a medium-sized coffee-table at home.

Both books set an important above and beyond their identification with a major international artistic occasion. Both relate to that human paradox which allies sickness and cruelty to epic of imaginative heroism, and the triumph of that mated down irrepressible works of art to the devotion which now assembles these touching vestiges together. From an unthinking genocide new peoples were to arise, and the Indianism that has melted down irrepressible works of art to the devotion which now assembles these touching vestiges together. From an unthinking genocide new peoples were to arise, and the Indianism that has melted down irrepressible works of art to the devotion which now assembles these touching vestiges together.

Geoffrey Jackson

his health much improved, and some consideration of the sexual life, so often uninhibited in Balzac, of whose mistresses continue to like him so timid and obese in Henry James. C. P. Snow sends you back to the books (and possibly the great photographers, the Leons, the Georges, the Pictors, the Georges) with new enthusiasm and appetite.

Philippa Toomey

Emma Hamilton, by Norah after (Michael Joseph, £8.50). Everyone knows something of the story of Emma Lyon, who became Lady Hamilton, and the beloved of the national hero, Nelson. Norah Loft, gives a sympathetic account of what is a tremendously dramatic and unlikely story, beautifully illustrated.

## Give a BBC book this Christmas

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### JOHN KENT Holding the Fort Studies in Victorian Realism

In this book, Professor Kent of Bristol University, who combines the approaches of the historian and sociologist of religion, has studied the way in which in the nineteenth century American and British revivalism affected one another, from Lorenzo Dow and the Primitive Methodists in the Napoleonic period, to Robert Fernal Smith and late nineteenth-century Holiness revivalism at Keswick. Many long-forgotten revivalists are brought to light, from Richard Weaver, prize-fighter and preacher, to Phoebe Palmer, the American woman whose teaching on holiness penetrated England through Fernal Smith and William Booth.

Holding the Fort will interest all students of the Victorian period. Royal £6.95 net  
EPWORTH PRESS

Certainly is has most of the ingredients of one-ugly duckling is turned into snow white swan. Dumpty librarian in Yorkshire village meets dazzling international tennis star is whisked away by him to the Riviera and after humiliations and miseries becomes a shining star among the jet setters.

What distinguishes this book is Jilly Cooper's sense of fun, her sharp eye for her wit and the skill of her story-telling.

The characters are strong with the women showing some beautiful lines in elegant bit of chin.

Too often in books of this sort characters are simply match stick figures. Here they have flesh and blood and considerable vitality. Maurice Gee's aims are much more modest. Plumb is set in New Zealand at the turn of the century. Its hero is a Presbyterian minister, a man, whose conscience and strength of conviction leads him into constant clashes with family and with authority. Despite himself at times his conscience runs riot.

It is this relentless chase to come to terms with it, which gives this novel its singular qualities of clarity of vision and delicacy of execution.

As a picture of New Zealand life 70 odd years ago it is totally fascinating. As an examination of a man, battling with an overlarge conscience it is also totally convincing. I am ashamed to say the works of Maurice Gee are new to me. They will not be for long.

Peter Timmiswood

## Fiction

Going After Cacciato  
By Tim O'Brien  
(Cape, £4.95)  
Innocent  
By Jilly Cooper  
(Arlington, £3.95)  
Plumb  
By Maurice Gee  
(Faber, £4.95)

This is the best war novel since *Catch 22*. It is certainly the funniest, too.

It might lack some of the more bizarre flights of imagination of Heller's masterpiece, but it has at its core an icily calm comic eye, which flickers wickedly and constantly with amusement and contempt.

The book is set in Vietnam. Cacciato, a simple-minded soldier, has had enough of the war. He decides to walk out on it. He does it in style. He sets off for Paris, a mere 6,800 miles away.

Cacciato's lieutenant, sick with dysentery, is huddled over a fire when he hears the news. "The lieutenant kept rocking. He did not look well. When the fire was gone, he pushed himself to his feet, coughed, spat and touched his toes. 'All right', he sighed. 'Third Squad goes after Cacciato.'"

And so they set off after him. He leads them out of Vietnam, through Burma and India, through Tehran and Athens and finally to Paris

and the final absurd and inconclusive encounter with Cacciato.

But what is the reality of this mad chase? How does it relate to Paul Berlin, a member of the pursuit squad, dreaming and trembling with fear in his watch tower? How does it relate to Paul Berlin's memories of the real of Third Squad's activities in the mountains and the lakes and the paddy fields?

The blend of fantasy and reality, each one a sharp and brilliant comment on the other, is handled boldly and destructively. The chase across Europe and Asia for the innocent Cacciato has an allegorical ring to it.

The images of fantasy and reality blur, too—the public beheading of a boy in Tehran, the Vietcong officer trapped in an underground labyrinth, the gratuitous shooting of a refugee family's water buffalo, the long, slow, sickening marches through the jungles of Vietnam.

It does not matter that they blur, for the whole of warfare—and particularly that crazy war—has a confusion, in which fantasy was constantly supreme.

Above all, Mr O'Brien sees the comic ghastliness of it all. His sense of comedy never falters for a moment. And to treat warfare with a sense of humour is a most devastating weapon.

I suppose if escapism is a part of Mr O'Brien's novel, then it plays the dominant role in Jilly Cooper's *Innocent*. It is a romantic novel, I'm not sure.





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Ronald Butt

# Let's stop pretending not to notice

This is an age of diminished responsibility where responsibility matters. I do not mean that our notion of what is called social responsibility has shrunk. On the contrary, there never was a time when the state, or the nation, or the collective organization, or the union (as appropriate) has claimed to shoulder so much responsibility for the individual, or when it intervened as much in his life as it does now—mostly with good intentions.

The state is dominated by well-meant, state-powered, state-provided, or state-licensed organizations which seek to provide for the basic welfare of the citizen throughout his life; which bludgeon him with information about his claims and "rights" (particularly if he can be said to belong to what is called a minority group); which prescribe the "moral" climate in which his children are brought up; and which entertain him day and night on three television channels and innumerable radio wavelengths. Yet there was also never a time in this century when individual responsibility was so

measured. Let me try to be clear about what I take real individual responsibility to mean. I emphatically do not mean only (though this is part of it) the ability of the individual to take responsibility for the material things that concern his own family. I do not mean simply (though of course this is important) that he is now dependent on the state for his essential services for the education of his children, his family's health-care or his pension.

I mean primarily the responsibility that each individual ought to have for the well-being of every other individual whose life crosses his, and whose happiness may be either furthered or damaged by their having encountered each other.

I have never had the least doubt that the ultimate test of morality for each individual is to be found, not in what he is supposed to authorize or encourage the state to do, imperiously on his behalf for the welfare of others, but in how he behaves towards those he encounters individually. The test for all of us is whether the lives of those we meet are better for

their having met us, or whether they are worse.

Few, if any, pass this test most of the time. None, I imagine, passes it always. But at least we should recognize that this is the test; that individual and not collective action is the ultimate basis of moral responsibility. Yet we are nowadays in some danger of declining to consider it a real question at all.

Of course, in most people's lives there are areas where it is still largely operative. It is most obviously the test by which parents judge themselves in relation to their children, and it is generally understood to matter in the family more widely. This sort of responsibility ought also to inform the attitude of someone of one sex in relation to another: if they cease to know each other, will one have left the other with chances of happiness damaged? It is not a question encouraged by the hedonists who have usurped so much of the so-called "education" of young people in this area, but it is the one that matters. Each of us, at some time, has the future happiness of

someone else in our hands and if we are honest, we know it, and know that it may conflict with our own apparent self-interest.

But this kind of responsibility ought also to inform our behaviour as individuals to other individuals whom we never know personally. It ought to condition the attitude of trade unionists getting into a fight, and of militants so infused with their indignation that they are not prepared to consider the consequences of their action for others.

It is the sort of responsibility that should determine the attitude of the newspaper or television photographer who takes intrusive pictures at times when people need to be left alone. It ought to have been the concern of the television producer who prefaced the ratings and the casual entertainment of the masses with a serial on the abdication and marriage of the Duke of Windsor to the peace of mind of an old and ill lady in Paris.

In these matters, the arbiters of public taste and mass selling are very much part of the

climate of our time. The diminished responsibility of the individual in face of more weighty imperatives is all about us. It is to be seen in the attitude of the shoddy worker, the short-changer and the irresponsible property-dealer. It is to be seen in the lack of civic responsibility that destroys such pleasantness as there is in the towns and cities where most people have to live.

The signs of this are all around us: in the decaying walls and the vandalized telephone boxes. And curiously enough something has got into the rest of us so that we no longer feel that it is quite right to feel indignant about it. Indeed, if there is a characteristic of our time, it is the pretence not to notice it. In homes, families and in the streets, you will see people, including no doubt women who would strongly argue the case for equality of their sex, buying their newspapers from a kiosk of pornographic magazines which deeply degrade women and pretending not to notice.

It is, in many ways, a dispirited society in which, for the most part, the individual has his head down, prefers not to take responsibility by himself, and hurries by. It is a society of increasing violence in which it becomes all the time more hazardous for the young, the old and the weak to go about alone in safety; a society in which (it seems) we shall defend to the last the commercial right to make money out of the violence and the degraded sexual titillation which upsets unstable minds and creates a strong presumptive link between these cultural conditions and the physical assaults on women and children.

No much is to be expected from the politicians in such matters. Perhaps it is natural that they should wait for a lead from below. It is therefore clear that until individuals begin to think more responsibly as individuals again and have the courage to express and act on their convictions whatever the consequences, organizations that govern their lives say, the deterioration of our social and collective life will not be halted.

David Steel

# Labour's sad case of continental drift

The vacillation of the Labour Party leadership in the face of the know-nothings of their ranks must make much of the blame for the sorry drift of British policy on Europe. The Labour Party's last election result in June 1975, provided a golden opportunity to end the argument over British membership, clarify Britain's objectives within the Community, and carry public opinion in support of those objectives.

The decision not to use that opportunity was a failure, and from taken four years ago, it is not, fundamentally, the objectives which lie behind the Labour Party's policy on Europe which are in question. It is the Labour Party, even if it means confusing our partners on the continent and allowing public opinion to drift back to a pre-occupation with butter prices and wine taxes.

Instead, the wound has festered; without a clear lead from the internationalists within the Labour Party, its unreconstructed nationalists have made a habit of pulling the Cabinet and party further from a commitment to co-operation within the Community to a point where ministers fear for their careers if they were to suggest a touch of European enthusiasm for the Continent.

Europe appears to have replaced nuclear disarmament in the mythology of the Labour Party as an easy rhetorical issue with which to criticize the Government. A touch of European enthusiasm for the Continent is held to be a sign of a lack of radicalism. Thus John Silkin, not notably radical on any issue, is accepted with support from the Labour Party's left, David Owen, with an eye on what counts within the party, dares to stand up to the left on Iran but hedges on Europe, letting it be known cautiously that he is not an opponent of European integration, but carefully avoiding a utterance which might give Tribune the excuse to pin the dread label of Eurosceptic on him.

available to us for cooperation except the European Community, a government which spared more than a passing thought for the national interest would seek to show itself committed to a European Strategy. But how can we expect this from a party whose latest recruit to its national executive proudly boasts that he does not possess a passport?

Which brings me to the European Monetary System, and the Labour Government's hesitations over the entire scheme. It is not, fundamentally, the objectives which lie behind the Labour Party's policy on Europe which are in question. It is the Labour Party, even if it means confusing our partners on the continent and allowing public opinion to drift back to a pre-occupation with butter prices and wine taxes.

Instead, the wound has festered; without a clear lead from the internationalists within the Labour Party, its unreconstructed nationalists have made a habit of pulling the Cabinet and party further from a commitment to co-operation within the Community to a point where ministers fear for their careers if they were to suggest a touch of European enthusiasm for the Continent.

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## Closing the Little Red Book

Can Marxism survive in China? The spat of wall posters in the last two weeks, ever more daring, with Mao's last message that all the world would soon follow because Marxism could not be refuted; its truth was ineluctable; capitalism was doomed. In effect, by following the Marxist way, China would not simply become the equal of the western powers (the first objective) but would outdistance them in the march towards the future. The Europeans swanking about the promises of the treaty ports would be left behind.

Half a century later, which of these hopes persists? Discarding China's anti-Soviet glasses, is there any successful Marxist society, by Chinese standards? In productive capacity, are not the capitalist countries far ahead of the Soviet Union and getting even farther ahead? The wall posters emphasize this: even Taiwan's progress is noted. The new treaty with Japan will add the country as a source for new Chinese wealth.

In what form does Marxism survive as an international doctrine? Mr Teng Hsiao-ping has buried the socialist world. As for the world following the Russian example, what do the Russians have to show for it? Of course all the eastern European states are nothing more than Soviet colonies. If Romania and Yugoslavia are not, do they make a strong case for Marxism? And newcomers of late? Cuba, Angola, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan? In China's view these are all Soviet toadies whose true nationalism will eventually make itself felt.

For the younger generation maturing since 1960, Marxism has little appeal. If nothing else, their experience of

international and egalitarian. Not least the trumpets of Moscow sounded the confident message that all the world would soon follow because Marxism could not be refuted; its truth was ineluctable; capitalism was doomed. In effect, by following the Marxist way, China would not simply become the equal of the western powers (the first objective) but would outdistance them in the march towards the future. The Europeans swanking about the promises of the treaty ports would be left behind.

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For the younger generation maturing since 1960, Marxism has little appeal. If nothing else, their experience of

political waywardness in China must have left a cynical unbelief. But two preceding generations were those most influenced by Marxism. The first were those who joined the Chinese Communist Party from the late 1920s to the end of the first war; the second, those instructed in the creed from 1949 until the cultural revolution in 1966. After that, it has been downhill all the way.

In 1962 Mao was still saying: "No matter whether in China or in other countries of the world over 90 per cent of the people will support Marxism-Leninism in the long run." Marxism-Leninism is true; it cannot be resisted. The masses want revolution; the world revolution will finally be victorious. There still speaks the man of conviction of the 1920s.

How many of his close colleagues shared his conviction then? It would be hard to say. Half a dozen from what is known of them. And now? Mr Teng makes it plain he is not an ideologue. Mr Hua Kuo-feng has been larding his speeches hitherto with Maoist phraseology so as to bolster his weakly established legitimacy. If he now feels more secure, yet thinks the ideological tide is ebbing, will he speak his mind plainly?

There are no other known ideologues in the upper ranks of the party. Perhaps one will emerge.

If ever a country was supremely confident of itself and its civilization that country was China. After the trough of the 1920s and the uplift of the 1950s the latter days of Maoism have been catastrophic. By now the old confidence is returning. What need of Marxism?

Richard Harris

### Trailer

Who knows when love has had its day who never leaves can never say, for can who cannot please today say: Yesterday I did—when I who can am but who may be sure that now does not gain say tomorrow shall forbid.

Christopher Logue

Geoffrey Smith

## Reform of Parliament: not whether but when

The divide, indeed, is more between generations than between parties. This is easily explained by the frustration of young MPs who came into politics in the 1960s and 1970s, and find that they have all too little of either. But why has the Conservative Shadow Cabinet taken such an initiative?

The critical role has been played by Mr Francis Pym. As long ago as the summer of 1973, when he was the government Chief Whip in Mr Heath's administration, he organized a dinner to get all-party support for the executive properly, the long hours worked by its members and so forth.

The discussion was not, therefore, concerned solely with select committees, though they were obviously very relevant.

Mr Pym then prepared a lengthy paper putting forward varying ideas and options for parliamentary reform, including select committees, without making specific recommendations. This was discussed formally with some ministers, but never came before the Cabinet.

Other preoccupations then overwhelmed the Conservatives, but backbench discontent continued to grow and just before the Easter recess this year Mr Pym's paper was re-examined. In the economic field would be a useful ally to a Conservative Chancellor in keeping control over public expenditure, and there is the belief that Parliament needs to be made more effective as a constitutional objective in itself.

A reform that does not keep this third objective well in mind will prove to be a delusion; and this objective will be served only by committees that are given real powers.

at the end of July or the beginning of August there was a discussion of the House of Lords reform and referendums were all examined without any agreement to say anything very positive or specific. It was at the end of that discussion that Mr Pym suggested in effect that all parties should say something positive about select committees. So the commitment will be in the manifesto.

Since then Mr Pym has become Shadow Foreign Secretary and has been succeeded by Norman St John Stevas. But there is no reason at all to believe that this change will lead to any weakening of the Conservative position in this field. Mr St John Stevas is known to be a supporter of select committees, so the question now is precisely what would be the proposals that a Conservative government would put to Parliament.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Conservative MP for Marylebone and a member of the Select Committee on Procedure, has been arguing that all the select committees' proposals should be put to the House in a voteable form. Mr Pym, however, is careful to promise only proposals based on the reports. That was reasonable enough in the sense that any government that was bent on action on gestures would probably want to pick out only a few proposals from a lengthy report and then to say that they were in a shape that it believed would be workable. But there is a danger of doing too little on the grounds that only a tentative reform would get through the House.

There are three reasons why different members of the Shadow Cabinet favour select committees. There is the natural wish of politicians to respond to a tide of opinion among their followers; there is the hope that a strong select committee in the economic field would be a useful ally to a Conservative Chancellor in keeping control over public expenditure, and there is the belief that Parliament needs to be made more effective as a constitutional objective in itself.

A reform that does not keep this third objective well in mind will prove to be a delusion; and this objective will be served only by committees that are given real powers.

## ARTS DIARY

### The Duke of Windsor and Mr Norris

An American researcher, Mr Tom Cullen, is writing a book on that terrible old reprobate largely based on "Mr Norris" in whom Christopher Isherwood largely based "Mr Norris" in his Berlin novels. The biography, which Mr Cullen hopes to complete in a year's time, is likely to contain embarrassing mention of correspondence between Hamilton and the Duke of Windsor, indicating the Duke's dislike of Sir Winston Churchill and his ambiguous attitude to Hitler.

When Hamilton died in 1970 at the age of 80, his obituary in *The Times* stated: "Not since Alice Liddell, perhaps, has there been a figure who enjoyed more redemptive being turned into fiction." The obituary added that Hamilton's political views "would have seemed repellent in anyone who was not a member of his own life. Given power under a fascist regime, he might have been a monster; as it was, he was accepted by his friends as a Chaucerian rogue."

Hamilton was imprisoned in Brixton during the Second World War as a fascist. The Special Branch told him: "You'll be all right. You'll be able to play tennis with Sir Oswald Mosley." In view of that experience, there was a grotesque irony in Hamilton's posing in 1955 for the body of Oscar Nemon's statue of Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr Cullen, whose previous books include studies of Crippen and Jack the Ripper, first became interested in Hamilton when researching a book on the honours under Lloyd George, although he came to the conclusion that Hamilton had known Gregory less well than he maintained. He found that Hamilton's literary executors had given all his papers, some 9,000 items, to the Texas University "who have obligingly

catalogued them, which makes my task much simpler."

The papers date from 1945; but Mr Cullen has visited Rugby School, where Hamilton was a near-contemporary of Rupert Brooke and was in the house run by Brooke's father. Hamilton's name then was Gerald Souter, and Mr Cullen found reference to his supporting the Nazis in a school debate. He found, too, already a royalist snob. Hamilton left school before reaching the sixth form, and Mr Cullen would like to know why.

Going through Hamilton's correspondence has been a formidable task. "I was an inveterate letter-writer," Mr Cullen said. "He employed a woman to spend her mornings typing out letters for him. He was an assiduous reader of newspapers, and he was always getting the idea of writing to people and saying 'I knew the Duchess of Alba, who I understood was a very great friend of yours', introducing himself in the most casual way. Several of the letters are from prisoners including IRA men (Hamilton claimed to have been a close friend of Sir Roger Casement, but Mr Cullen again has his doubts)."

When Hamilton's third volume of memoirs, *The Way It Was With Me*, was published in 1969, he sent a copy to the Duke of Windsor, who wrote him an incautious reply saying how much he had enjoyed it, calling Churchill "justifiably ambitious" and commending Hamilton's idea that the Duke would have prevented the Second World War had he remained king.

Characteristically, Hamilton immediately set about selling the Duke's letter. He wanted to persuade *The Sunday Times* (for whom I was then reviewing) to buy it for £500. But he reduced its value by sending many photocopies to autograph dealers in Britain and America, and finally accepted £75 from a Guernsey collector, Mr Charles Porter. Fern-ishing

it's afraid Daddy thinks the new technology means letters to the Times will go to press automatically.



How does your garden grow?

In the gargantuan gardens exhibition the Victoria and Albert Museum is organizing under the supervision of Dr Roy Strong (who has always laid it on with a trowel), Mr Clive Wainwright's job is to keep the aspirants flying. He has been put in charge of the "Plants in Rooms" section. The exhibition, which represents the whole history of gardening in Britain, except for landscape gardening, which we think has been done to death. Mr Wainwright said—will open in late May next year. It has the provisional title "How Does Your Garden Grow?"

What Mr Wainwright is most ardently searching for at present is a Warden fern case. The Warden case was invented by a Dr Ward in the 1830s. It

was the precursor of the modern "botted garden". Mr Wainwright said. Some were very elaborate in the shape of the Chinese Palace. Others were just a sort of aquarium with a sloping roof. You put your ferns in them and then sealed them up with putty. The great advantage was that you protected the plants from the fumes given off by the fish-tail gas stoves they used before gas stoves came in during the 1890s. The fumes killed off many of the lovely indoor plants they had in the Regency, 1830s and 1840s. Mr Wainwright explained the Victorian passion for open windows and fresh air.

Mr Wainwright has run to earth one Warden fern case in Scotland, but has not yet negotiated its loan. In any case, he would like to represent more than one type—even, perhaps, an Edwardian Warden.

Rejuvenating a serial

On his thirtieth birthday last month (a festive time for Librarians) Anton Gill, an associate from the Arts Council drama department, joined the BBC as producer of the soap opera "Waggoner's Walk"—"Wags" as it is affectionately called in Broad-casting House memos.

Gill, Cambridge-educated son of a German prisoner-of-war who served in England, was the making of a writer, and an appreciable as an assistant to Lindsay Anderson at the Royal Court. Three months of Lind-say was like five years in the Foreign Legion, he said. "Gill's mission" with "Wags"—which may be made or break for him at the BBC—is to rejuvenate the 10-year-old serial, which in the past has conscripted the talents of Max Wall, Dulcie Gray and Robert Beattie. Heads, one is led to believe, will roll, topics hitherto taboo may be tackled. Gill plans to "drag this complacent serial into the last quarter of the twentieth century which so far has only

had its cosiness bolstered". The script-writing team, Charles Peter and John Wainwright, are working on "Compact"—"Grossed-out" series not for avant-garde sparkiness. Gill, 31, summarized for the recent plot of "Waggoner's Walk"—"scripting I need hardly say, before he arrived on the scene). "Crippled Matt Price endangers his marriage again by his persistent misanthropic attitude and megalomaniacal ideas, and succumbs to the corruption of the boardroom table. To Nash, son of the princely couple, whose wife has become a vegetable as a result of a brain operation, he goes off to Denmark with an au-pair girl." Torrid stuff.

### Temptresses in plaster

Would any museum direct like 120 ceramic wall plaques in the shape of women's heads of the 1820s to 1940s? A dealer in Antiquarian Mark Kings Road, Chelsea, wants to lend his collection for put exhibition for two years. "I'm getting a bit sick of moving them all round in my house and at the moment they're very dusty," he said.

The flat-backed heads, many in profile with saucy, flirtatious eyes and pouting lips, are seldom of identifiable people, but some are obviously modelled on Mark Dietrich, Carole Lombard, Lana Turner. The cheaper ones are of plaster, with examples in Czechoslovak porcelain or Gouda china from Austria.

If Mr Conitt does not see an interested museum in next month, he intends to the lot at around £2,500. would pay for a trip to Rio to see the real thing—real, say, eyed temptresses, not just ones.

Bevis Hill

# Mental illness is a prison

## The Mental Health Foundation is breaking down the wall

Mental illness and mental handicap take many forms. Schizophrenia, dementia, depression, drug and alcohol dependency... one man in nine and one woman in every five will need in-patient hospital treatment sometime in their lives. The Mental Health Foundation is fighting to reduce this alarming total—

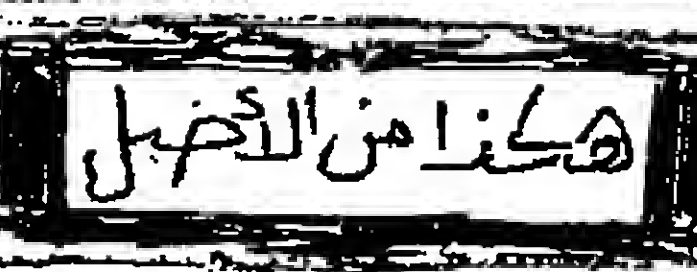
By research—into the causes and treatment of mental disorder.

By prevention—pioneering work into causes will do much to lessen the incidence of mental illness.

By rehabilitation—programmes designed to help rehabilitate sufferers are proving their value.

We get no Government support. Please help—donations, covenants, interest-free loans, requests to:

**The Rt. Hon. the Lord Butler KG CH,**  
**MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION**  
 5 Wimpole St. London W1M 8HY  
 Telephone: 01-580 0145









## Legal aid for mothers of children in care: call to implement legislation

an order . . . in respect of a child being a young person may bring before the court a juvenile case or, in other words, the person to be brought before the court under that subsection was the child or young person who was the subject of the order. If the child or young person was brought before the court and the court was of opinion that certain provisions of the subsection applied to the court, it thinks fit may make an order in respect of him". In respect of whom? The person brought before the court—the child or young person.

In *The Worthing case* the Lord Chief Justice said that in his opinion the parent was not a person brought before the court under section 1. He was the child, so that provision of the subsection applied to the child under section 23(3).

No doubt there were arguments for and against a parent being the person brought before the court under the section; but the language of the

proper to be ordered on November 12, 1975, had not yet been carried into effect. It was not known why; and his Lordship cast no blame; but if the present applicant lacked legal aid it was because the powers that be had not brought into effect those two sections. The sooner that was done maybe the better. But on the law as it stood, regretfully, and for the same reasons as those of Lord Justice Bridge, he would dismiss the application.

**Solicitors: Crane & Staples.**

## Inquiry inspectors held to be holders of 'office'

Under 1973, he had been assessed under Schedule D on the fees he received for holding inquiries. In 1974, informing the taxpayer that he was acting in an extremely insensitive manner, the Revenue authorities then changed their attitude, informing the taxpayer that when acting as an inspector the taxpayer was holding "an office" and was thus subject to the provisions of the Income Tax (Earnings and Corporation Taxes) Act 1970, and to PAYE deductions being made from his earnings.

Having considered the authorities and the definition of "office" in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the Tribunal found that the taxpayer worked as an inspector the taxpayer held a series of "offices" in 1974, and from 1975 he was appointed by those having the power of appointment to such offices.

The Crown's appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

## Unsuitable procedure

the deponents were cross-examined on their affidavits.

His Lordship was confident that much time and considerable expense could have been saved if the affidavits had been taken in private with it. It was apparent that the matter was highly contentious, directions could have been given for pleadings so that the affidavits were taken on the issues in dispute. The circumstances on which they relied and why they considered it was necessary or expedient that some other than the executor should be given a grant of probate. The registry could also direct that there should be no further profection of affidavits.

It was further suggested that the evidence should be given orally before the judge.

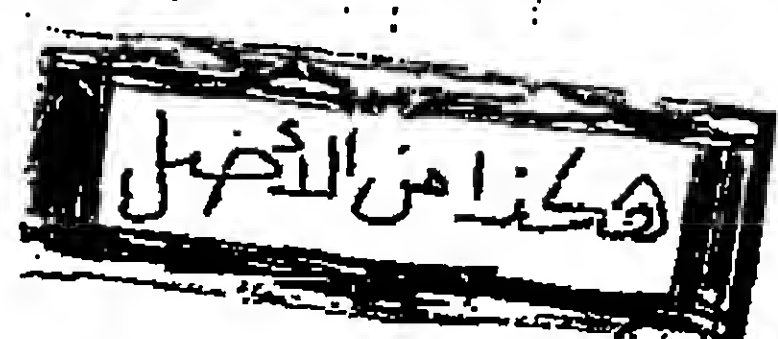
That result could have been achieved by the registrar requiring the application to be made orally under rule 60(1), then, if the registrar had not already given appropriate directions, the judge could give directions for the evidence to be taken orally. The advantage would be the saving of expense of having the case heard in open court as a matter of course instead of in private.

It was suggested that the reasons why such a matter should be dealt with in private,



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## Really Dry Gin

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Begin, Nov 27. Dealings End, Dec 8.  $\S$  Contango Day, Dec 11. Settlement Day, Dec 19  
 $\S$  Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

[illegible]



**John**  
chartered

## L senior shop wards vote day on 17 pc age offer

ifford Webb, a senior shop steward representing all 34 Leyland car plants will in Coventry today to vote on a recommendation that they accept the company's offer of around 17 per cent—the same as Ford's—versus a 10 per cent offer. He says it does not seem likely that they will accept the company's offer, but he is not sure.

breakthrough came late today at a meeting of BL's senior shop stewards. The union's demand for a 10 per cent increase was rejected. The union's demand for a 10 per cent increase was rejected. The union's demand for a 10 per cent increase was rejected.

## mpromise with Third World in sight Unctad stability fund for commodities

Jan McGregor

Nov 29

5-day Unctad conference common fund for commodity market stabilization, did not achieve the accord, has succeeded in closing an eventful week between industrial and developing countries. The conference's final hours were largely in negotiations between the two groups. The conference's final hours were largely in negotiations between the two groups. The conference's final hours were largely in negotiations between the two groups.

## udy identifies emerging UK trade challenge

ryn Westlake

Nov 29

Westlake's study identifies emerging UK trade challenge. The study identifies emerging UK trade challenge. The study identifies emerging UK trade challenge. The study identifies emerging UK trade challenge. The study identifies emerging UK trade challenge.

## v the markets moved

THE POUND		THE DOLLAR	
Bank	1.76	Bank	1.76
Buy	1.76	Buy	1.76
Sell	1.76	Sell	1.76
Australia	1.76	Australia	1.76
Canada	1.76	Canada	1.76
Denmark	1.76	Denmark	1.76
Finland	1.76	Finland	1.76
France	1.76	France	1.76
Germany	1.76	Germany	1.76
Greece	1.76	Greece	1.76
Hong Kong	1.76	Hong Kong	1.76
Italy	1.76	Italy	1.76
Japan	1.76	Japan	1.76
Netherlands	1.76	Netherlands	1.76
Norway	1.76	Norway	1.76
Portugal	1.76	Portugal	1.76
Spain	1.76	Spain	1.76
Sweden	1.76	Sweden	1.76
Switzerland	1.76	Switzerland	1.76
US	1.76	US	1.76
Yugoslavia	1.76	Yugoslavia	1.76

## ther pages

Bank Base Rates Table	26
Annual Statements	27
British Car Auctions Group	28

## Aurora selling its Osborn subsidiary

By Bryan Appleyard

Aurora Holdings is poised to sell the South African subsidiary of Samuel Osborn, the Sheffield special steels and engineering company, which it acquired for £11.4m in May.

Last night the directors of Samuel Osborn (South Africa) agreed to sell the subsidiary to a consortium of investors. The consortium is led by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and includes the Osborn family.

The move was widely expected after the Osborn takeover. As Aurora's main interest in forming a larger Sheffield group, it has wanted to pull out of South Africa.

This may not be easy, as out of Osborn's total trading profits of £2.5m in the year to September 1977, over £2m came from South Africa.

Last night Aurora were making no comment at all about the talks except to say they had been in progress "a short time". Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of Aurora, is currently in South Africa conducting the negotiations.

Yesterday, Aurora's shares improved 5p to 90p. This compares with 94p at the time of the takeover and with the 55p received by Johnson & Firth Brown for its 1.5 million shares in Aurora, which it received for its stake in Osborn, when they were placed in August.

## Widening American trade deficit sours hopes of better inflation prospects next year

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Nov 29

Balance-of-Trade figures showing a large deficit in October than had generally been expected, were released today by the United States Government.

The Department of Commerce announced that the trade deficit in October was the highest in three months at \$2,127.5m (about £1,087.4m) after a deficit in the previous month of \$1,691.1m.

For the first 10 months of this year the merchandise trade deficit amounted to \$24,794.5m.

Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that he was still confident that there would be a sharp decline in the American balance-of-payments deficit next year.

In the currency markets today's news increased speculation that further measures might be taken by the authorities to strengthen the dollar, and this was strengthened by the announcement that Mr Blumenthal will be paying a brief visit to Bonn in December.

Mr Blumenthal said the October deficit was still well below the deficit levels seen in most of the first half of this year, and it "appears to be consistent with it".

He said the Administration still expected the current account payments deficit this year to be about \$17,000m and Treasury officials added that the deficit in October amounted to \$13,010.5m, which was \$418m below the September level, although still the second highest monthly total ever recorded.

Imports on this basis rose by \$18m to set a new record total of \$15,130m.

The trade picture looks decidedly worse if imports are calculated on a cost, insurance and freight basis, which is the basis used by many other countries.

On this basis the deficit in October was \$350m above the September level at \$3,057.7m and took the deficit for the first 10 months of this year to \$33,971.1m.

Mr Blumenthal will shortly go to Moscow for a meeting of the American-USSR Trade Council and he will return by way of Bonn. The talks in Bonn will cover a wide array of economic issues and no doubt touch upon the planned flotation of "American" Deutsche mark bonds in mid-December.

Exports on a seasonally adjusted freight alongside ship basis in October amounted to \$13,010.5m, which was \$418m below the September level, although still the second highest monthly total ever recorded.

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## ECGD pays out £50m to exporters after default on Turkish deals

By Christopher Wilkins

Nov 29

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has had to pay out £50m to British exporters because of default by public and private sector buyers in Turkey.

The default, relating to both short and medium term financing, covers almost all of the British exports to Turkey underwritten by the Department.

Turkey ceased to make payments in February last, and during the summer this year ECGD stopped providing insurance cover for British exports to Turkey.

However, ECGD remains reasonably confident that the Turkish Government will eventually recover the £50m paid out during the year to the end of March. Earlier this month Turkey and Britain signed two agreements restructuring \$132.5m of Turkish debt to the British Government and the ECGD.

Of this, \$7m was government-to-government finance and a further \$125.5m was short and medium term commercial debt. The commercial loans will be paid off between six and nine years at a rate of 9 per cent.

Turkish default is chiefly blamed for an increase of a half to £94.2m in insurance claims paid to exporters by ECGD last year. Political risks accounted for £56.4m of this.

ECGD's trading results reveal a 10.3 per cent increase to £12,940m in the value of exports insured. Almost 82 per cent related to goods sold on short term credit of up to six months.

By Nicholas Hirst

A plan being prepared by the International Energy Agency could place in jeopardy Britain's long-term strategy for expanding its coal industry.

The secretary of the IEA is committed to promoting the ideas in the plan, under the heading Coal Study 2000, but it will need endorsement by energy ministers of the member states if it is to become formal policy.

It suggests that cheap coal reserves, particularly in Canada, the United States, South Africa, India and Australia should be exploited to help make up a growing shortage of oil supplies from 1985 onwards.

## IEA plan for world coal threatens UK expansion

By Nicholas Hirst

Nov 29

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World production, which in 1976 was 3,300 million tonnes, would be increased and world trade, which was less than 10 per cent of that total, raised sharply.

This would provide a cheaper source of fuel for importing countries than oil for making electricity. Comparative figures on IEA's assumption that oil prices would remain stable in real terms until 1985 and increase by 21 per cent a year thereafter, give marked advantages to coal-fired electricity.

In 2,000 oil fired generation could be costing 4.62 United States cents (in 1976 dollars) per kilowatt-hour against 2.29 cents for coal.

Britain's problem is that a vast increase in cheap traded coal would make its relatively high-cost deep-mined production very expensive in world terms.

To preserve the long term coal plan of producing up to 185m tonnes by 2,000, Britain would have to impose import barriers against cheap overseas coal.

IEA has produced a new set of projections for energy supply and demand. Its conclusions are slightly more optimistic than previous forecasts.

Instead of a shortfall of demand over supply of oil from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1985, IEA now believes supply and demand will be equal at between 36 and 40 million barrels a day. After that real shortages in oil supply will begin.

## Deutsche Bank taking DM35m stake in Nixdorf

From Our European

Business Correspondent

November 29

Nixdorf Computer, the West German mini-computer specialist, should become a publicly quoted company by the middle of 1981.

The Deutsche Bank has agreed to subscribe to DM35m (about £9.3m) nominal of new capital for the north German computer concern on the understanding that its shares will be quoted on West German stock exchanges by the end of June, 1981.

The joint announcement by Nixdorf and the Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt today answers the question as to how the north German computer concern will finance its expansion in the next two years.

Last week, Nixdorf announced that it had broken off talks with Volkswagenwerk which were generally expected to result in VW taking a stake in Nixdorf.

The deal announced today will result in the Deutsche Bank holding a quarter of Nixdorf's new capital of DM140m on a temporary basis.

By Michael Bailly

Shipping Correspondent

Proposals for a scrap and build scheme to help shipbuilders through the present slump without damaging shipowners are to be sent to governments as a matter of urgency, international shipping, shipbuilding, oil and banking experts agreed in London last night.

They will be in broad outline and will be up to individual governments or groupings like the EEC to decide whether, and in what form, to activate the schemes.

Sir James Dupert, chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum said: "There will be no international scheme and no international apparatus."

The proposals will broadly follow those prepared earlier by IMF—two ships scrapped for one built, with extended credit (80 per cent over 12 to 13 years instead of the present 70 per cent over eight years) as an incentive to owners.

But in deference to continuing fears on the part of British and other shipowners that the scheme might generate unwanted tonnage in exchange for ships that would be scrapped anyway, restrictions on both the age and type of vessels eligible for scrap and build aid will be proposed.

Fears of adding to the surplus are well founded, Sir James said, but it was recognised that in Europe and Japan a minimum shipbuilding capability will be retained, pending a return of commercial demand about 1982. Scrap and build was still seen among the 14 nations attending the meeting as the best way of reconciling conflicting interests, and the IMF secretariat was pressed to get proposals to governments before the year end.

**Foord**  
surveyors



Sir Harold Wilson: change of mind

## Sir Harold admits more tonic less gin in City

Sir Harold Wilson admitted last night that he had changed his views on the City's "gin and tonic" merchants, who earn their living spreading rumours.

Speaking on BBC 2's *Money Programme* he said: "There is far less of that now. The Stock Exchange has tightened up its rules and the markets are very well run."

Sir Harold, currently chairing a committee on the working of Britain's financial institutions, also admitted to being "slightly worried" that fund managers are taking over the Government's role in shaping the level of interest rates.

Institution and pension fund managers may be dictating the level of investment, the shape of the economy and unemployment, he warned.

But the former Prime Minister pointed out that he was far more concerned about any possible direction of funds by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "There is very little evidence to suggest that directing pension fund and insurance money would do any good," he said.

Sir Harold also praised Tuesday's speech by Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, advocating greater responsibility by institutional directors, but questioned whether "interfering institutions" would be seen in a better light than "absentee investors".

Turning to small business, he revealed that the Wilson Committee report on this aspect of the City would be published within the next few weeks.

He also told viewers that his committee would be sending a team to America in January to look at the Securities and Exchange Commission and learn about its small business section.

Earlier in the day, speaking at a City seminar, Sir Harold stressed the strength of the institutions. "The leaders of the Stock Exchange are extremely worried about their growing power."

"If it goes on at this rate then the stock markets, as we know them will not function, and by the middle of the next decade will not be much more than the equivalent of an electric scoreboard at a county cricket ground."

Alison Mitchell

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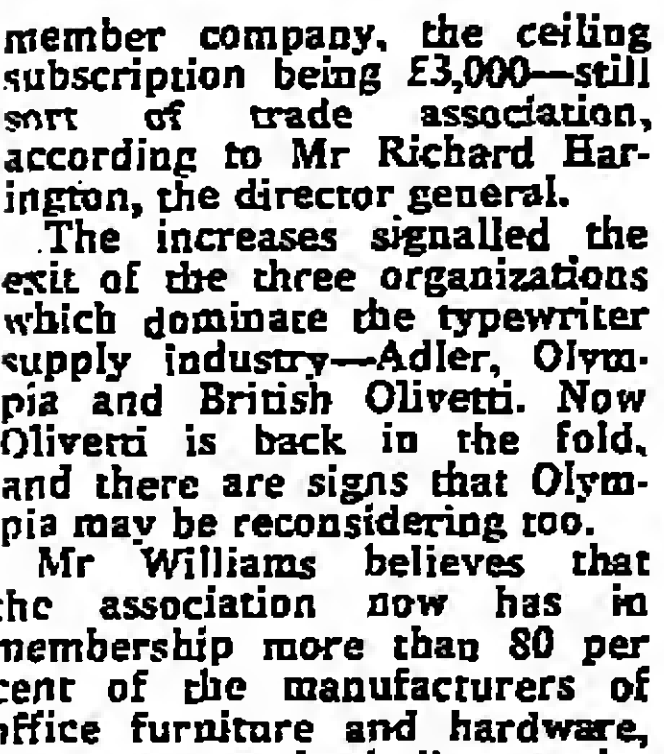


## Healing rift at Business Equipment Association

Mr Ron Williams, managing director of the United States based Pitney Bowes operation in Britain, yesterday took over the presidency of the Business Equipment Trade Association just as it begins to look as if the rift between the association and three major typewriter manufacturers may be healing. The rift was caused when the association changed its subscriptions policy.

At one time its 150 members paid around £40 each, whatever their size, but inflation meant that the association had to rely more and more on the surplus generated by the organizing of its usual half dozen annual United Kingdom exhibitions.

Three years ago, subscriptions were increased and were also related to the size of a



member company, the ceiling subscription being £3,000—still sort of trade association, according to Mr Richard Harrington, the director general.

The increase signalled the exit of the three organizations which dominate the typewriter supply industry—Adler, Olympia and British Olivetti. Now Olivetti is back in the fold, and there are signs that Olympia may be reconsidering too.

Mr Williams believes that the association now has in membership more than 80 per cent of the manufacturers of office furniture and hardware, computers and similar equipment used by businesses, plus sole national concessionaires for business equipment. He believes more could be joining, if only because of the pressures for a voice in Brussels as EEC legislation increasingly impinges on the industry.

What is worrying Mr Williams is whether companies at large, faced with the prospect of major changes in office practice because of the advent of the micro-processor, will prepare their staffs in time.

Office staffs are worried about their jobs, and will continue to be unless it is explained to them that this is more a matter of evolution in which the jobs may change but in which, believe, the jobs will not be reduced," he said.

Derek Harris

## 'Catalogue of errors' at World Bank

From Fank Vogl  
Washington, Nov 29

A large number of the projects in developing countries funded by the World Bank involve substantial time and cost overruns and the causes of serious problems with these projects often are due to poor management within the World Bank.

These are the conclusions evident from a new report on the World Bank's work produced by the bank's own operations evaluation unit. The

report raises serious questions about the bank's competence, particularly at a time when it is seeking to expand its activities sharply.

The report contains what amounts to a catalogue of errors in bank project management. The story is told of a totally ill-conceived cattle ranching project in East Africa, and of a port which was to be built in four years but was completed only after 13 years.

It tells of an educational project involving efforts to in-

crease the number of girls in schools where "the society's readiness to accept boys and girls boarding at the same school appears to have been miscalculated."

Basic errors in judgement, poor supervision of projects and bureaucratic difficulties between the bank and governments in developing countries are constantly evident in the report.

It covers 109 separate projects involving \$2,200m (about £1,128m) of World Bank and International Development

Association funds which supported total investment of \$8,500m.

The auditing unit asserts that 91 per cent of basic projects have proved "worth while" in the sense that they have resulted in clear benefits to the developing countries.

High turnover of bank staff in past years is partly blamed for some of the supervision problems, and the report asserts that "in a more stable situation the bank is now giving more attention to project supervision."

## Singer trims plan to save 750 jobs at Clydebank

By Ronald Faux

Management at the Singer sewing machine company at Clydebank has largely rejected a consultants' report recommending retention of 750 of the 2,800 jobs which are under threat. At a meeting yesterday between senior management of the American-controlled company and union officials, Singer said it was prepared to retain only 335 jobs.

The original plan was to cut by more than half the 4,500 Clydebank workforce by phasing out all production of industrial machines and needles at the plant.

The management has agreed that two industrial models and some spare parts production would be kept at Clydebank. The company said its proposals would mean an extra £1m to £2m on top of the firm's rationalization programme.

The announcement that the job saving formula had been rejected brought hostility from the unions. Mr Hugh Swan, deputy convenor of shop stewards, said he was bitterly disappointed at the company's refusal to accept the alternative strategy.

"We reject management proposals and we will now call in full time officials to seek government help to save the jobs," he added that they planned to involve the whole trade union movement in "a battle for survival".

Commenting on the P.A. Management Consultants report, which recommended saving 750 jobs, Mr Joseph Flavin, international head of Singer, said the proposals were unrealistic.

Eight occupations—dockers

## British workers 'not strike-happy wreckers'

Britain's workers are not the strike-happy wreckers of popular belief, according to a study carried out by the Department of Employment.

It says the coal-mining industry, accounted for 78 per cent of all strikes in 1956, but by 1975 it accounted for only 9 per cent.

The findings of the study are summarized in today's Department of Employment Gazette and will soon be published in a book "Strikes in Britain".

They show that strikes are concentrated in a relatively small number of the larger plants in certain geographical areas and are not widespread throughout British industry.

Compared with other countries, Britain has by no means the worst industrial strikes record, holding a middle place in the world league.

On average, during the 1966-73 period under study, there were more than 2,500 strikes a year in Britain involving the loss of nine million working days.

But the study did not examine strikes involving fewer than 10 workers, those lasting less than one day, or other forms of industrial action such as working to rule.

Neither was there any information available on secondary involvement—the extent to which workers were made idle as a result of strikes at other plants.

During the decade to 1976 on average five industries—coal-mining, docks, vehicle manufacturing, shipbuilding, and iron and steel—accounted for a quarter of the strikes and a third of working days lost, although they cover only about 6 per cent of workers.

Eight occupations—dockers

and stevedores, drivers, fitters, labourers, welders, electricians, mining power loaders and machine operators were involved in about 30 per cent of stoppages. Even during the high strike period of 1971-73, 95 per cent of plants were strike-free.

"There were large sections of British industry with very few strikes, which is very different from the popular image of widespread and frequent 'strike activity', says the report.

The reasons for strikes were predominantly pay and job security, while geographical variations in man-days lost per 1,000 employees were considerable.

They ranged from about 21 times the national average for Merseyside to about one-tenth for Sussex.

Dismissing this year's figures so far, the department says that despite the strike by Ford's 57,000 manual workers, the overall figure is still better than for the first 10 months of last year.

This year 6,912,000 working days have been lost by 839,600 workers in 1,980 stoppages. Last year's comparable figures were 7,509,000 days, 952,000 workers and 2,380 stoppages.

Women at work. Another report in the Gazette—based on census statistics between 1901 and 1971—shows that the traditional distinctions between men's and women's work have not changed markedly.

Despite "small inroads" into typical male jobs, women, have made no significant impact in them.

The picture is broadly one of little or no change since the turn of the century," says Catherine Hakim, a principal research officer at the department.

## Manufrance cutbacks plan to avert liquidation

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Nov 29

M. Francois Gador-Clet, managing director of Manufrance, goes to the Commercial Court in Lyons tomorrow in an attempt to save the company from liquidation.

If his latest plan is adopted, the workforce will be halved to 1,300 and the company will cease to manufacture the guns, bicycles and sewing machines which built its worldwide reputation for fine light engineering.

The company's fortunes have been plummeting in recent years, and managing directors have followed each other in quick succession.

Last year the company lost 108m francs (about £13m) while the workforce was trimmed from 3,839 to 2,900. This year the number of jobs has been further reduced to 2,600, but losses now running at 10m francs a month, are expected to total over 110m for this year.

M. Gador-Clet took over in March—the sixth managing director in four years—and from the beginning he said he hoped he would be able to turn the tide. As the months have gone by, however, he has been forced to the opinion that the only thing which can save the company from bankruptcy by next February is to cease production, and to concentrate on the mail order business and a few retail outlets which are making money.

Publication of the magazine *Chasseur Français*—well known for its classified advertisements placed by lonely hearts—also is to continue, since the magazine showed a healthy profit of 15m francs.

M. Gador-Clet forced through acceptance of his new plan to save what is left of the company against the wishes of the largest shareholder—the corporation of Saint Etienne, which holds 30 per cent of the company stock. He carried the rest of the board with him on the argument that this was the only way of making the organization healthy and of retaining a base financially secure enough to enable the company to expand on the future.

Poor pricing of manufactured goods has been to some extent to blame—packages of fishhooks sold at 95 centimes each have now been calculated to have cost the company 15 francs. The fishhooks were sold adding 2.8m francs to the company's losses.

But the failure of the company to attract the capital it needed to continue has been largely responsible for what has been decided. The fact that the state had offered money a disincentive to private capital, while the fact that the municipality, which is Communist controlled, owned 30 per cent of the shares, virtually ended any hope M. Gador-Clet had of raising money.

The company still has money in the bank and the municipality and the unions are determined to put up a hard fight to stop the proposal to halt production of bicycles and guns. Nevertheless, the loss of the factory work in Saint Etienne is sure to have disastrous social consequences in the area. Unemployment there is already well above the national average and something like 20,000 workers there derive their living in some way or other from Manufrance.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Implications of Civil Service pay report

From Mr R. M. Bankes-Jones

Sir, In the context of the Government's pay policy it seems astonishing that a Civil Service Pay Research Unit report is soon due. It will prove worse than pointless if the findings suggest pay increases of more than 5 per cent "in comparable outside employment", because it will cause agro within the Civil Service to the extent that Civil Service pay increases below those of the findings. Outside the Civil Service, increases below those given to the Civil Service would cause worse agro, because the Civil Service is supposed to follow rather than lead the way up the pay inflation spiral.

Treading warily one step deeper into this dark cellar, one is struck by three points. First (skimming over the question what outside bodies are not used in the basis for comparison) apparently the PRU report takes account of outside affairs up to February 5, 1978, and the April pay settlement—which is reached much later in the year. This is capricious because the answers in the

report depend on what outside interests taken into account have or have not "settled" by February in the current annual "round".

Second (ignoring the view that the comparability system is the acme of spurious "me tooism") it needs to be certain that proper account is taken of, for example, the notional contribution value of indexed national salary pensions, fixed increments within scales, security, London weighting, and so on. Comparability with the Civil Service could become favourable to parts of the private sector.

Third, other parts of the public sector, such as nationalised industries, take an interest in pay movement in the Civil Service, and attractive parts of the diverse private sector.

The context is the level of taxation, because the taxpayer fears the b.b. Yours faithfully, R. M. BANKES-JONES, 154 Pyewell Park, East Sheen, London SW14 8JH, November 24.

### Added value as management tool

From Mr Anthony Cowgill

Sir, The debate in your columns on added value has been most beneficial in identifying three main approaches to the use of this concept. I do not think, however, you have done justice to its role as an aid to management control.

The particular significance of added value is that it is the sum of the total activities of a company. Unlike other financial figures it is a measure of the wealth created. It is this which makes it such a useful performance indicator and management tool.

The discipline produced by concentrating on the factors that affect the added value gives a straightforward logic for identifying the things that really matter—both at a macro and at a micro level.

It is, of course, the ratios and their trends of added value to key parameters such as manpower (and manpower costs) and capital which need watching and analysing—not just added value itself and which need to be calculated at unit or product centre level as well as at company level.

As a number of studies—particularly those by Geoffrey Wood and Dr. George Moore—have shown, added value ratios tend to fall into specific bands for specific industries. It therefore becomes possible to ask a number of illuminating questions about a particular firm. How does its efficiency compare with the norm for its particular industry—if better or worse what are the factors affecting the situation? Again if the trends of particular ratios are moving the wrong way then this is a major warning sign. If they are running the right way then this is an excellent way of measuring the degree of real success.

Endeavouring to identify what actions should significantly improve added value

ratios necessitates looking at a whole company policy in perspective—marketing policy, product types, pricing policies, investment policy as well as at production efficiency—a total approach. This, perhaps, is the real virtue of the added value approach.

In no way is added value data intended to be a substitute for relevant and up to date information as you suggest—in fact the logic of the added value approach will very quickly indicate deficiencies in management information systems.

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY COWGILL, British Work-Measurement Data Foundation, 65 Bucklebury Gate, London, SW1.

From Mr M. E. Simons  
Sir, Mr J. M. Thompson's suggestion (November 20) that the concept of added value should be used more widely to explain how wealth created by manufacturing and trading is shared by employees, providers of capital and finance, and the state will only prove usefully its quantum is of the right order of magnitude. This will not happen until British companies charge raw materials to production broadly on a replacement cost basis. Such a procedure is essential for any economy experiencing other than notional inflation; leading American companies have adopted this system not understanding that their rate of inflation has until recently been significantly lower than ours.

Top companies should set an example by introducing last in first out (LIFO) stock valuations in their 1978 accounts, a particularly appropriate time as inflation had abated at any rate for the time being.

Yours faithfully, M. E. SIMONS, 24 Grand Ave, London, SW15 6HH.

### Metrication and the 'Laws of Units'

From Mr M. J. Clarkson

Sir, I believe the reason why the unfortunate Metrication Board is being so sternly castigated in your columns is that they lack the basic insight, they seem unaware of the "First Law" of Units which states: "A new system of units can be added to any set of systems of units but no existing system can be displaced by a new system."

This law appears to hold good over quite long periods of time—ie, 100 years plus.

The "Second Law" of Units states: "Obsolete systems of units disappear asymptotically."

To give an example: the chemical/petrochemical industries are well advanced in the replacement of bituminous boiling (which has been officially obsolete for several decades) by Unified boiling. By the end of the century this process will be virtually but not entirely complete, at which stage an experienced observer would expect to find metric penetration of this area to be of the order of 10 per cent.

There are two other laws concerning systems of units. The "Third Law", which is not yet adequately formulated, is concerned with the rate of creation of new systems of units. Above this, it is necessary to note that inventors of new units seem generally to be under the impression that they are not making a word and that no radical changes will be required in the future. This belief is ill-founded. As the present advanced system (SI) is entirely based on the metric system, and should any radical changes be required, drastic changes will be required.

Yours faithfully, M. J. CLARKSON, Telkey Cottage, Penmark, Barry, South Glamorgan.

### Participation

From Mr D. R. Thornton

Sir, The Government intends to introduce a Bill on industrial democracy during the present session of Parliament which is likely to say that unions shall have the legal right to nominate a certain number of trade union directors to the boards of public companies employing 500 people or more.

It is perfectly clear that the unions themselves are extremely badly run. May I suggest that as part of the democratic idea behind this Bill it should also say that a certain number of professional managers (members of the I.M.F.) should be appointed to the boards or governing councils of each union to ensure that they are run efficiently and professionally as becomes the large corporate bodies that they are?

Yours faithfully, DEREK R. THORNTON, Production and Personnel Director, Sakers Fabrics Limited, 300 Regent Street, London, W1R 6BX.

### Barrier to black promotion in S Africa

From Mr L. Clarke

Sir, Might I quickly point out why in claiming I was partly wrong in my letter (Nov 7) concerning the racial barriers to black promotion in South Africa, Mr G. M. Levin (Nov 21) has seriously misrepresented me. I did not suggest that blacks may never be higher up in the company hierarchy than whites. Instead I said the blacks "cannot generally be promoted above whites when merit warrants it." And I made this distinction to avoid the very propaganda trap which Mr Levin has fallen into.

Certainly—as Mr Levin says—a single company may have black computer operators and white transport drivers. But this does not contradict the official principle of "no white is allowed to work under the racist barrier to direct

for the blacks do not give orders to the whites. (The case of the African Bank of South Africa, with black chairman and white manager, is hardly typical, as it is an apartheid showpiece and will eventually be abolished.)

Indeed, Mr Percy Qoboza, black editor of the *World* newspaper, issued by the government last year, said at that time in the columns of your sister newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, "Government policy makes it impossible for us to acquire high executive positions in industry, because we would then be in senior positions to whites." A computer operator is hardly a high executive.

The appearance of black opportunity which Mr Levin has seen in South Africa is best illustrated to white blacks are kept down in South Africa.

Yours sincerely, L. CLARKE, "Porthconan", Middle Road, Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

black promotion above whites, on merit, in fair competition with whites, that this dangerously explosive issue can best be illustrated to white Britons by a simple analogy, which allows the black South African viewpoint to be seen.

Would any of your white readers be prepared to accept an employment situation in this country whereby, almost without exception, they could never be promoted directly above a coloured Briton in a situation in which coloured Britons already held nearly all the best-paid executive positions in Britain? That is how blacks are kept down in South Africa.

Yours sincerely, L. CLARKE, "Porthconan", Middle Road, Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

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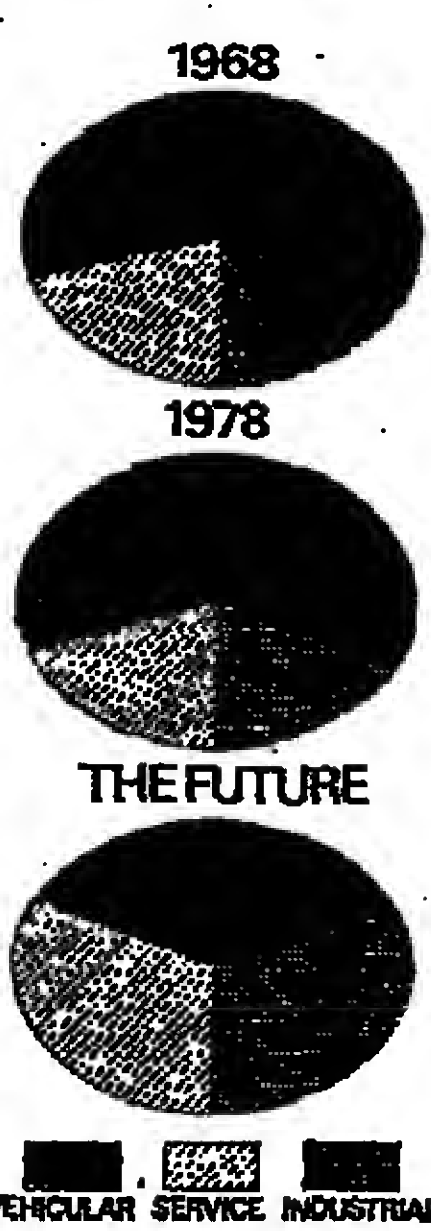
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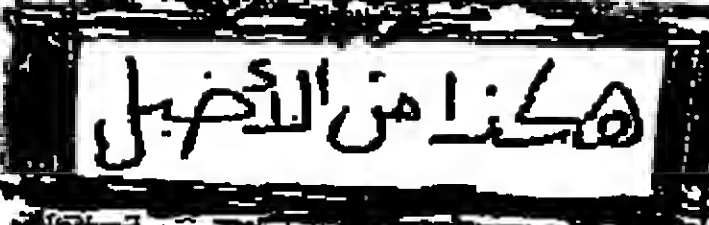
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## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Pay dictates the market's thinking

Market is going to put on a pre-rally worthy of the name, it is not to start gathering rather more than fairly quickly. True, both gilts and the pound are moving in the right direction, but the confidence and sprightliness of the market is not to be taken for granted. The market is going to be a market that has king of the next major move in rates as most likely to be down.

Explanation is, I think, very simply that the market is going to be a market that has king of the next major move in rates as most likely to be down. The market is going to be a market that has king of the next major move in rates as most likely to be down.



ctors traditionally affect profits at Matthey, the precious metals dealing and banking group whose is Lord Robens (above). One is of gold platinum; the other is demand for the manufacturing use materials.

These factors have clearly influenced interim results, showing a re-tax, about 11m down on the 1977. It is pointed out that difference comes in the first results, which at £4.52m were 19 per cent last year because of heavy platinum catalysts to Ford in 1977, and quarter, by contrast, was 4 per cent. Gold was moving up during period and dealing profits at Matthey Bankers improved correspondingly.

It is also an improvement in manufacturing the outcome for the full approach £200 pre-tax, compared 9m last time, giving earnings per 76p a 10 per cent rise of 8.1 with a 453p in front of a proposed one scrip issue.

dustries  
itions are  
iving

come through a severe building recession relatively unscathed, industries is now seeing the first real of improving conditions in the angdom and Ireland.

profits are up by almost a fifth—or over 15 per cent allowing for week's trading. This was despite a fall, though apparently temporary in France where severe price, weak demand led to a reduction from £1.7m to £219,000.

ns with the price authorities in try have however had little impact on the demand equation moving in BPB's favour. While the Price on was looking into the group's supply position in plasterboard um plasters, BPB had to make do interim price increase of only 3.4 compared with the 8 per cent it ted.

ently, the Commission allowed an rise of 6.5 per cent from August, benefits of which will start coming

through in the second-half. Even so United Kingdom building materials profits were up some 28 per cent to £9.9m at the halfway stage on the back of a sales increase of under 15 per cent.

For the full-year profits of over £34m seem in prospect against £24.5m. The shares up 11p to 244p yesterday have found support in a p/e ratio of 6.1 and yield of 5.2 per cent. The reservation is BPB's £50m spending programme over the next three years much of which will be used to develop a new mine in Leicestershire although the project is currently facing planning problems.

## Export credits

## Japanese rate cutting?

Within a few days a \$1,200m export credit line for China, dressed up as a series of deposits by British banks with the Bank of China, will be formally completed. Further buyer credit, related to prospective projects, are also under discussion, and the Export Credits Guarantee Department is well advanced with the preparation of a simplified form of documentation requested by the Chinese. But not everything is progressing smoothly. Mr Edmund Dell, the former Trade Secretary, warned on his recent return from China that if Japan was planning, as reported, to make loans to China at interest rates undercutting the agreed international minima for export credits, Britain might have to respond.

Japan is insisting that it will observe all international agreements. But its Export-Import Bank is nonetheless planning "developmental loans" at rates a point or more below the minimum agreed rate of 7.4 per cent for five years. Japan contends these loans, which would be denominated in yen, are quite different from normal export credits. They would not involve a Chinese commitment to buy Japanese goods, but would merely be designed to enable China to develop the kind of raw materials—coal, for example—upon which Japanese industry depends so heavily.

The worry is that cheap finance would in fact be used as a back-door entry for Japanese exporters, despite official protestations to the contrary. ECGD's attitude for the moment is to wait and see what happens. It will encourage British exporters to tender for business under the low cost loans, and if it finds any reason to suppose there is discrimination will respond accordingly.

## Avon Rubber

## Specialization pays off

Avon Rubber's recovery from the loss of £500,000 in 1975 has been interrupted by appalling conditions in the tyre market. Nevertheless, for a company that is 40 per cent directly and indirectly dependent on the more than £1m dip in profits to £4.4m looks creditable. In fact, tyre manufacturing profits fell from £1.4m to £800,000, leaving it almost alone in making profits out of United Kingdom tyres, though Europe made a slight loss and America was badly hit by currency movements.

Avon's strength is its high degree of specialization and the fact that only 10 per cent of its tyres are for new cars. So it is unlikely to suffer much more from the continuing high level of worldwide over-capacity and will now be content to try for small strategic product benefits for the next two or three years by which time the cutbacks in capacity already started in Germany, should begin to feed through.

In common with other component makers Avon is hedging against the vicissitudes of the British motor industry with penetration of overseas markets, though again the prospects can hardly be exciting. But elsewhere, notably in inflatable and medical equipment the picture is a good deal rosier while the deal which involves taking in the remaining two-thirds of Avon Lippert Hobbs could bring in another £750,000 this year.

So, the outlook is for profits of something over £6m. At 183p that would place the shares on a prospective fully-taxed p/e ratio of around 4.1 while the yield is 9.3 per cent which looks about right in the circumstances.

## Manufactured Exports of Developing Countries as a Share of Markets in Industrialized Countries, 1960-85

	(Percentages)			Share in market growth		
	1960	1970	1975	1960	1970	1975
Share in imports of industrialized countries	5.9	5.8	8.9	13.6	6.8	18.6
Share in consumption of industrialized countries	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.0	7.1

Source: World Bank

## Economic notebook

## Making room for the newcomers

Of the many fearsome visions of the future that are regularly presented to us by seersayers, diviners, and occasionally economists, none is more evocative than that of the British economy reduced to an industrial graveyard. The future glimpsed is one where industry after industry has been "knocked out" by a flood of cheap imports from low-cost developing countries.

If this vision of the future can be dismissed as wildly exaggerated, it is none the less clear that accommodating the newly industrializing countries (known for short as NICs) in the world trading system will not be painless.

It is the recognition that this now presents one of the most difficult problems confronting the older industrialized nations that has led to a flurry of investigations into the magnitude of the adjustment likely to be required of them if such accommodation is to take place.

The first fruits of an inter-departmental study into the problem carried out by Whitehall economists are to be unveiled within a couple of weeks. Investigations into the problem of the NICs have been given added urgency by its relationship to the development of the "North-South dialogue".

The developing southern nations are no longer content to be suppliers of raw materials, and markets for the manufactured products of the rich northern countries.

They demand that they be allowed to take their place in the world as freely-competitive producers of greater value-added manufactures. The problem for the older industrialized nations is how to accommodate this demand without creating intolerable strains within their own economies.

In fact, the evidence suggests that the adjustment problem in the older industrialized nations is by no means as simple as it appears. The more advanced developing countries are not particularly large.

## Process of adjustment

Since the earliest stages of the industrial revolution there has been a continuous process of adjustment to take account of technological changes, rising productivity, changes in the pattern of consumption, and shifts in comparative advantage, between the older industrialized nations themselves.

Indeed, today such factors almost certainly call for far greater adjustment and adaptation in the economies of the older industrialized nations than is required to accommodate the NICs. The problem is that the newly industrializing nations simply add to an already difficult situation. In effect, they could be the last straw, intensifying the strains of adjustment to the point where they generate complete resistance by the workforce and irresistible demands for protection against imports.

However, the problem of the NICs might be seen in a different perspective when it is noted that only 9 per cent of all

manufactured imports into the older industrialized nations at present emanate from the developing states.

This probably represents no more than about 1 per cent of total consumption in the industrialized world. But the proportion of imports coming from NICs varies enormously between the different industrialized countries.

According to OECD calculations, no less than 20 per cent of all United States manufactured imports come from developing nations. For Japan the figure is 18.5 per cent, while for Germany and France it is 9.5 and 6.3 per cent respectively. In the case of Britain the figure is 7 per cent.

But inevitably such figures depend on just which countries are defined as NICs. Whitehall's inter-departmental study group, whose report is soon to be published, rather controversially included parts of southern Europe and Eastern Europe, as well as the countries of the Pacific basin and some in Latin America. On this definition, perhaps 10 per cent of Britain's imports might be said to come from NICs, representing around 3 per cent of total domestic consumption.

There is no doubt that (barring an increase in trade protectionism) the growth of developing countries' manufactured exports will continue to be fairly rapid. According to World Bank projections, they will grow at around 12 per cent a year between 1975 and 1985, about the same as the 1960-1975 period. But the base from which they are starting is low.

Thus even by 1985, the developing countries will still only account for around 13.5 per cent of all manufactured imports into the industrialized nations, equivalent to less than 3 per cent of consumption in the latter group.

To some extent, however, this understates the likely position. The trading sectors of Japan and the United States are relatively small, so they tend to push downward the aggregate consumption by NICs.

On certain pessimistic assumptions, it is possible that around 6 per cent of Britain's domestic consumption could be accounted for by manufactured imports from these developing nations by the middle 1980s—a still fairly manageable amount.

In addition, there are two other factors that have to be considered. One is the competition that such countries could in future give Britain in third markets. The second, working in the opposite direction, is the rapid growing markets that will exist within the NICs themselves.

The net effect of all this on the British economy is highly problematical. One rough and ready calculation used by the Whitehall study group is that there could be a loss of a gross 1 per cent of jobs a year as a result of imports from NICs displacing domestic production.

In trade theory, of course, such displacement is not undesirable. There would be no gains from trade if it did not release factors of production for use elsewhere in the economy. But the necessary adjustment is not without its costs, particularly in human terms.

Melvyn Westlake

## Steelmakers prepare for more austerity

Peter Hill

The board of the British Steel Corporation will hear from Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman, today of some improvement in the corporation's financial position.

In July this year, when the BSC announced a massive loss of £443m for the last financial year, Sir Charles indicated that the loss for the first half of the present year was likely to be around £175m—excluding allowance for contingencies. In the event, the out-turn for the half year is now expected to show some slight improvement on that, perhaps of the order of £20m-£25m.

That should please the Government and the trade unions and, indeed, taxpayers after the horrendous 1977-78 loss. But it is clear that there is still a long way to go if the corporation is to meet its target of breaking even financially in March, 1980.

But in examining the half-year figures—and the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries will study them with more than passing interest in the light of the controversy over the corporation's forecasts earlier this year—it is necessary to take a new factor into account. This is that the market conditions which have prevailed for the past two years now represent normal market conditions for the foreseeable future.

That assumption has been adopted by the board of the BSC for the purposes of forward planning and it will have implications for the utilization of capacity and for employment in the industry.

As one top BSC executive remarked: "As far as we are concerned, the traditional five-year steel cycle of peaks and troughs is now a busted flush."

Last year the corporation lost £25 on every one of the 17.4 million tons of liquid steel it produced. This year the loss per tonne will be smaller, although production is expected to hover around the same level.

Sir Charles and his chief executive Robert Schlegel, with their advisers, are basing their forward planning on judgment that present market conditions will continue for some time ahead, and that the share of the total world steel market held by traditional producers—while consumption is increasing—will be reduced. Overcapacity and the emergence of Third World steel producers are militating against the traditional steel producers and their market shares.

The EEC Commission, under the aegis of the Davignon plan for the steel industry, is attempting to persuade European producers to put their corporate steel houses in order, so that they emerge from the crisis in a better shape to forge ahead in the mid 1980s.

The BSC is, and has been a strong supporter of the Davignon measures for stabilizing the steel market, although the corporation has been less than

happy at the activities of some European producers and their pricing policies in the United Kingdom market.

But the corporation has large overcapacity. As Sir Charles noted in a speech to the Scottish steel stockholders' association earlier this month, a year ago the corporation found itself with new plants, unfinished, old plants unclosed and standards of quality, delivery and development thrown out by the newness or oldness of the equipment.

Between 22 million and 23 million tonnes of liquid steelmaking capacity on tap with a further three million tonnes of additional capacity due for completion before the middle of next year. On the basis of the corporation's own prognosis of the likely levels of demand and consumption for the next few years, it is clear that further capacity reductions and pruning of jobs are inevitable.

Sir Charles explained: "It was no light decision to change our views of the market, to reverse deeply entrenched policies, to disappoint whole communities and frustrate hopes long cherished."

The BSC has made progress over the past six months in putting its house in order, despite the size of the challenge. It has reduced its labour force, but more closures of plant and job cutbacks will be necessary, regularity in the overall costs. The corporation, however, remains committed to meeting its break-even target.

## How Sweden's motorists took on the oil giants

Lord Young of Dartington, the founder of the Consumers' Association and chairman of the Mutual Aid Centre, plans shortly to launch Britain's first motorists' cooperative. It will be a frank imitation of the Swedish Union of Oil Co-ops Societies, better known as OK.

OK is unusual in two respects. First, it must be one of the few domestic petrol companies to outsell the international oil giants. Secondly, it is owned and controlled by its customers.

OK leads Shell, Esso, BP and Gulf with a market share of almost one-fifth of all Sweden's petrol sales. Its market share of home heating oils is even bigger, at about a quarter of the total, and it has the largest share of heavy fuel oil.

The group's origins go back to cooperatives founded among taxi drivers and lorry owners during the First World War. In the 1920s these professional vehicle owners decided they had to protect their business interests by grouping into purchasing associations which would challenge the foreign oil giants. The oil majors at that time dominated the Swedish market and set petrol prices almost three times as high as those on the world market.

The present OK union was started in 1945, but under the leadership of Mr Sten Kjellberg it evolved in the fifties and sixties from being primarily a coalition of haulage and transport concerns to being a mass consumer movement, with elaborate machinery for democratic control.

There are 29 local and regional OK societies, each with its own statutes and rules, but

all are open to any motorist who wants to join.

Managers say that it is precisely because their societies belong to the customers that they have such a reputation for pioneering ideas. Most of the innovations they have pioneered, they say, spring from the grass roots.

Thus in 1951 OK was the company which installed the first self-servicing petrol pumps in Europe. It was not until five years later that the private companies followed its initiative.

In the early seventies the group launched the first unmanned, transportable filling stations, easily set up in places where it would be uneconomical to build an ordinary service station.

A more recent development by the group has been the production of low-level petrol, a development particularly popular with the environment-conscious Swedes. This initiative stimulated a product control board proposed by the Swedish Government that the maximum content of lead in petrol permitted in Sweden should be cut to the new low level which OK had adopted.

The group is also deeply involved with the development of a cashless system for petrol sales, which, it hopes, will eventually enable its customers to buy their fuel by debiting their bank accounts.

By no means all its advanced schemes and pioneering projects prove to be money-spinners. A car hypermarket operation was hard hit by the recession in Swedish car sales, and OK was obliged to sell its big Malmo store. The unattended petrol stations proved dearer, rather than cheaper, to run than manned ones, because

of vandalism and maintenance problems.

This is not too important to OK since, as a cooperative society, its job is not to make the maximum use of its capital invested, but rather to benefit its customer-members by the way in which it supplies goods and services. While it has sought to avoid losing money (and it has lost recently on tanker operations and interest in a major refinery) it is not obliged to go always for the most profitable alternative.

The feature that Lord Young and his co-operatives are particularly keen to imitate is one that OK introduced as an admitted loss-leader, though it has unexpectedly proved something of a financial success since.

This is the idea of providing service stations with do-it-yourself facilities, where motorists can carry out their own maintenance work and simple repairs with their own or rented tools.

OK now provides 1,400 such bays, more than 500 of them with hydraulic lifts, at its 350 service and filling stations around Sweden. In a country with short working hours and high taxes, the idea has proved popular beyond all expectations, and the do-it-yourself car maintenance bays are now booked and occupied for an average of 16 hours each every day. From being a service subsidized by petrol sales, the provision of do-it-yourself maintenance facilities has become a profitable business in its own right.

Commercial operators have experimented with such ideas in Britain before but, with a single exception in Nottingham, have abandoned them as insufficiently profitable.

Robin Young

## Business Diary: And so to bed

a great paper like not bed tonight, Mr Sam fall foul of a scribbler.

after supper, my wife Depford, I to have combed by Deb, the engaged by my wife. nbing did occasion the orrow to me that ever a this world; for my ing up suddenly, did embracing the girl I wonderful loss upon it savoured to put it off; wife was struck mute angry and, as her rea- to her, grew quite out and to say little, but nd my wife said little

Up, and presently my h me, which she pro- now every day to dress I may not see Deb and, ve, whether I cast my her. I called my wife to my chamber and ith tears in my eyes could not help), dis- eb and advise her to be soon as she could. s by water from the id, taking in a gentle- r, wanted a boat, to ster. He to remind me, forgot, the paper never olivered two days to- hat this was the last The Thunderer would hese many days. with my other woe, did



Mr Sam Pepys in his moment of peril, is seen receiving a Bad Press.

distress me so mightily, I hav- speak at Whitehall with Mr A. ing also forgot to bring my Booth. He tells me, just in copy from the house. I did these words. Closing that

paper? No bother lad. Just one Tory sheet the less, innit?"

Officers of his department, Mr Booth said, did like to split their sides a-laughing as they do take it in turns to read to each other select editorials on industrial relations (for other folk) from The Thunderer.

Then to my office, where I did see grown men cry, they having filled in their last crossword.

I out to pay some debts; among others to the tavern at the end of Calthorpe Street, where my design was to see a pretty regular of the house, which I did, and indeed is, I have always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest plain women that I ever saw.

I coming out of there, did meet a man, whom I know (but not his name) to write for one of the papers I knew not which. I had not stayed to converse did he not tread upon my foot and shouldered me off my other in a haste to enter the tavern.

"Heyday," says I, apologizing that I did thus strike his boot and shoulder. "Pepys, isn't it," he to ask in marvellous bad humour and abstracted. "How's the shorthand coming along? Oh like you, a civil servant, should keep a diary."

great organ, now withdrawn. Straight did he damn me for a head-hearted jockanape for an unsackable civil servant, and one like to have an index-linked pension applied to my person to my great peril.

"Thunderer, Thunderer, Thunderer," he did rage. "Morning, noon and night, Thunderer. Why 'tis become a second Bible, more often debated than read! Why did not this sennight a wench of the town ask of one of the lads 'What about The Thunderer, then?' and he with her at the strict gates of Venus. Name of Pepys she was, I'll be bound."

I amazed, as he did sweep into the tavern, reading on my other foot and shouldering me on the other side.

To home, where that evening, my bruises salved, my wife and I to walk in the garden and there scolded a little, I being doubtful that she had received a silk blouse, which I feared she had received from someone or other as a present (A Thunderer special offer, no less).

But on the contrary, I find she hath bought it for me to pay for it, without my knowledge. This do please me much; but yet do so much please me the better than if she had received it the other way, that I was not much angry, but fell to other discourse.

And so to bed, my wife to say "Now, my lad, about you and this Debble."

Ross Davies

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# SKF

## Interim statement

SKF Group sales for the first nine months of 1978 amounted to 6,932 million Swedish kronor (Skr), an increase of Skr 1,135 million or 19.6% over the corresponding 1977 figure.

Income before depreciation rose to Skr 670 million (629) while profit before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes decreased to Skr 98 million (143).

The rolling bearing sector continued to make the major profit contribution to the Group, and results for the cutting tool business as a whole were satisfactory. Strong recovery was noted in the steel sector where losses were substantially lower than twelve months previously.

The final quarter of 1978 is expected to show considerable profitability improvement over the third quarter. Anticipated Group income for the full financial year, before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes, is of about the same order as the 1977 profit figure.

### Comparison tables including the financial year 1977:

	Jan 1st to Sept 30th 1978				Jan 1st to Dec 31st 1977			
	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%
Sales	6,932	100.0	5,797	100.0	8,004	100.0		
Other operating income	62		44		59			
Operating revenue	6,994		5,841		8,063			
Cost of goods sold	4,932	71.1	4,055	69.9	5,628	70.3		
Selling, administrative and development expenses	1,392	20.1	1,159	20.0	1,596	19.9		
Operating income before depreciation	670	9.7	629	10.8	839	10.5		
Depreciation	326	4.7	291	5.0	409	5.1		
Operating income after depreciation	344	5.0	338	5.8	430	5.4		
Financial income and expenses - net	-246	3.6	-195	3.4	-274	3.4		
Income before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes	98	1.4	143	2.5	156	1.9		
Capital expenditure, Mkr	255		465		757			
Average number of employees	53,992		57,361		57,209			
Group sales by product field*	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%		
Rolling bearings	5,310	71.1	4,525	72.2	6,265	72.2		
Steel	1,060	14.2	885	14.1	1,230	14.2		
Cutting tools	355	4.8	275	4.4	365	4.2		
Other products	745	9.9	585	9.3	820	9.4		
Total	7,470	100.0	6,270	100.0	8,680	100.0		

\*Figures include internal deliveries between the product fields.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Gilt switching but no decisive trend

Once again it was a day of switching in gilt edged securities though there was some buying early on at the short end which is untapped. The switching was quite busy as it suited some institutions to minimise end-of-the-year tax bills by buying some stocks and selling others. But apart from this sort of window dressing gilts showed no decisive trend. Fears of still higher United States prime rates are helping to keep short yields high over here, and there is little support from the banks and building

The result was that at 10 am the FT index was 0.6 down and 2.2 off at noon. But at the close it was only 0.9 lower at 489.0. Little interest was seen among leading industrials, with only ICI 2p up at 372p and GEC 1p firmer at 327p showing any improvement. Those remaining firm included Glaxo at 540p, Fisons at 310p, John Brown at 388p and B&A's at 295p. Bechtel at 605p and Hawker Siddeley at 234p both at 234p both reported losses of 2p while Courtaulds shed 1p to 121p.

A firm setback in the figures from Avon Rubber failed to shake the shares which finished firm at 185p. Improved half time results from 1978 Industries were all received and rose 11p to 244p. Westwick Products were another group to receive a warm reception following the announcement of more than doubled interim profits and as a result the shares moved ahead 3p to 53p. J. Dykes improved 3p to 40p while among the publishing companies reporting Daily Mail ordinary firm at 365p and Routledge and Kegan Paul remained firm after disappointing figures at 190p.

societies. Yield on long-dated stock are thought adequate to reflect inflation but no more. Two taps overhang the market, the pay round is still in its early stages and the Government seems condemned to successive issues of stock simply to keep up with the interest charges on previous issues of securities. So there were a few movements of around 1/16 in shorts while longs tended to close unchanged. After two days of institutional activity and a two day technical rally of 10 points in the FT index, equities once again became listless as this activity disappeared. Dealers marked down many prices in early trading, influenced by a Wall Street weak on a widening trade deficit and further upward pressure on short term rates. The National Union of Railwaymen's decision to file a wage claim earlier than usual also did not help. But the marking down failed to induce any sizeable selling and prices were then marked a bit higher. That failed to do much either.

Shares of Jackson Barrow End shed 3p to 70p after a warning on the effect of full year figures following the recent Ford strike.

Other shares to retreat after reporting figures included Ocean Wilsons 1p down at 79p and Marhead 4p lower at 199p. Johnson Matthey and Wheway Watson remained firm at 453p and 23p respectively. The main feature of the day was Inchcape which continued to lose ground after the news of cocoa provisions of £12m attributable to its Dutch subsidiary. The shares dipped 25p to 310p.

May & Hassell with figures due next month continued to attract some attention and the shares gained 4p to 75p. Profit-making at Sider saw the shares clipped 3p to 70p. Interest from Middle East investors saw a little activity in Trust House Forte but this fizzled out towards to close and the shares finished only 1p better at 241p. Barr & Wallace Arnold 3p up at 106p and Pochins 4p better at 141p also saw some investment support while Lidstone, leapt 35p to 135p after news of a bid approach. London Sumatra with figures expected next week advanced

### Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Armstrong Rhodes (I)	3.5(2.6)	0.16(0.10)	(—)	1.0(—)	9/1*	(—)
Avon Rubber (F)	118.5(108.2)	4.4(3.4)	28.4(22.3)	4.3(3.2)	22/1*	10.3(9.2)
B&A Inds (I)	146.5(132.2)	12.7(11.9)	28.4(22.3)	4.2(3.8)	22/1*	(—)
Broomsgrove Cast (I)	1.6(1.5)	0.09(0.01)	(—)	0.02(0.0)	22/2*	(—)
Brick's & Dwyer (I)	12.2(10.0)	1.1(0.35)	3.7(2.5)	0.8(0.7)	29/12	(—)
J. Dykes (I)	70.4(55.6)	7.0(4.3)	(—)	0.5(0.3)	28/1*	(—)
D. Mail & Gen Int (I)	(—)	0.89(0.88)	(—)	1.9(2.3)	28/1*	(—)
R. Elliott (I)	43.5(29.7)	3.7(2.0)	17.3(10.3)	2.7(2.5)	2/1*	(—)
Johnson Matthey (I)	232.0(190.4)	0.33(0.32)	(—)	6.6(6.1)	(—)	(—)
London Creamery (I)	(—)	0.033(0.032)	(—)	2.2	16/1*	5.7(5.0)
M & S De DT Text (I)	(—)	0.13(0.10)	0.88(0.67)	1.9(1.5)	15/3*	(—)
Moorgate Merc (I)	1.9(1.7)	0.13(0.10)	0.88(0.67)	1.9(1.5)	15/3*	(—)
Marhead (F)	21.1(17.5)	2.1(1.5)	22.2(15.5)	3.0(2.0)	6/2*	5.0(3.7)
Ocean Wilsons (I)	20.3(17.1)	1.7(1.4)	8.6(7.2)	1.0(1.0)	29/12	(—)
Routledge, Kegan (I)	1.8(1.5)	0.20(0.18)	8.6(7.6)	1.4(1.25)	15/3*	(—)
Wallis Fashion (I)	19.8(16.4)	0.35(0.05)	(—)	1.0(0.38)	12/1*	(—)
Wheway Watson (I)	4.4(4.4)	0.3(0.15)	4.3(2.0)	2.8(0.5)	28/1*	(—)
Whitney Watson (I)	7.0(5.7)	0.42(0.28)	1.1(3.0)	0.48(0.35)	5/1*	(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on police per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividend are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.48. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b 28 weeks. c Forecasts.

## Staflex Int stops trading

Staflex International officially stopped trading yesterday and an extraordinary meeting has been called for December 29 at which shareholders will be asked to vote for a resolution to place the textile equipment manufacturer in voluntary liquidation.

Having regard to the significant deterioration of the asset position, future projections since the meeting in July and the consequent reduction in the net proceeds anticipated from the proposed DHJ Industries Europe deal, the majority of the 30 or so banks concerned which are owed a total of more than £11m by Staflex stated that they were unwilling to continue their support. Although accumulated tax losses of between £5m-£6m may attract a bid, liquidation is

thought to be almost inevitable in which case neither investors significant repayment. United nor bankers can expect any Kingdom trade creditors, on the other hand, are no longer understood to hold substantial outstanding balances.

The shares were suspended yesterday 81p, capitalizing the group at £1.4m, which compares with an equivalent offer price of 34p when the group came to market in September, 1967.

Liquidation proposals are the culmination of almost two years of sharp trading and consequent balance sheet deterioration. In 1976, Staflex made £2.0m pre-tax but interest payments of £2.02m were already a clear indication of steep rising cotton prices and high levels of finished stocks were enough to slash interim profits from £1.08m to just £250,000 in the following six months but it was not until the full results for 1977 were revealed last July that the true extent of Staflex's difficulties came to light. The group crashed to a £6.275m loss, ending in a £2.1m stock write-down, which reduced shareholders' funds to just £224,000 before allowing for goodwill of £1.42m in the December 31 balance sheet. Management action announced last August took in the sale of the Bellow Machine subsidiary for £135m, consolidation in the Veendam factory in Holland after the closure of the Burnley coating plant and the disposal of the loss making Far Eastern interlining companies, the French and Italian sales companies and the South African production and sales operations.

The closure and consolidation programme looks to have been in vain. The interim result for the first six months of the current year are said to show a six figure loss including further substantial stock provisions and a resulting deficit of capital. The Veendam factory has not been in operation for over a month since cannot support inventory cost. DHJ Industries had been prepared to purchase the required raw materials through the Dutch subsidiary thus relieving the cash problem in addition to the assumption of Staflex's European marketing operations. In return, it sought assurances of continued banking support which, as yesterday's meeting made clear, has now been withdrawn.

Ray Maughan

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## ANCIAL NEWS

Dawson expects same again  
er 17pc interim increase

May with a reaffirmation for the full year at international will be less than £14.5m, as year's exceptional profits to £6.6m. Sales for the six which ended on Sep-0 went up 12 per cent, helped by a strong, tourist season. ar has been a hectic

one for Dawson, which has fought off an unwelcome £30m bid from William Baird—which has a 29.9 per cent stake in the worsted spinning and quality knitwear group. It has subsequently put in a revised, and agreed, offer for John Haggas, a textiles group, worth £24.5m. One spin-off from the Baird bid has been a higher interim dividend of 4.47p for Dawson compared with 1.3p (adjusted for scrip) last year, and the forecast total is 10.43p against

5.62p gross. Also, if the bid for Haggas goes through, the Baird stake will be diluted to just over 21 per cent. With Haggas joined to Dawson, the group would be broad-based and less vulnerable to the cycles in the cashmere business, and also too big for Baird to swallow. Dawson says that its balance sheet continues to reflect a high degree of liquidity and the group is well equipped to face the future.

New Life  
Business

ums assured by Edin Standard Life, the mutual life assurance in the European Com- rose 30.6 per cent to the year to Novem- Of this, ordinary life at £1,165.8m shows a 11 per cent increase, and group as a 41 per cent rise in Annuities are up 3m to £150.9m. w premium income f the group are up 9m to £47.2m while annuities are £23.9m. 4.6m. ard says that in the ingdom new annual for ordinary life busi- ased by 52 per cent to nd new single pre- amount to £4.1m, a per cent.

B. Elliott takes  
off in first-half

By Alison Mitchell  
An across-the-board improve- ment at machine tool manufac- turer B. Elliott brought a spec- tacular increase in first-half figures. Against £2m last time the group turned in pre-tax profits of £3.7m in the six months to September 30 last on turnover up from £31.4m to £45.5m.

And the indications are that full-year profit could touch the £8.5m this time round against £5.6m.

Only the foundries division is proving a problem. The exist- ing plant is working to 70 per cent capacity but the new foundry, due to start in Jan- uary, is unlikely to open at more than half. However the overseas side appears to be com- ing right.

Mr Mark Russell, chairman, admits that the current six times dividend cover is too high.

## Options

The ending of the technical rally in shares, temporarily or otherwise, widened trade options. After a jump from 530 deals on Monday to 1,006 on Tuesday, turnover relaxed to 419 yesterday. GEC, good for 79 contracts, and Shell with 76 options, dominated the pre- cedings.

The stock exchange said that the stock market will start today in Land Securities Investment Trust with an exercise price of 260p for expiry in July, and in Rio Tinto-Zinc also at 260p for expiry next August.

Once more nothing stirred in conventional fortnightly options. In three monthly options dealers reported ac- tivity. There were calls in Barker Dobson, an old favourite, Ultramar, Tesco, Associated Leisure, Sears and Telfair and House and several others.

## Briefly

Daily Mail  
& Gen Trust  
goes ahead

Gross revenue of Daily Mail & General Trust went up 3.7 per cent to £898,000 for the six months to September 30. Net revenue is £523,000, against £483,000, and the dividend is raised from 6.85p to 7.3p gross. The group reduced its interest in Associated News- papers Group, which published the Daily Mail and London's Evening News to 49.55 per cent, and the amount it has received in dividend is 2.03p against 1.85p, or £409,000 against £284,000. The board notes that the group received income from the investment in Associated News, as this is wholly accounted for in the second half.

Westfield Minerals  
uranium find

Westfield Minerals, the Canadian mining stock whose shares have soared in recent days to 422p, says that uranium mineralization has been discovered at its site in Newfoundland. Assays vary from 0.2 pounds of U308 a ton to 25.6 pounds a ton.

The site is around the Upper Humber River, 25 miles north-east of Deer Lake. Mineraliza- tion has been located in boulders in the stream bed, and in a 50-foot trench dug nearby. The company has staked 941 claims covering 37,500 acres. A diamond drilling programme should start within the next week.

ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL  
Pre-tax profit up from £132,000 to £208,000 on turnover of £1.87m against £1.52m for the six months to end-September. Earnings a share up from 7.5p to 8.5p and interim dividend from 1.25p to 1.4p.

WESTBROCK PRODUCTS  
On sales raised from £4.9m to £6.44m for half to September 30, pre-tax profit more than doubled from £135,000 to £244,000 after exceptional losses of £115,000. Earnings a share were 4.5p against a loss of 1.2p. Interim dividend 1.25p against restated 0.5p. Current expansion being financed out of cash generated within group. First-half upswing continues.

MURHEAD CLIMBS  
Pre-tax profit rose from £1.6m to £2.14m on sales of £21.17m (£17.93m). Earnings a share up from adjusted 15.5p to 22.2p. Total dividend of 5.07p compared with 3.7p. Treasury consent obtained.

LADBROKE-MIDDLETON  
Ladbroke Group purchased £2,000,000 of Ladbroke warrants on November 21, 1978, and 24,000 on November 23 at 183p and 184p per warrant respectively. These were purchased at 175p a warrant.

LONDON CREMATION  
Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30, £33,500 (£32,500).

MILLETT'S LEISURE SHOPS  
County Bank and underwriting has been completed in connection with an offer for sale of 1.7m ordinary shares.

JACKSONS BOURNE END  
Turnover, £2.6m (£2.55m) for half year to October 14, pre-tax profit, £85,000 (£84,000). Earnings a share, before extraordinary items 3.8p (2.4p). No interim dividend (same). Board will consider a dividend for the year when results for full year are available.

BRICKHOUSE & DUDLEY  
Turnover for 6 months to Sep-tember 30, £12,216,000 (£10,033,000). Pre-tax profit, £1,17m (£803,000). EPS 3.744p (2.583p). Interim 1.29p gross (1.18p).

ARMITAGE & RHODES  
Sales half-year to September 30, £3,570m (£2,62m). Pre-tax profit, £167,000 (£108,000). Initial int 1p.

BROMSGROVE CASTING  
Turnover for half-year to Sep-tember, £1.6m (£1.5m). Pre-tax profit, £96,000 (£19,000). Interim, 0.13p (£1.2p).

NEWMAN-TONKS  
Chairman says Ecma companies will make a significant contribu- tion to profits. Board is "actively pursuing several further acqui- sitions".

Volvo confident on  
Norway deal deadline

Swedish car group Volvo believe the final details of the proposed Norwegian purchase of a 40 per cent stake in Volvo can be settled by December 8. But the board declined com- ment on reports of a meeting last Sunday near Stockholm between the Swedish and Norwegian Prime Ministers and the Volvo managing director.

Industry sources said that at Sunday's meeting Sweden did not agree to Norway's demand to tax 40 per cent of the pro- posed bi-national Volvo (Stenskt-Norskt AB) profits.

The sources said the Swedish Government is not likely to seek to change the country's laws in order to meet Norway's taxation demand.

Meanwhile Sweden's indus- trial investment plans for 1979 total a preliminary 12,800m kroner against 13,200m for this year and 14,500m for 1977, the Central Statistics Bureau said in its latest survey.

This year's reduction stems mainly from an expected 25 per cent drop in construction in- vestment as well as falls of over 20 per cent in the wood pro- cessing, iron and steel sectors. —Reuter.

## Borg and Firestone link

Borg-Warner Corporation and Firestone Tire and Rubber have agreed to consider a merger through the formation of a holding company.

The companies would con- tinue to operate as separate entities under the holding com- pany, Borg-Warner said. It said one share of the holding company's common, paying an initial annual dividend of \$2, would be exchanged for each of the 21.5m shares of Borg-Warner common stock.

Firestone holders would have the option of receiving the holding company's convertible preferred or debentures.

## Occidental inquiry

Occidental Petroleum Cor- poration has disclosed that it is the target of an SEC private in- vestigation. In an amended registration statement filed with the SEC, the company said the agency is looking into whether any of its filings with the SEC since January 1, 1975, were un-true or misleading.

## Demand for Swiss loans ebbs

The syndicate of major banks which manages bond issues for foreign borrowers on the Swiss capital market plans no further issues this year, primary market sources said in Zurich. Demand from borrowers to float loans in Switzerland has tailed off as the year-end approaches, although the flow of new issues is expected to re-sume in January.

## NO PLANS FOR US FRANC BONDS

Swiss National Bank spokes- man said there are no definite plans for the United States to issue franc securities on the Swiss capital markets. Discus- sions will be continued shortly. This was after the Bundesbank

## Euromarkets

vice-chairman, Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, said he expects the United States to issue a loan of about DM3,000m in mid-December.

## FRENCH ISSUES

Two new bond issues totalling 640m francs are expected to be floated on the French capital market next week. The Euro- pean Investment Bank is likely to tap the market for 500m francs. The 18-year, 2,000-franc nominal bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent.

YOUR  
BALANCE  
SHEET

## Aborigines seek delay

The Aboriginal people of the Alligator Rivers region of the Northern Territory, Australia, do not want any decision made on Pan-Continental Mining Jaba- loka uranium project until the Ranger and Nabarlek mines had been observed in production, the Northern Land Council, chairman said in Darwin.

He said the Aboriginal people felt they had carried out their responsibilities to the nation by giving approval to the Ranger project and looking favourably on the Queensland Mines pro- ject at Nabarlek.

THE TIMES 1000  
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Asian interests raise  
e in Harrisons

in interests which be stalking Harrisons field have further their stake in H & C's prime plantation in the country. Near Realty Sendirian used its holding to cent through share earlier this month in the stake is 5.06 held by Genring rich is acting in con- Kien Huat.

re purchase was made ning bought 3.5 per cent of a share only C. All in all Far interests are now account for in excess cent of H & C's share

## e steps up

rovisions in Inchcape, the al trading group, further 25p to 310p following the news of try provisions in itsmodity trading sub- rborn Holding, Inch- already taken into alided losses of £11m

## s appointments

## Europe president

rd R. Aodlinger is to sident of ITT Europe, some executive Vice- ITT on January 1 and ITT Europe, succeed- urice K. Valente, in

Jardy has been elected f Baker Perkins Hold- id Bartlett has been aging director of sterman. Wright has become an irector of Jove Invest-

R. Pulman has been aging director of the id engineering division Mr. T. Eganard has aging director of Win- ages.

Mr J. D. Salmon, technical director of the Cordell elec- tronics division of De La Rue, has been appointed managing director of the De La Rue Cordell divi- sion in succession to Mr K. A Wolfe, who is leaving the com- pany.

Mr John Dickson has joined the board of Forest Thinning. Mr David Rutherford, of Rutherford Osborne and Perkin, will take over as chairman of the Wire Development Board ear- next year, succeeding Mr Peter Noble.

Earl De La Wray has become chairman of Broadcast Relay Services (Overseas) in succession to Sir John Spencer Willis who has resigned from the board following his resignation from the board of Rediffusion.

NEWMAN-TONKS  
LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of architectural hardware, materials and services to the engineering, building and other industries.

Extracts from the circulated Statement of Mr. Michael L. B. Wright (Chairman):

RESULTS Despite difficult trading conditions for most of the last in the Group an attempt to export a pre-tax profit of 300 compared with £1,725,000 for the previous year. Sales for were £22.3 million compared with £20 million in 1977. The recommend a final dividend of 3.1535p per share making a total ear of 4.0535p per share, the maximum permissible.

V The general recession in the construction industry continued to the performance of the two principal divisions, engineering and e. Materials on many of our products have been eroded by foreign tion but we have managed to increase our share of the existing

ineering division has maintained its position as the largest sure of overhead door closers in the United Kingdom and sales of rdware, hydraulic floor springs, flexible doors and glass door have increased in volume.

the subsidiary companies have made a useful contribution to the roll.

TEAS Our two main overseas companies in Australia and South ave made a combined contribution to Group profits of mately 12%. In spite of the setback in the South African economy, any has maintained its profits and is now the major manufacturer closers in South Africa.

a reduced profit from Australia even after taking into account the rion from the acquisition of Parow & Wright, but I believe that evs company will become a more visible unit and will also make sed contribution.

ents we have concluded with manufacturing companies in North for the distribution of a wider range of our products have led to an improved order situation.

SITION The commercial advantages of the acquisition of Ecma have already been explained. I am pleased to announce that in the months of the current financial year, the company has increased ability over the corresponding period last year and I am confident will make a very significant contribution to this year's Group. The company has not, of course, contributed to the Group profits ear under review.

ECTS It is understandably not possible to make a firm re- for the current year but we have budgeted for an e in profits which, together with the consolidation of . limited, should give our shareholders a real improvement ings and profits.

HOSPITAL STREET, BIRMINGHAM B15 2YG



## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12 1/2
Barclays Bank	12 1/2
CCCI Bank	12 1/2
Consolidated Credits	12 1/2
C. Hoare & Co.	12 1/2
Lloyds Bank	12 1/2
London Mercantile	12 1/2
Midland Bank	12 1/2
Nat Westminster	12 1/2
TSB	12 1/2
Williams and Glyn's	12 1/2

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% p.a. over £25,000, 10 1/2% p.a. over £25,000, 10 1/2% p.a.

## TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED LAND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

### PAYMENT OF COUPON NO. 78

With reference to the company's notice of dividend for the year ended 31st October 1978, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of shares in the company. The dividend was declared in South African currency and in accordance with the conditions of payment of this dividend, payment from the officers of the company in the United Kingdom will be made in United Kingdom currency at the rate of exchange between Johannesburg and London which ruled on 27th November 1978. Payment will be made against coupon No. 78, or after 1st January 1979 in U.K. currency at the London Bank Rate of Exchange, Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 1AJ, or in French currency at Credit Lyonnais, 18 Boulevard des Capucines, 75002 Paris.

Coupons must be left for at least four clear days for examination and may be presented any weekday (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. at the London Bank Rate of Exchange, Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 1AJ, or in French currency at Credit Lyonnais, 18 Boulevard des Capucines, 75002 Paris.

Amount of dividend declared 75.00  
Less: U.K. income tax at 15% 11.25  
Net dividend 63.75

U.K. currency equivalent per share 6.88888  
South African currency equivalent per share 44.33200

Secretaries of the Company in the United Kingdom: Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 1AJ, 20th November, 1978.

NOTE: The Company has been asked by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to state: Under the double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South African dividend is payable in respect of the dividend in the United Kingdom at the rate of 15% instead of at the basic rate of 30% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 15%.

## RICHARDS BUTLER MIDDLE EAST

We are pleased to announce the formation of the partnership Richards Butler Middle East. One of the partners is Mr. A. L. G. Trew (who is also a partner in Richards Butler & Co., Ltd.) and is working at P.O. Box 6891, Babrouh Building, Jeddah Street, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. (telephone number 21850—telex number 3603).

Richards, Butler & Co. 5 Clifton Street London EC2A 4DQ

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

62-63, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8DP Tel: 01 638 2651

### The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	73	-5.5	7.5	9.6
220	105	Airsprung 181 CULS	220	-18.5	8.4	-
46	25	Armstrong & Rhodes	40	-3.6	9.0	7.3
185	105	Bardon Hill	185	-12.0	6.0	10.0
22	26	Deborah Ord	66	-2.8	4.2	4.1
242	105	Deborah 171 CULS	242	-17.2	7.2	-
147	120	Frederick Parker	147	-12.4	9.4	5.1*
155	135	George Blair	155	-15.0	9.6	5.8
60	36	Jackson Group	60	-5.0	8.3	3.2*
118	55	James Burroughs	118	-6.5	5.5	10.9
340	188	Robert Jenkins	300	-29.7	9.9	4.9
165	150	Torday	165	-14.9	9.0	9.9
25	9	Twinkl Ord	23	-1.0	20.5	-
82	54	Twinkl 12% ULS	79	-12.0	15.1	-
112	54	Unilock Holdings	112	-7.4	6.6	12.0
140	67	Walter Alexander	140	-7.2	5.1	8.6

\*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

## THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

### Floating Rate Unsecured Capital Notes 1986

For the six months from 1st December 1978 to 31st May 1979 the above mentioned Notes will carry an interest rate of 13 1/2% per annum.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

25 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF

01 560 1234

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## MARKET REPORTS

### Wall Street

New York, Nov 29.—Prices dropped in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, influenced by an increase in the October trade deficit to a seasonally adjusted \$2.100m in October from \$1,600m in September.

### All US metals down

New York, Nov 29.—Metals prices fell sharply before the close on steeped up liquidation of the market. Copper fell 1 1/2¢ to 100.00¢, silver 10¢ to 10.00¢, gold 100.00¢ to 100.00¢. The market was influenced by a report that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had raised its discount rate to 10%.

### Commodities

COPPER: Cash price fell 1 1/2¢ to 100.00¢. The market was influenced by a report that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had raised its discount rate to 10%.

### Japanese profits

The current operating profits reported by major Japanese companies in the September half-year rose 6.6 per cent from the previous half-year that ended last March, a survey by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a leading Japanese financial newspaper, said.

### Foreign Exchange

All major currencies strengthened against the dollar on foreign exchanges yesterday following a disappointing set of US trade figures.

### Spot Position of Sterling

City	Rate	Change
New York	1.96	+0.01
London	1.00	0.00
Frankfurt	1.96	+0.01
Paris	1.96	+0.01
Geneva	1.96	+0.01
Basel	1.96	+0.01
Zurich	1.96	+0.01
Vienna	1.96	+0.01
Bombay	1.96	+0.01
Calcutta	1.96	+0.01
Rangoon	1.96	+0.01
Singapore	1.96	+0.01
Manila	1.96	+0.01
Cebu	1.96	+0.01
Batavia	1.96	+0.01
Sourabaya	1.96	+0.01
Yokohama	1.96	+0.01
Osaka	1.96	+0.01
Kobe	1.96	+0.01
Tokyo	1.96	+0.01

### Forward Levels

City	Rate	Change
New York	1.96	+0.01
London	1.00	0.00
Frankfurt	1.96	+0.01
Paris	1.96	+0.01
Geneva	1.96	+0.01
Basel	1.96	+0.01
Zurich	1.96	+0.01
Vienna	1.96	+0.01
Bombay	1.96	+0.01
Calcutta	1.96	+0.01
Rangoon	1.96	+0.01
Singapore	1.96	+0.01
Manila	1.96	+0.01
Cebu	1.96	+0.01
Batavia	1.96	+0.01
Sourabaya	1.96	+0.01
Yokohama	1.96	+0.01
Osaka	1.96	+0.01
Kobe	1.96	+0.01
Tokyo	1.96	+0.01

### Euro-5 Deposits

Gold 100.00¢

### Gold

Gold 100.00¢

### DAVY CORPORATION

DAVY CORPORATION

## Discount market

Notwithstanding a basic situation of surplus, the Bank of England yesterday bought a moderate quantity of Treasury Bills directly from the houses.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%

## Recent Issues

Recent Issues

## Insurance Bonds and Funds

Insurance Bonds and Funds

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds







## Appointments Vacant also on page 27

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD, MIDDXX.

### BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors of St. Helen's School, Northwood, an independent school for girls with 600 day and 200 boarding pupils. The post is a full-time position and is available to holders of the post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial management of the school and will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, St. Helen's School, Northwood, Middx. for consideration.

## DOVER COLLEGE

(R.M.C., independent, co-educational, 450 pupils 13-18)

Owing to the appointment of the present holder of the post to a new post, there is a vacancy for a **DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES**.

This is a senior post, parallel to and analogous to that of Director of Studies, and is concerned with assisting the Headmaster in matters of policy and administration related to sport and extra-curricular activities in a rapidly developing co-educational boarding school. The successful candidate will be a young and enthusiastic teacher who already has several years' experience in a similar post, preferably as a housemaster/house mistress and/or a Head of Department, and who now seeks a challenging post of greater responsibility.

Full details available from the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent, to whom applications should be sent as soon as possible, with the names and addresses of two or more referees.

## St. Elphin's Church of England Boarding School for Girls, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire

The Governors invite applications for the post of

## HEAD

St. Elphin's is an independent boarding school for girls, including some 250 girls, including some 100 boarders. The school is situated in a beautiful area of Derbyshire. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Governors, St. Elphin's School, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire for consideration.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, St. Elphin's School, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

## Whitgift School

Croydon

HMC: 880 boys

ages 10-18

The post of

## HEAD OF PHYSICS

vacant from September, 1979. At a school with high academic standards and very good facilities, the successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of physics to a large number of pupils. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Whitgift School, Croydon, Surrey for consideration.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Whitgift School, Croydon, Surrey.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

## Whitgift School

Croydon

HMC: 880 boys

ages 10-18

The post of

## HEAD OF JUNIOR SCHOOL

vacant from September, 1979. This is a full-time post, responsible for the overall management of the junior school, which includes some 100 pupils. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the junior school and will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Whitgift School, Croydon, Surrey for consideration.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Whitgift School, Croydon, Surrey.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

## ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER

vacant from September, 1979. This is a full-time post, responsible for the overall management of the church choir and for the playing of the organ. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of the choir and will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Rector, St. Mary's Church, Croydon, Surrey for consideration.

Further details may be obtained from the Rector, St. Mary's Church, Croydon, Surrey.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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## Commonwealth Development Corporation

### Solicitors or Barristers

CDC is a statutory Corporation engaged in the promotion, financing and management of projects to assist the economic development of overseas countries. Its interests cover a wide variety of projects and involve an investment commitment of approximately £364 million spread over 48 countries. It expects its investment programme and the number of countries in which it operates to grow.

CDC wishes to reinforce its Legal Department which at present comprises five lawyers. Applications are invited from solicitors or barristers with sound general experience preferably including some company and commercial law. An aptitude for drafting is essential. The preferred age is around 30 years but others with relevant experience will be considered.

The Corporation offers excellent terms and conditions of employment, a first class pension scheme of insurance and the opportunity of occasional travel overseas. Above average ability is sought and an appropriate salary will be offered.

Applicants should write to Head of Personnel, Commonwealth Development Corporation, 33 Hill Street, London W1A 3AR, quoting Serial 2034.



## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A well-established charity, where work extends throughout the U.K., with its headquarters in the Kensington area of London, seeks a Chief Executive Officer preferably between the ages of 45-55, to take up duties on 1st April, 1979. Experience of committee work is essential and an ability to speak in public. The job requires the coordination of the work of the various departments at headquarters, drawing up of estimates, and budgetary control. A certain amount of travelling will be necessary to visit the charity's Nursing and Residential homes and to liaise with the country committees of voluntary workers. Salary by arrangement. The post is pensionable.

Apply in writing for application form to Box 0216 N, The Times.

An exciting Management opportunity  
London Borough of Southwark  
Borough Engineer & Surveyor's Department

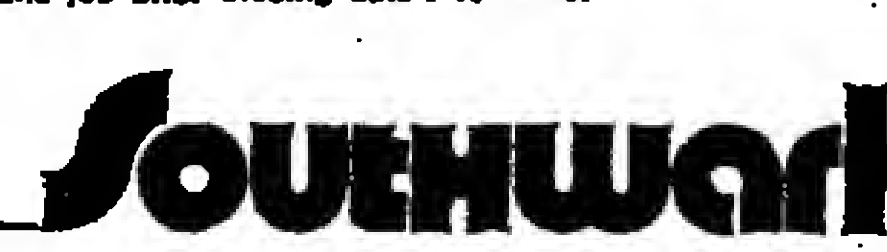
## Head of Research & Intelligence Officer

£6495-£7137

Also Research & Intelligence Section is responsible for a variety of activities including Financial & Project Control, Systems Development, Corporate Management and Planning and the execution of special ad-hoc projects. The section has an establishment of 5 persons and reports to the Chief Administrative Officer.

The successful applicant should be at least 28 years old, have at least 5 years' relevant experience, and possess a degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate discipline (e.g. Finance, Economics, Business Studies, Local Government, Administration, etc.).

Comprehensive details of the department, the section and the post will be forwarded to interested applicants with an application form, which may be obtained from the Personnel & Management Services Officer, 27 Peckham Road, London, SE5, or by telephone 01-701 2870 (24-hour Record-Call Service). Please quote ref: 17/8856 and job title. Closing date: 15.12.78.



THE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION for CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES

## DIRECTOR

The Foundation is seeking a Director to plan a programme of work in the field of agricultural co-operation, both in the U.K. and overseas. The Director will be responsible to the Chairman and Board of Trustees; an important aim will be to develop close links with the Institute of Agricultural Economics, University of Oxford, to which the Foundation is affiliated.

The programme covers research, training, statistics and information services, and would make use of expertise available through established academic, technical and agricultural co-operative centres. The Director should have a wide range of experience in co-ordinating those diverse aspects and to communicate well, both orally and in writing, is vital. An interest in co-operative development is initially essential and background knowledge must be quickly acquired.

The post is at Oxford, but some travelling in the U.K. and overseas is necessary. The salary is negotiable but will not be less than £7,000. There is a contributory superannuation scheme.

Applications should be sent to the Chief Executive Officer by 22nd December.

Further Information: Chief Executive Officer, The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 31 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LF. Telephone: Oxford (0865) 53960.

## MALE SECRETARIES

SAUDI ARABIA

ATTRACTIVE TAX-FREE SALARIES

The Life Sciences Group of the Whitaker Corporation is responsible for the staffing and management of three general hospitals in Saudi Arabia, where the task is to provide a high standard of health care in this rapidly developing country. We now wish to recruit:

## MALE MEDICAL SECRETARY

With two years' hospital or G.P. surgery experience and a good working knowledge of medical terminology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the medical secretarial duties.

## MALE SECRETARY

Salary is TAX FREE to U.K. residents and the benefits include: accommodation, life and medical insurance and return air fares. In addition, there are bonuses of around £200 after 6 and 10 months' service and an extra month's salary on completion of the 2-year contract.

For further information please contact: Mr. Whitaker, Whitaker Corporation, 100 Knightsbridge, London, SW7.

## THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

## DEPUTY SECRETARY to the Board of Governors

Applications are invited for the above vacancy, which has arisen due to the death of the previous post-holder, Mr. B. I. Sharp.

This is a group of postgraduate teaching hospitals, specialising in neurology and neurosurgery. The Group is associated with the Institute of Neurology, University College Hospital, and the National Hospitals for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, London.

The salary is on the scale £5,821 plus £234 London Weighting Allowance per annum (Administrative and Clerical Scale 20).

Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from Mrs. L. Freeman, Personnel Officer, The National Hospitals, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG. (Telephone 01-457 3011, Ext. 95).

Closing date 22nd December, 1978.

## CONSULTANTS

Moore Stephens International Limited seeks consultants to work on clients' systems design and implementation, essentially in the U.K. and overseas.

The successful candidates, who will probably be aged around 30, will be able to demonstrate that they are capable of generating solutions to business systems problems. They should have a sound grounding in computer systems design and implementation, and a proven record of success in the field of systems design and implementation.

The salary will be commensurate with experience. Please write in the first instance with full details of career to date, qualifications and experience to: Mr. Gervase Hubert, Moore Stephens International Limited, Management Services Division, St. Paul's House, Warwick Lane, London EC4A 4BN.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS

## PROJECT MANAGER

Applicants are invited for an exciting project management role in the field of telecommunications development within the Open University.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the project and will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. The salary is £6,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Project Manager, Open University, Milton Keynes, MK9 3AQ for consideration.

Further details may be obtained from the Project Manager, Open University, Milton Keynes, MK9 3AQ.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

ALANGLATE Local Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone 01-252 0000.

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## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Our family in *George and Mildred* (ITV, 8.00).  
Fearn, Norman Eshley, Nicholas Bond-Owen and Little Lloyd.

of the basic premises underlying *After the Dream*.  
The Omnibus film (BBC1, 9.25) is that Peter Brook really  
deserve his reputation as the greatest theatre director in  
the world and that the dream in question (the midsummer night  
Shakespeare) was the greatest theatrical experience of a  
decade. Even if the statements were only half true,  
it's film would be something of an occasion, for it sets out  
in much detail what Mr Brook has been doing since  
1970. Some of it is common knowledge. His  
production of *Antony and Cleopatra* at Stratford has been much  
discussed, though not universally admired. What is generally  
known—and here the Omnibus film is at its most  
valuable—is his creation of the International Centre for  
Research in Paris. It was this company who came to  
us with *Ubu Roi*, to considerable critical acclaim. Tonight's  
profile of Brook contains sequences from both *Ubu Roi*  
and *Cleopatra*, in rehearsal and performance.  
The film is a masterpiece of editing, for it is the gulf made  
black as it is swallowed by the pocket. That is why, tonight,  
I will be rendered oblivious to all else as BBC1 transmits  
a semi-final of the Coral United Kingdom Professional  
Championship. This is no poor man's *For Black*, either;  
big names will be lowering their chins to the green  
Tomorrow night, for example, sees the Welsh wizard,  
Gordon, in action against the English wizard, John  
Priestley explaining to Sue MacGregor  
why he thinks so highly of Ninotchka (BBC2, 8.30).  
I will watch Ninotchka in that I want to remind  
of the time when Hollywood films had dialogue that sang  
into the memory, when monochrome photography was  
not merely a technical necessity but a style. I want to  
remember that time when the most exquisite sound  
was not a Soviet contralto but his funny accent.  
So questions are not posed by me, but, implicitly, by Radio  
4; they are intriguing enough to tempt me into wanting to  
know the answers. How does the hymn *All Things Bright and  
True* come a strike? (Kathleen Herson's story, Radio 4,  
10.00). Does the 'Big Bang' theory explain all the curious  
and unexplained phenomena that have been observed? (Radio 3,  
10.00). The question that is all my own is: Why is it that  
British Baroque Ensemble (Radio 3, 11.00) is not  
more often on radio? Since I first heard it, to the  
ag of a gigantic lost fire in a Berwickshire stately home,  
I have been convinced that it is a good chamber  
group as you will find in Britain today.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO, BLACK AND WHITE,  
FEAT.

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.41 am, For Schools, Colleges  
(until 12.01). 9.41, *Harvest  
Round*, 10.05, *The Black  
Lamp*, 10.25, *Maths*,  
11.00, *Scene*, 11.30, *Hymn* or *Fyd*,  
11.55, *Bellamy* on *Rotary*.  
12.45 pm, *News* and weather.  
1.00, *Pebble Mill*: Pam Seed,  
cancer victim, is helping to  
raise £15m for a computerised  
scanner. She talks about the  
project and about the book she  
is writing about cancer.  
1.45, *Rapstress*: Oliver Post-  
gate's story for children.  
2.15, *For Schools*, colleges  
(until 3.00). 2.14, *English* (A  
Collier's *Friday Night* 2), 2.45  
Encounter: Germany.  
3.53, *Regional News* (not London).  
3.55, *Play School*: the story of

the queen who couldn't sleep.  
4.30, *Yogi Bear*: cartoon.  
4.45, *Jackpot*: Ronald  
Pickup reads Willow's luck, by  
Gabriel Allington.  
4.40, *Emu's Broadcasting Com-  
pany*: including Shakespeare's  
Henry V, in a 38-second ver-  
sion.  
5.05, *John Craven's News*  
round: junior newscast.  
5.10, *Blue Peter*: children are  
added for roles in the  
upcoming West End produc-  
tion of *The King and I*.  
5.40, *News* with Angela Rip-  
pon.  
6.35, *Tomorrow's World*: items  
on mini-computers for GPs and  
longer life for cars.  
7.20, *Top of the Pops*: Peter  
Powell introduces this edition  
of the pop music programme.  
8.00, *The Good Life*: Margot  
puts her shoulder behind her

## BBC 2

11.00 am, *Play School*: same as  
BBC 1, 1.55, *Closedown* at  
11.25.  
5.10 pm, *Open University*  
(week 535): The first year of  
life (class 1).  
7.00, *When the Boat Comes In*:  
Tom gets out of his depth when  
he becomes attracted to  
Charlotte, a writer who asks  
him to help her find her  
lost husband.  
7.30, *News* and weather.  
7.45, *Newsweek*: With the REC  
skeleton taking place next  
week, Michael Charlton dis-  
cusses with Edward Heath and  
former French cabinet minis-  
ter, Michel Jobert, the much-  
debated question of the Euro-  
pean Monetary System.  
8.30, *Film*: *Ninotchka* (1939).  
Famous and delicious comedy

with Garbo as the Soviet  
woman sent to Paris to investi-  
gate the activities of Russian  
espies, delegation. Melyna  
Douglas is the French aristocrat  
with whom she falls in  
love. (See Personal Choice).  
10.15, *Accident*: fifth part of  
this flashback account of a  
group of people involved in a  
multiple car crash. Tonight:  
the story of the accident, the  
strike at the shop where she  
works.  
11.05, *News* and weather.  
11.20, *Open Door*: Programme  
about the Simon Community  
which provides shelter, and  
help for the homeless and the  
homeless.  
11.50, *Closedown*: Peter Wil-  
son, chairman of Serbeby's,  
talks about Manet's Bar aux  
Folies Bergere.

Michelle Newell as Terri in  
*Accident* (BBC2, 10.15)

## Thames

9.30 am, *For Schools* (until  
12.00). 9.30, *Sup. Look*, Listen  
(farming); 9.44, *Good Health*  
(germs); 10.04, *My World*:  
real-life (police work); 10.16,  
Picture Box; 10.33, *English*  
Programme; 11.00, *Writers*:  
Wednesday; 11.22, *Scene* and  
Dance; 11.39, *French* studies.  
12.00, *Topper's Tales*: Julian  
Orchard story for youngsters.  
12.10 pm, *Stepping Stones*:  
how paper is made. For  
children.  
12.30, *Toycraft*: how to make  
a dinosaur.  
1.00, *News* with Peter Sissons.  
1.20, *Thames News* with  
Robin Houston.  
1.30, *Crown Court*: a verdict  
in the case concerning animals  
used by a cosmetics firm for  
research purposes.  
2.00, *After Noon*: Anthony  
Howard and Peregrine Wor-  
thorne look at the week's news.  
With Mavis Nicholson.  
2.25, *Fallen Hero*: repeat of  
yesterday's story of a  
renowned Rugby League player  
who has to adjust himself to a  
new way of life.  
3.20, *Looka Familiar*: Denis  
Norden's weekly date with  
celebrity. His guests include  
American actors Elliot Gould  
and Gloria Grahame.

5.30, *The Sullivans*: story of  
an Australian family.  
7.00, *Film*: Joe Dakota (1957).  
Mystery story set in California  
100 years ago. Jack Mahoney  
(James Farentino) is the  
stranger who arrives in an oil  
town.  
8.45, *News*.  
9.00, *Thames at Six*: regional  
magazine.  
9.35, *Crossroads*: morel saga.  
1.00, *The Bionic Woman*: a  
female blaze drives a bionic dog  
wild.  
8.00, *George and Mildred*:  
domestic comedy series.  
Tonight's story is about the  
installation of a shower.  
9.30, *1 Eye*: current affairs  
programme.  
9.50, *The Sweeney*: Why does  
the gynaeologist, bound for  
Switzerland, refuse to help the  
police when his suitcases are  
stolen?  
10.00, *News*.  
10.30, *Thames Report*: The  
fight to save Bethnal Green  
Hospital in London.  
11.00, *Rafferty*: medical  
drama, with Patrick McGee-  
han.  
12.00, *What the Papers Say*:  
Paterson discusses the  
crime at Times Newspapers.  
12.15, *Close*: a Picasso paint-  
ing, with music by Stravinsky.

Denis Norden: 3.20

## RADIO

THE NEW WAVELENGTHS: Except for VHF, where they retain their old places on  
the dial, Radios 1, 2 and 3 have moved to new running positions. This is where you can  
find them: RADIO 1: Long Wave, 1500/300kHz. In certain areas. RADIO 4 can also be  
picked up on Medium Wave. These are: Aberdeen 207/449kHz; Carlisle 202m/1485kHz;  
Tyneside 498m/603kHz; Northern Ireland 417m/720kHz; Barnstaple 375m/801kHz; Exeter  
263m/990kHz; Plymouth 351m/855kHz; Redruth 397m/756kHz; Torbay 206m/1485kHz.  
RADIO 2: Medium Wave, 247m/1215kHz (in Cambridge 251m/1197kHz, Medium Wave).  
RADIO 3: Medium Wave, 330m/909kHz or 433m/692kHz. RADIO 1: Medium Wave, 275m/  
1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz (in Bournemouth 282m/1485kHz, Medium Wave).

## Radio 4

6.00 am, *News*, weather, papers,  
sport.  
6.10, *Farming*.  
6.30, *Today*.  
6.40, *News*.  
7.30, 8.30, *Headlines*.  
8.35, *Yesterday in Parliament*.  
9.05, *Midweek*: Desmond Wilcox,  
Angela Rippon.  
10.00, *News*.  
10.05, *Analysis*.  
10.30, *Service*.  
10.45, *Story*: Anniversary by Kath-  
leen Herson.  
11.00, *Analysis*.  
11.05, *Litton* with Mother.  
11.20, *You and Yours*.  
11.27, *Peter Hudson Show*.  
1.00, *The World at One*.  
1.30, *Archers*.  
2.00, *Woman's Hour*.  
3.00, *News*.  
3.10, *Questions to the Prime Minis-  
ter*.  
3.35, *Play*: *Night of the Badger* by  
John Galsworthy. The Master of Ballan-  
trae.  
5.00, *Report*.  
5.05, *6 O'Clock News*.  
6.30, *Top of the Form* (11): West  
of England v Northern Ireland.  
7.00, *News*.  
7.10, *The Archers*.  
7.30, *Time for Verse*: Kingsley  
Amis.  
8.00, *BBC Welsh Symphony Or-  
chestra*: Berlioz, Mozart, Debussy.  
8.55, *The Western Isles*: World  
service production.  
9.30, *News*.  
10.00, *The World Tonight*.  
10.30, *Any Answers?*.  
11.00, *A Book at Bedtime*: On the  
Eve (4).

## Radio 3

11.15, *Financial World*.  
11.30, *Today in Parliament*.  
11.50, *News*.  
12.15 am, *Shipping forecast*. In-  
shore forecast.  
As Radio 4 except: Regional  
News: Weather at 6.50 am.  
7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.30, *Schools*: at  
6.05 am, 10.00 pm. Study at  
11.00 pm and 11.30 close.  
Radio 3  
6.55 am, *Weather*.  
7.00, *News*.  
8.05, *Concert*: Rossini, Scriabin,  
Brahms.  
8.00, *News*.  
8.05, *Concert*: Brahms, Schubert,  
Beethoven.  
9.00, *News*.  
9.05, *Composer*: Puccini.  
9.50, *BBC Symphony Orchestra*:  
Berg.  
10.30, *Mozart Piano Music*.  
11.25, *Concert*, part 1: Strauss.  
12.10 pm, *World at One*.  
12.15, *Concert*, part 2: Schubert.  
1.00, *News*.  
1.05, *Bradford Concert*: Brahms.  
1.50, *Orchestra*: Concert, part 1:  
Schubert, Schmitt.  
2.30, *In Short*: Talk.  
3.05, *Orchestra*: Concert, part 2:  
Schubert, Beethoven.  
4.00, *To the Memory of a Great  
Artist*: Concert: Tchaikovsky,  
Rachmaninov, Shostakovich.  
5.20, *Piobairichean* (bagpipers) for  
St Andrew's Night.  
5.45, *Homeward Bound*.  
6.35, *Guildini* conducts Berlin Phil-  
harmonic in Ravel, Debussy.  
7.30, *Concert*: Agnew, Agnew,  
Agnew, by John Williams.  
8.45, *Falla*.  
10.25, *Scientifically Speaking*. The  
"Big Bang" Theory (4).

## Radio 2

News at 5.30 am, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00,  
7.30, and on hour 8.00 to 8.00 pm.  
1.00, and on hour from 1.00 pm  
to 5.00 pm.  
5.00 am, *News*, weather, 5.05, *For-  
eign*.  
5.30, *Regional Bulletin*: 10.05, *Jimmy  
Young*.  
12.15 pm, *Pete Murray* meets  
Nuala, Michael, 1.45, *Sports*.  
Desk. 2.30, *David Hamilton*. 2.45,  
3.45, *Sports*. Desk. 4.30, *Sports*.  
Desk. 4.45, *Sports*. Desk. 4.55,  
5.00, *Sports*. Desk. 5.05, *Sports*.  
Desk. 5.15, *Sports*. Desk. 5.20,  
5.25, *Sports*. Desk. 5.30, *Sports*.  
Desk. 5.35, *Sports*. Desk. 5.40,  
5.45, *Sports*. Desk. 5.50, *Sports*.  
Desk. 5.55, *Sports*. Desk. 6.00,  
6.05, *Sports*. Desk. 6.10, *Sports*.  
Desk. 6.15, *Sports*. Desk. 6.20,  
6.25, *Sports*. Desk. 6.30, *Sports*.  
Desk. 6.35, *Sports*. Desk. 6.40,  
6.45, *Sports*. Desk. 6.50, *Sports*.  
Desk. 6.55, *Sports*. Desk. 7.00,  
7.05, *Sports*. Desk. 7.10, *Sports*.  
Desk. 7.15, *Sports*. Desk. 7.20,  
7.25, *Sports*. Desk. 7.30, *Sports*.  
Desk. 7.35, *Sports*. Desk. 7.40,  
7.45, *Sports*. Desk. 7.50, *Sports*.  
Desk. 7.55, *Sports*. Desk. 8.00,  
8.05, *Sports*. Desk. 8.10, *Sports*.  
Desk. 8.15, *Sports*. Desk. 8.20,  
8.25, *Sports*. Desk. 8.30, *Sports*.  
Desk. 8.35, *Sports*. Desk. 8.40,  
8.45, *Sports*. Desk. 8.50, *Sports*.  
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